Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,115. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dominated by Spanish war fables. Short interest extended.

Wheat, 96; corn, 31½; cotton, 8.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 14.

Court Calendar.—Page 14.

Business Troubles.—Page 14.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 15.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Only $37,000 in gold came to this port yesterday, and that from South America.—Page 9.

Two more offers of rooms have been made to the city for the use of school children.—Page 9.

Workmen on an excavation in Reade Street yesterday dug up two human skulls.—Page 9.

Henry Goblinsky was arrested yesterday in this city, it being charged that he taught boys to steal.

Some curious ballot marking was brought out before the Aldermen as County Canvassers.—Page 16.

The first division of the Henry F. Sewall collection of books was closed out at the sale yesterday.—Page 16.

Sylvester Knight, who was well known on the Stock and Produce Exchanges, died in this city Thursday.—Page 16.

Trolley cars in Jersey City ran into a woman and two wagons yesterday. Two persons were injured.—Page 9.

The General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America met in the City Hall yesterday.—Page 9.

Collis P. Huntington talked yesterday about the prospects of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Page 13.

The new battleship Iowa on a builder's trial developed 11,000 horse power and showed a speed of 16.27 knots.—Page 3.

Gov. Morton was one of the prize winners in the chrysanthemum show at Poughkeepsie, which closed yesterday.—Page 12.

Costa Rica and Colombia have signed a treaty by which they agree to submit the boundary dispute between them to arbitration.

Walter B. Peters, who is accused of forging drafts, arrived here yesterday from Chicago, and was committed to the Tombs.—Page 9.

The cruiser Monocacy, which has been aground in the Pei-Ho River for a year, was floated yesterday and navigated to Tong-Hu.—Page 3.

Militia officers from New-Jersey and other States visited Governors Island, and troops there were put through the motions of warfare.—Page 13.

The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened at St. Louis with an address by Miss Frances E. Willard.—Page 8.

The body of Miss Julia Jay was buried in the family burying ground at Bedford. Many representatives of prominent New-York families were present.

John Y. Foster, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Republican Committee and one of the editors of Frank Leslie's Weekly, died at Newark.—Page 5.

George Grey Barnard, a Chicago sculptor, has placed some of his work on free exhibition at the Logerot Garden, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.—Page 16.

The action that W. E. D. Stokes instituted against his cousin E. S. Stokes and the Hoffman House Company for an accounting, was concluded yesterday.—Page 12.

Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld lectured yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, this city, and told at length of the great theatre of Dionysos at Athens, Greece.—Page 9.

Evangelist Moody told a story yesterday at Cooper Union of Southern convicts who asked for religious books and pamphlets, although in dire physical want.—Page 9.

The State Prison Commissioners think that work can be provided for all the inmates of the various prisons without entering into competition with outside labor.—Page 16.

Among the notables who will go abroad by to-day's steamers are ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish, Mavroyeni Bey, and Maxwell Trayner, British Consul at this port.—Page 9.

Members of the Juvenile Street Cleaning League of the Children's Aid Society Industrial School in East Forty-fourth Street gave a reception to Col. Waring yesterday.—Page 9.

F. B. Esler said yesterday that it had been determined to place the Brooklyn terminus of the proposed railroad tunnel from this city on the south side of the Fulton Ferry station.—Page 9.

The will of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt was filed by Chauncey M. Depew yesterday. Her estate of about $1,100,000 is divided among relatives; $250,000 goes to St. Bartholomew's Church.—Page 8.

People in Baltimore who are well informed in Catholic matters yesterday scouted the idea that Cardinal Gibbons had been attacked in the report on American affairs made by Cardinal Satolli.—Page 6.

A sand scow swung against the guard spiles of the temporary wooden bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue yesterday, and in consequence traffic was delayed two hours.—Page 9.

Arthur M. Sewall was in the city yesterday. He said the strength shown by the silver men made the result in one sense a victory. He said the battle would be continued on the same lines.—Page 16.

Mrs. Helen Campbell lectured yesterday before a fashionable audience on "The Laws of Decoration and Its Effects on the American People" at the Amity Building, in West Fifty-fourth Street.—Page 9.

Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, was examined at London yesterday and held for trial. A spy was put on the stand and told of the operations of the Irish revolutionary society in New-York City.—Page 6.

The police are gradually closing in on the members of the swindle syndicate, and further arrests are expected momentarily. C. H. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury.—Page 9.

The National Council of Jewish Women will meet at the Tuxedo to-morrow. This convention will be the first, and many important questions touching on Jewish religion and practical charity will be discussed.—Page 9.

Richard V. D. Wood, the assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, (in liquidation,) who took securities worth $60,000 and disappeared, has not yet been caught. His peculations are estimated at $200,000.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia withdrew yesterday from the Senatorial contest in his State. Two ballots were taken in the Democratic caucus without determining who should be the party candidate before the Legislature.

Benjamin K Hoppock has been elected unanimously Coroner of Somerset County, N. J. His election is due to the unintentional failure of the Republicans and Democrats to nominate candidates for the Coroner's office.—Page 16.

Two men, Walter Hoeninghauser and William Newburg, were held in $5,000 bail each yesterday by Magistrate Mott, being charged with having obtained cash advances on whisky barrels (in storage) containing water.

Purchasers of this issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES who fail to receive the Book and Art Review Supplement are requested to report the fact to the publication office.

SPAIN ADMITS REVERSES

MORE TROOPS NEEDED TO SUBJUGATE THE CUBANS.

Gen. Weyler Once More on the March—The War Scare Ridiculed by Officials at Washington.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—In an interview this morning Premier Canovas del Castillo said that there had been serious reverses in Cuba, but that these ought not to discourage the national spirit. Within the present month, he said, the Government was sending such reinforcements to Cuba and the Philippine Islands as should be able to put an end to the wars in both colonies in a short time. Until the country objected to the sacrifices, he declared, the Government would never desist in its prosecution of the wars in Cuba and the Philippines.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Since Gen. Weyler's engagement with the rebels at Rubi heights there has been no fighting reported. Great anxiety prevails and the news from the front is eagerly awaited, as it is felt that upon the success of Gen. Weyler's campaign vast results depend. Unofficial advices show that Gen. Weyler is again on the march, and it is believed that his force is now temporarily encamped in the Brujo Hills.

A delegation of Colonels of the Havana Volunteers has called upon the Lieutenant Governor and has offered to furnish the Government with 2,000 volunteers for employment in Gen. Weyler's campaign.

Celedonio Saez, a prisoner of war, will be shot to-morrow in the Cabana fortress.

NO BASIS FOR WAR SCARE.

Alarming Reports Laughed at by Washington Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To a Senator who called upon him to-day to inquire in respect to the war rumors in regard to Cuba, President Cleveland replied that the position of this Government was, as stated in his last annual message to Congress—one of traditional sympathy with a people struggling for autonomy and freedom. But, nevertheless, this Government felt it to be its plain duty to honestly fulfill every international obligation. The President further said, according to the Senator's report, that every precaution had been taken, so that if occasion should arise in Cuba, the United States could assert itself with force, but he did not think that occasion would arise.

Secretary Lamont was more outspoken, and expressed his individual opinion that some authoritative statement should be made to put an end to these disturbing and unjustified rumors of war.

Señor de Lome, Spanish Minister, received the following cablegram to-day from the Duke de Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Madrid yesterday: "The cablegrams from New-York and Washington, published in London, referring to supposed notes of Mr. Taylor and the Spanish Government, are entirely false. There is not the slightest foundation for such rumors, which are undoubtedly of filibustering origin."

One of President Cleveland's Cabinet advisers remarked, with a smile, when the published statements about imminent war were shown him to-day:

"The election is over; I suppose the newspapers must have something to talk about, but I think the Cuban question will be left for 'the Major' to settle."

Officials of the War Department deny, without qualification, the story published by a Chicago paper to-day, to the effect that the War Department had called on railroad companies for rates for the transportation of troops, and war materials from the West to Gulf points.

Some six weeks ago the department, in the ordinary course of routine business, called on the transcontinental roads for bids for the exchange of troops between Florida and California. This call is the only basis for the absolutely unjustifiable and alarming publication in the Chicago newspaper.

ANOTHER LAURADA ARREST.

Castillo Charged with Taking Part in a Filibustering Expedition.

Deputy United States Marshal Hurley arrested Joaquin Castillo yesterday on a charge of having participated in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which sailed on the steamship Laurada May 8.

Castillo, who is about forty years old, was arrested as he was leaving his house, in Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets.

The Deputy Marshal and his prisoner boarded a train on the Third Avenue elevated road, and went at once before Commissioner Shields.

The complaint on which Castillo was arrested is made by Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul General of Spain in the United States.

The prisoner was represented by Horatio S. Rubens, his counsel, who entered a plea of not guilty. Commissioner Shields held Castillo in $2,500 bail for examination Nov. 21.

Postmaster's Accounts Short.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 13.—Federal Commissioner Rowe to-day issued a warrant for former Postmaster Edward O'Farrell, who was relieved last July. A defalcation of $1,120.72 has since been found. Inspector Taylor made the complaint, and Marshal Murphy has the warrant. O'Farrell is poor, and his bondsmen refuse to reimburse the Government. O'Farrell had a shortage of $950 last December, which his bondsmen paid, receiving back $600.

Robbed of His Collections.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Max Moerfedt, sixteen years old, living at Heledom, and employed by L. Sherpfer, a grocer of 51 Ellison Street, was driving along Market Street this eevning, when at Twenty-fifth Street two men leaped into the wagon and demanded his money. Both men were masked. One of them held a revolver in front of the boy's face. The boy gave up $75 which he had collected during the day. Both robbers were shabbily dressed.

Recount Favorable to Wanser.

The recount of the vote for Sheriff and Surrogate in Hudson County was completed yesterday for the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards of Jersey City. They show a net gain of 40 for Sheriff William Heller (Dem.) and 88 for Peter F. Wanser, who was the Republican candidate for Surrogate.

M'KINLEY HAS FEW CALLERS.

For the First Time Since Election He Has a Chance to Work.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Major McKinley devoted a great deal of time this afternoon to the task of signing letters. There are great piles of letters awaiting his signature. For the last month he has been able to answer none but the most pressing.

Snow fell all afternoon and the chill of Winter was in the air. Callers were few and Major McKinley, for the first time since his election, had two or three hours of uninterrupted toil. This evening a number of the neighbors and friends of Major and Mrs. McKinley spent the evening by special invitation at the house of the President-elect. Mrs. McKinley had so far recovered her health as to be able to receive her guests. This was the first social event that has taken place at the McKinley house since the election.

Gen. William M. Osborne went to Cleveland this afternoon to see Mr. Hanna. It is likely that Chairman Hanna will come to Canton in a day or two to have a long talk with Major McKinley. Mr. McKinley said to-night he would not be able to attend the banquet of the Home Market Club in Boston on the 24th of November.

A local paper says to-night: "Col. George R. Guyger of the Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., was in the city to-day in consultation with Major McKinley relative to the matter of his regiment acting as escort at the inauguration. Although the President-elect has not stated to whom he will give the honor, the Eighth Regiment officers have reason to express their confidence in the belief that they will be favored."

THINK THE SULTAN INSINCERE.

Diplomats Do Not Credit His Promises of Reforms.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The expression of English, French, and Continental opinion generally is a veritable chorus of celebration over the restored concert of the powers in regard to Turkey as indicated by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall last Monday. The Sultan's acceptance of the large scheme of reforms submitted to him is alleged to be due to the concert of the powers, which the French press credits to M. Hanotaux's masterly seizure of the proper moment to coerce the Porte.

In the London diplomatic circle all this talk of the Sultan's acceptance of the reforms is considered to be extremely fishy, and the whole tenor of the facts derived from official sources in Constantinople points to the certainty that the Sultan is pursuing his old course of deceit.

Before the extraordinary tribunal trying the persons arrested for participation in the Galata riots was closed under the pressure exerted by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, the Sultan's Judges sentenced to death or to long terms of imprisonment the whole crowd of Armenians brought before them and liberated all the Moslems, and M. Cambon now asks for the appointment of a European commission to report upon the sentences imposed by the tribunal.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople, viewing the Sultan's promises of reform in the light of a comedy, are leaving Constantinople for the purpose of taking a holiday until the chiefs of their respective Governments decide what to do next.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that an order has been received from the Russian Admiralty at every Fuxine port for all naval reserve officers to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at Sebastopol, if they are summoned, at any time in December. The cruiser Pamyat Merkooria, belonging to the Black Sea fleet, is hastily fitting out to transport troops.

THE STETSON WILL CASE.

Adah Richmond Wants a Jury to Decide Her Appeal.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Supreme Court to-day, heard the case appealed from the Probate Court of the will of the late Theatrical Manager John Stetson. Adah Richmond, the actress, claims to be Stetson's legal widow.

Adah Richmond has alleged, in her claim of appeal from the allowance of the Stetson will by the Probate Court, that she is the widow of Stetson, and is consequently aggrieved by the decree of that court, because the will ignores her entirely. Her allegation that she is Stetson's widow is put in issue by C. H. Patee, executor, by an answer denying that it is a fact, and asking that her appeal be dismissed upon the ground that she has no standing in court to contest his will.

She wants to go to a jury upon the question whether she is the widow of Stetson, but this is just what the executor, by his answer denying that she was married to Stetson, hopes to prevent. The case was reserved.

INNOCENT MAN PARDONED.

He Proved an Alibi After Being Convicted of Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Gov. Lowndes today pardoned Raymond Elroy, who was serving a ten-year sentence in the Maryland Penitentiary for highway robbery.

Elroy is twenty years old, and his home is in Providence, R. I. The crime for which he was convicted was committed on the night of Oct. 22, 1895, when two men entered Hutchin's Hotel, in this city, and robbed the proprietor and three guests of $700 in money, besides watches and jewelry. Some weeks later Elroy and James E. Morse were arrested in New-York City, charged with the crime. They were brought here, tried, and convicted, although Elroy maintained that on the date of the robbery he was at Trenton, N. J. The Rev. Louis F. Zinkhan, prison chaplain, found proof of the correctness of Elroy's statement, and was instrumental in securing his pardon.

The Acadia Lost, Crew Saved.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 13.—The crew of the missing steamer Acadia has reached this port. The Acadia went ashore near Michipicoten River, on Lake Superior, a week ago last Thursday night in a blinding snowstorm. It is probable the boat and cargo will be a total loss.

Trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

The Royal Blue Line announces that beginning Sunday, Nov. 15th, trains will leave New-York, Station Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, as follows:

For Philadelphia, 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

For Baltimore and Washington, 4:30, 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5 P. M., 12:15 mdt. —adv.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL CASE.

Blackburn Men Threaten to Prevent an Election This Winter.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—It is said here to-night that Governor Bradley will be advised not to call an extra session of the Legislature this Winter, as has been contemplated.

There is a feeling among the Republicans of Kentucky that the Governor ought to be made the successor of Senator Blackburn. It is the general opinion, however, among Republicans that he ought not to be elected until such a time in 1897 as will enable him to take his seat after Dec. 11 of that year, so that Lieut. Gov. Worthington will be eligible to serve out the remaining two years of Gov. Bradley's term. Under the provisions of Kentucky's new Constitution an election for Governor would have to be called were Gov. Bradley to be elected United States Senator this Winter, as he would not have served half his term.

The principal reason given by members of the Legislature for wanting an extra session is that the Legislature last Winter failed to pass a revenue bill. The State institutions are suffering on account of this failure, and many legislators believe that an extra session is necessary.

The Governor has to specify in his call the particular business to be transacted by the extra session. To-night a prominent Blackburn leader in the Legislature said that the Blackburn men would not only prevent the passage of a revenue bill, but would prevent the election of a Republican Senator should Governor Bradley embrace the election of a Senator in his call for the extra session.

This is a contingency that the Republicans and sound-money men have never considered, but as the statement comes from a man who knows exactly what he is talking about, and who showed his ability last Winter to carry on a successful fight against both the sound-money and Republican members of the Legislature, it will command attention.

TO ELECT POSTMASTERS.

Indiana Congressmen Will Not Be Responsible for Selections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 13.—The Indiana Republican Congressmen-elect have decided to refer all applications for Post Office appointments to the patrons of the Post Offices, and elections will be held in every city and town of the State after March 4.

The Congressmen-elect have hit upon this plan to avoid the responsibility of making appointments themselves, and will recommend no one who has not received a majority of the votes of the Republican patrons of the office to which he aspires.

This conclusion is said to have been reached through correspondence between the members-elect, and applicants have been notified of the fact. In some localities, where party workers believe they have performed special service, the decision is already creating much feeling, and more is expected to follow the elections. The Republican Senator to be elected by the coming Legislature will dispense the patronage in the four districts which will be represented by Democrats.

SILK MILLS RESUMING.

More Work for Shoemakers—Active Business in the West.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 13.—Belding Brothers' silk mills will begin running full time Monday. The mills employ 400 hands when running full capacity. The mills have run from thirty-two to forty-eight hours per week since 1893. The company started its mills at Belding, Mich., and Northampton, Mass., last Monday, on full time.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The shoe industries here are greatly pleased by the outlook for better times. Since election the orders which were withheld until after the votes had been cast have been coming in rapidly, and the orders for Spring goods are heavy. Men who have been idle for months are finding work daily, and it looks now as though, owing to the lateness of the orders, the factories may be working overtime before long.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—All the leading industries of Scranton report that they have already felt the stimulus caused by the return of confidence in consequence of the election of McKinley. The Saquoit Silk Mill within the past ten days has added 500 hands and is now working on full time. The Finch Manufacturing Company, makers of boilers and machinery, employing 75 men, report a marked improvement in the number and size of their orders.

The Scranton Button Company, which has been idle for some time past, has resumed with over 100 hands. The Scranton Forging Company, employing 150 men, which has also been idle, will resume on Monday. The Scranton Lace Works, employing 150 hands, who have been working on half time, will work night and day after Monday. The Green Ridge Iron Works, giving employment to seventy-five men, and which has been almost entirely suspended during the past three months, will resume on full time on Monday, and with orders enough on hand to run for several months.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13.—William J. McClary's morocco factory, which has been idle for a year, is being prepared for a resumption of work. The mills of the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, which have been running on half time, will soon run on full time. The company employs 800 persons. Business at the works of the Betts Machine Company is improving. Two furnaces at the Delaware Iron Works, Newcastle, have been put in operation. The Johnson Forge Company of Wilmington will resume operations next week.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Inquiries among manufacturers show renewed activity in business since McKinley's election. The manufacturing firm of Buick & Sherwood, which was working three-quarters time, is now working sixty hours per week. The Michigan Bolt and Nut Works have increased their working hours per week and expect to be running full time again in a week, and Leonard, Lawrence & Co. have been running full time since election. All of the local banks report a better condition of affairs, their deposits having gained daily since the election.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13.—Business is rapidly picking up in all the manufacturing industries of this place. The Michigan Furniture Company is running with extra hands since the election to enable it to fill orders which it received contingent upon McKinley's election. Nearly every industry in the city is in the same condition.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—It is officially announced that the Rockefeller Iron Syndicate has sold $500,000 worth of Minnesota ore to be delivered next season, and 60,000 tons of Spanish-American ore. This will enable the underground mines on the Mesaba range to resume operations at once, and will give employment to thousands of men. George Shaw has conveyed to Capt. N. D. Moore the Iron Chief Mine for $100,000.

WOOD TURNS DEFAULTER

TAKES SECURITIES WORTH $60,000 AT MARKET RATES.

Betrayed His Trust as Assistant Cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, in Liquidation—Peculations Estimated at $200,000.

Richard V. D. Wood, who has been acting as assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, now in liquidation, is missing, and it is said that he took and disposed of $60,000 worth of the securities of the bank for his individual purpose.

The Metropolitan National Bank suspended in 1884, and George D. McGurkey, who was then its cashier, was appointed to liquidate its affairs. It at that time occupied offices at Pine Street and Broadway, but its office now is at 2 Wall Street, in the United Bank Building.

Wood, who had been in the bank for many years, having gone to it when he was twelve years old and having worked his way through all positions until he held that of paying teller, was taken as an assistant by Mr. McGurkey because of his knowledge of the bank's affairs and his quickness and skill in financial matters.

He took an active interest in the settlement of the bank's indebtedness, and after Mr. McGurkey's death his powers were enlarged and greater confidence was placed in him. Of late he has been assisting President Henry A. Hurlbut and Cashier J. Connor Smith and has had free access to the bank's securities.

Three months ago Wood sent word to Mr. Hurlbut, from his home in Piermont-on-the-Hudson, that he was ill and would not be able to attend to his duties, and in his absence the bank's officials discovered that some of its securities had been abstracted from its safe-deposit vault. An investigation was made and it was afterward found that various securities which were then worth $48,000 (the market value of which yesterday was $60,000) had been taken.

An effort was made to recover what had been taken, but without success, and on Monday President Hurlbut obtained from United States Commissioner Shields a warrant for Wood's arrest. Wood had been watched during the time that he was absent from the bank's office, and where he was was always known until after the warrant for his arrest was issued. Now it is not known where he is, as he has evaded arrest.

When the warrant was issued by Commissioner Shields on Monday, United States Marshal McCarty went with it to Piermont-on-the-Hudson to make the arrest. Wood's house is situated on the hill, and a guard was placed around it to see that he did not escape. The guard was withdrawn Thursday, but whether Wood escaped before or after that is not known. Commissioner Shields said last night that so far as he knew Wood had not yet been arrested.

Left Home on Monday.

Marshal McCarty returned to this city yesterday after having put Deputy Marshal Walter Stafford on watch at Piermont. All of the local officers of the peace there are aiding the Marshal, and any of them may arrest Wood when he has an opportunity.

Mrs. Wood said yesterday that Wood left his home on Monday and had not been seen or heard of since, so far as she knew. As it was on Monday that the warrant for Wood's arrest was issued, it is thought that he in some way was informed that he would be arrested, and arranged to make his escape.

Wood had been in the employ of the bank for forty-two years, and was well known and greatly respected by men connected with financial concerns, and when it became known yesterday that he was charged with having abstracted the bank's securities, much astonishment was expressed. At the office of the bank Cashier J. Connor Smith said:

"I cannot speak fully of the matter now, but at the present quotations the securities, all of which are negotiable, are worth at least $60,000. I do not know the exact date or dates on which they were taken and do not care to state what they were. They are gone, and so is Wood. What he did with them, how he disposed of them, or what he did with their proceeds, I do not know.

"Wood was with the bank for so many years and had always shown such ability and honesty that it was impossible to suspect him, and so he was given free access to the bank's property while the bank's affairs were being liquidated. He came and went about as he pleased, and was never watched. He was intimate with us all, and a friendship existed that was of the closest character. It would not be proper for me to go fully into the matter at present, but in due time it will all be made known."

Commissioner Shields yesterday refused to say anything about the matter or mention the specific charges that were made against Wood. He said all would be made known after Wood had been arrested and examined before him. He refused even to express an opinion upon the matter.

Squandered Thousands.

Wood has lived in Piermont for about twenty-five years. He married a daughter of John J. Lawrence of Sparkill, which is near Piermont. He has had four children, two of whom are living.

Since it has become known that Wood is charged with having taken the securities of the Metropolitan National Bank, it has been said that he squandered thousands of dollars that belonged to his father-in-law and other relatives, and it is alleged that his peculations will amount to nearly $200,000.

What Wood did with all the money is not known, although it is supposed that he speculated in Wall Street, and so lost it. He lived quietly and unpretentiously, and in no way aroused a suspicion that he had the use of any more money than he received as salary. He was trusted by many persons who lived in his neighborhood, among others the widow of William Lawrence, who, it is said, yesterday instituted a search for securities amounting to $16,000 that Wood was supposed to be holding for her.

Wood's illness that caused him to remain away from the bank office at the time that his having abstracted the securities was discovered was a stomach trouble, and his health is still poor. He was really ill when last seen, and it is thought that he has not gone far from his home.

He was a prominent member of the Piermont Boat Club and took a prominent part in the social affairs in Rockland County.

Mrs. Wood has been almost prostrated by the act of her husband. Yesterday she was in consultation with her father at his Sparkill home. Mr. Lawrence, Wood's father-in-law, said that Wood was in financial difficulties eleven years ago, and that if he had taken the bank's securities, his family had not received any benefit from them.

Charles Lawrence, Mrs. Wood's brother, said that he knew nothing of Wood's alleged acts, and that neither his father nor his uncle's widow had taken action against him.

The Metropolitan National Bank was organized in 1851, it then being a State bank. At the time that it closed its doors the late George I. Seney was its President. Mr. Seney and his bank became largely involved in Southern railway projects, notably the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and when its securities lost nearly all market value, Mr. Seney, after calling upon friends whom he had made wealthy to come to his assistance, and being refused by them, decided to place the bank in liquidation and save as much as possible without having to sacrifice the bank's assets.

Many of the assets that the bank then held it has to-day, and from what has been disposed of has paid its stockholders about 75 per cent. on the par value of its stock certificates.

NO BETTING BY STUDENTS.

The Northwestern Faculty Says Its Football Men Are Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—In a letter to a morning paper Henry Wade Rogers, President of the Northwestern University, says, in part:

"The statement has been made in certain papers that it is customary for students in Northwestern University to bet, and sometimes heavily, on games of football. Such a charge is a serious reflection on the student body and on the Faculty, and is calculated to injure the university and the cause of athletic sports. I deem it my duty, therefore, to take notice of it and to say the authorities of the university believe the charges referred to are without foundation and are wholly untrue.

"I make this denial after inquiry into the facts. I do not hesitate to say that if the game of football is to be made the occasion of betting on the part of the student body it will be necessary for college Faculties to deal with the matter in an unmistakable way. They must suppress it as they are suppressing professionalism and slugging, or else the game will be in danger of having itself suppressed because of its demoralizing tendencies.

"The Faculty of Northwestern University has not legislated on this phase of the subject, because we have believed and do now believe that our student body is free from the evil."

FUNERAL OF MISS JAY.

Her Body Buried in the Family Plot at Bedford.

BEDFORD, Nov. 13.—The funeral services over the remains of Miss Julia Jay, daughter of Col. William Jay, who died Tuesday last at her parents' home in New-York, were held this afternoon in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. Representatives of the Oelrichs, Belmont, Whitney, Newbolt, Schieffelin, Post, Tams, and other well-known New-York families were among the mourners. They came in two special cars over the Harlem Railroad.

The body arrived at the church at 12:20 P. M. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Tuqueer, the venerable pastor, who had been the spiritual adviser of several generations of the Jay family. He delivered a very affecting sermon. The body of Miss Jay was interred in the Jay plot in the Episcopal Cemetery. There are buried all descendants of Chief Justice Jay who have died. The coffin was covered with beautiful flowers.

COWS DIE MYSTERIOUSLY.

Vermont Farmer Loses Eighteen of His Herd—Poison Is Suspected.

NORWICH, Vt., Nov. 13.—Thomas A. Hazen turned eighteen high-grade cows into his field this morning to feed. At noon fifteen of them were dead. About a month ago two of his herd died suddenly, and yesterday he lost three others.

Poisoning for revenge by some miscreant is suspected. The State Veterinary Surgeon has been wired for, and will come this evening. Mr. Hazen is a respected citizen, and there is considerable excitement in town. The result of the surgeon's examination is awaited with great interest.

Trains Collide—Man Hurt.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 13.—Two passenger trains on the Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Railroad collided, heads on, near Atlantic Highlands, this evening. Both locomotives were broken badly, and the baggage cars telescoped. Fred Williams, the baggage master on Train 54 had his right leg broken and was hurt internally.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, with high, northwesterly winds.

The pressure is high throughout the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. A storm is developing on the New-England coast; it will cause high northerly to northwesterly winds. The pressure is also low on the North Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen in New-England and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen from the upper lake region southward to the East Gulf States. The temperature is lower throughout New-England and the Atlantic States and higher on the Rocky Mountain slope. Threatening weather, with snow, is indicated for New-England this morning, probably clearing by to-night. The weather will be partly cloudy throughout the lake region and fair in the central valleys, the Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain slope, and snow is indicated for the Upper Missouri Valley and the extreme Northwest. Slightly lower temperature is indicated for the North Atlantic States, and higher temperature for the central valleys. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	35	40	45
6 A. M.	35	38	41
9 A. M.	36	39	42
12 M.	42	43	45
3 P. M.	45	39	45
6 P. M.	44	35	40
9 P. M.	41	35	40
12 P. M.	41	34	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1895	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

JOLLY CROWD AT THE SHOW

BIG TURNOUT TO SEE THE DISPLAY OF HORSES.

Floor So Crowded It Was Difficult to Walk About the Garden—A Unique Exhibition of Four-in-Hands—Some Clever Driving.

By far the largest, the gayest, and the jolliest crowd of the week was at the Horse Show yesterday for both the afternoon and evening sessions.

For more than an hour in the evening the promenade was so filled with curious ones that progress about the ring inclosure was made with the utmost difficulty. It took a half hour at least to complete the circuit of the Garden, an eighth of a mile.

While this enormous crowd was on the floor every seat on the arena floor and the first galleries was occupied, and even the upper gallery had a fringe of humanity all about the rail, and in many of the choice spots there all the seats were occupied.

The only vacant seats were in the boxes, some of whose occupants had, as evidently tired of the monotony of existence in their places, as had some of the horses in the stalls in the basement.

There was dress enough in all conscience, and the novelty-seeking dressmakers and milliners were able to add a lot of pointers to the already large stock of information they have acquired during the show. That some portion of the faction which calls itself society was missing, the general public did not know. They probably cared less, for the people they really wished to see were all on view, and they cared not whether these were the ultra-exclusives or the mere exclusives.

It has been a noticeable fact during the week that aside from the confessedly beautiful women, such as Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, and Miss Duer, there have not been at most more than two score of really beautiful women in the arena boxes during the show. The average of beauty has been low that of beautiful costuming has been high, and that, after all, has been what most of the people went to the Garden to see.

An Incident of the Show.

That people were generally dependent on their guide books for the stars was made evident by a little incident.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont's box was filled in the evening with a party of two men and three women, all very plainly dressed, and not known to the society frequenters of the show. One of the women, who was decidedly stout, sat in Mrs. Belmont's accustomed place, in the right-hand corner of the box, and the large crowd massed itself in front of the box and audibly commented on the appearance and dress of the woman whom they supposed to Mrs. Belmont.

Their stares were so pointed and criticisms were so audible, that the woman fairly became embarrassed, and changed her seat to one further back in the box. Her companion, who took her place, and who was dressed in plain black and was tall and thin, was in turn taken for Mrs. Belmont by another section of the passing throng, and she in turn had to retire abashed. The real Mrs. Belmont should have been present to have shown the feminine occupants of her box last night how to subdue a crowd, and how to meet the gaze of hundreds of eyes without appearing to notice it.

Secretary Carlisle was again present last evening and sat in Secretary Heckscher's box, on the south side of the ring.

The two leading belles of Narragansett Pier last Summer, Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore and Miss Marie Churchill of New-York, by a coincidence, sat in adjoining boxes on the second tier at the west end of the Garden, next each other, and were both hidden from view almost the entire evening by a double row of black-coated men, who blocked the aisle in front. Miss Reeves wore black velvet, trimmed with ermine.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Grant were with Mrs. James L. Kernochan. Mrs. Suffern Tailer was in black velvet, with a Gainsborough hat of the same color and material. Miss Morosini wore the most effective gown she has yet appeared in—a gray cloth skirt with bodice and jacket of spangled gray silk, a fetching little bonnet with bows of black and white striped silk. Mrs. E. D. Morgan was in black velvet, with black hat with green feathers. Mrs. Henry Barclay was in garnet velvet, and her daughter, Miss Gertrude Barclay, wore gray silk, with sleeves and jabot of yellow faille. Miss Eleanor Sedley was in gray, with a hat trimmed with pink feathers.

Some of the local luminaries present were: Richard Harding Davis, Cornelius Van Cott, George Gordon Battle, Commodore E. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Black, Miss Edith Lawrence Black, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Mrs. William Henry Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thorne, C. Oliver Iselin, H. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gould, Miss J. C. Irwin Martin, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Zandt Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mowry, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Huestis Butts, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davis, Miss Kate Sanborn, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fesser.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

A Unique Display of Four-in-Hands and Some Clever Driving.

Make way for "Fatty" Bates. They may be able to down him for a short time, occasionally, but when he seems to be certainly crushed, as he was on Thursday night in the class for high-steppers, he is sure to turn up at the next opportunity with a handful of trumps and with a right bower turned for him.

That was the way it happened yesterday afternoon. There was on the card for the day a competition for four-in-hand road teams, and "Charley" Bates and John Bratton, rival dealers, had both set out to win it. Bratton had even gone to the expense of sending over to England last Summer to have copied for him from an old English coaching print something in the way of a pearl-gray pot hat with a black band

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to the extravagance of white spats and varnished boots, and was bound to "down" Bates, no matter what the cost.

In some way the fact of the preparations Bratton was making reached the not very prominent ears of the very rotund and ruddy Bates, and he, too, cut loose, for the exhibition was by all odds the feature of the show yesterday, and probably the best thing of the entire week. Bates also had a second string to his bow in another team handled by his stable superintendent, Pratt, who is up-to-date in coaching matters himself.

The conditions were for road teams, but the Willbrook Farm Stable, probably not being up to what was the right sort of thing, and not knowing what they had to compete against, sent a park team of strawberry roans into the ring to compete with the others. They were hitched to a neat mail coach, with a black body and red gear. All the experts were shocked to notice that the driver had with him a couple of servants in livery, instead of a guard, and that the lazy-backs on the coach seats were down. That at once put them out of the competition.

Whatever this team lacked was more than made up for by the teams shown by Bates and Bratton. Both were stunners. Bates's coach was the Defiance, a canary-colored affair with black panelings and stripings and red running gear. It was drawn by two splendid pairs of cross-matched horses, a gray and a bay on both the wheel and in the lead. The rotund Charley handled the ribbons, dressed as if he had stepped out of one of the Cruikshank pictures of the jolly coachmen that the artist used to draw for Dickens's works. He had the regulation drab coaching coat, a suit of steel gray, a waistcoat of pale blue, a bell-crowned pot hat of pearl color, and a mass of graceful curves. He wore a boutonniere of English violets which was the only modern thing about him.

Bates's guard was as fully correct, according to the old English prints, as was Bates himself. He had a frock coat of coaching red, a pearl-colored silk hat, with a long nap, and he was as expert on the horn as is Levy on the cornet. When this outfit drove into the ring the promenaders forgot to promenade, the gossip and small-talk in the boxes ceased, and every one was on tip-toe to see the sensational team of the decade on its entrance.

Bates came into the ring with a flourish, and he created all the sensation he had been expecting. At the rear of his coach followed a cockhorse harnessed and saddled ready for any of the emergency work that this appendage is expected to perform. The trip of the team about the inclosure was a thorough success, and Bates's face was one mass of smiles, so that his eyes were lost in the wrinkles of his face. But those eyes were able to do their duty, for Bates tooled the spanking team about the ring with a reckless abandon that none but the most expert of whips would dare to attempt. He had them on the run all the way, the guard standing in his place and playing all sorts of calls and tunes on his horn, while the horses were at their topmost speed.

Finely Appointed Road Team.

When the team came to a rest and observers had a chance to take it all in they found that there was before them the best appointed road team they had probably ever seen. The guard carried a mail pouch slung over his shoulder, with the exposed face of a watch set in the outer flap. Attached to the coach in their proper places were the lamps, an extra collar for the horses, an extra pole slung under the coach body, where were also slung the "skids," a water bucket, and a number of other things that would be useful in case of an accident. Extra whiffletrees were slung at the back of the guard's seat. On top of the coach were luggage and mailbags deftly stowed, the lazy-backs were up, blankets folded, and everything spick and span, ready for passengers.

"If you look in the inside of Bates's hat," said an enthusiast, "I'll bet you will find a time-card for a route, a clip with two or three cigars in it, and in his change pocket a lot of matches for the use of passengers. It beats anything I ever saw in this country, and is exactly like the turnouts that the 'howling swells' of the nobility drive in England nowadays."

Of course, Bates got the first prize. There was no question but that he would do so. When the blue ribbon had been pinned to the bridle of his leader, he had the cockhorse hitched to the front whiffletree, and, thus leading his four horses, drove about the ring triumphantly and happily.

Bratton also made a thoroughly novel and good show. He did not have the cockhorse, but he had an expert guard, also dressed in red, and with a white pot hat. The coach carried all the necessary appliances for his team and to guard against accidents. He had a fine get-up all the way through for "Good Times," which was the coach he drove. This had a black body with red gear stripings and panelings. He, as did Bates, drove the leaders of his team without check reins. Bratton's team was made up of four chestnuts, but they lacked the size and solidity of the Bates lot. Bratton wore a huge chrysanthemum in his buttonhole, and had a shawl instead of a blanket wound about his legs. One critic objected to the fact that he had his luggage and mail bags covered with oilskin spreaders, and held this to be out of place because it was not raining in the Garden. Besides, these were never shown on a properly appointed coach in England.

Bratton's driving of his team was even more reckless and skillful than was Bates's, and when he swung around the turn at the Fourth Avenue end of the ring, the tan-bark flew, and the wheels cut great welts in it clear down to the planking on which the surface is laid. His spin about the ring, with the guard piping merrily, was the most thrilling and blood-stirring thing in its line ever seen in the Garden. Bratton got the second prize. He would probably have won first under any other conditions. But Bates is a hard man to get up against.

Bates's second string, which won the third honors, was a good team also, but the leaders were driven with check-reins and belonged in a park class instead of in a road lot. Pratt drove them well and he and his guard were dressed correctly, but he had no chance against the other two, which were stars, in a performance by stars.

The Breeding Classes.

The morning was given over to the very necessary but rather uninteresting breeding classes—that is, uninteresting to the average Horse Show crowd. But the horsemen took more interest in these than in any of the subsequent proceedings of the day. The hackneys monopolized a lot of attention, as they were the more numerous and the prizes were the most valuable. First of the prizes in monetary value were the hackney produce prizes. These were worth $477.50 each to the winner of the first prize for colts and fillies, $191 to the second, and $95.50 to the third, with an addition of $191 to the breeder of the winner in each class. In the class for stallions the first honors were captured by A. J. Cassatt with his colt Patriot, which was bred by his owner. The Cheney brothers were second, with Flash, and the third honors went to Senator Cameron's Donegal. In the class for fillies, F. G. Bourne won the first and third honors with Indian Princess and Princess Olga, both of which he bred, and both daughters of Enthorpe Performer. Mr. Cassatt got the second money with Sybil, a daughter of Cadet.

As was expected A. J. Cassatt won the Junior Championship for Hackney stallions with his very good colt Patriot, who has now won three firsts at the show. F. C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., took both of the championships for mares, winning that for the open class with Kathleen and the Junior Championship with Lady Sutton.

The classes for three-year-old trotting horses were also passed on, and the association was saved $350 by the judges of trotters by an unprecedented, and, judging from the awards that have been made in past years, and even in other classes at this show, unwarrantable, action. For some reason that was certainly not observable by people generally, all the prizes for the three-year-old stallions were withheld, although there were three horses in the ring ready to be passed on by the judges. These had, of course, been pronounced sound by the veterinarians. A close inspection was given to them, and then there came the surprising announcement that the judges had agreed that there was not merit enough in any of the lot to warrant the giving of any prize.

This was strange, in view of the fact that Conquest Star, a son of Nelson, had trotted to a record of 2:23 as a two-year-old, and was retired from the turf this year, owing to the death of his owner, A. B. Darling. The Messrs. Hamlin showed a typical trotter with good action in Dare Devil, who later helped Mambrino King to win the herd prize. He is certainly well bred—by Mambrino King out of the Chimes mare Mercedes, a sister in blood to Fantasy, one of the best campaigners in the country. The action of the judges seems strange, in view of the awards that have been made to very ordinary stock in some of the other classes.

In the class for three-year-old fillies, which to the eye did not seem to be of much higher grade than the stallion class, all three prizes were awarded, E. H. Harriman getting the honors with his Kremlin filly, Rival, and Mrs. H. N. Bain getting second honors with a very pretty mover, Clara B. Medium, a daughter of Favorite Wilkes, who was bred at Jacob Ruppert's farm, just outside Poughkeepsie. Golden Lass, from the Village Farm, was third, and the white ribbon went to Charles M. Reed's filly, Hattie R.

Later in the day there was a competition for trotting stallions of any age, to be shown in harness, in which E. H. Harriman won the honors with his famous stallion Stamboul, who still has a lot of speed, and who never looked better than he did in the ring yesterday. The second prize went to W. N. Burgess's Lynne Bel, a son of St. Bel; third to William Pollock's bay stallion Nero, and fourth place to Thomas L. Watt's Albert W., Jr., one of the Rancho del Paso breeding.

The most interesting class of all the breeding lot passed on was that for herds of trotters, in which there were three competitors, Mambrino King, Trevillian, and Island Wilkes. Each was shown with four of his get, and there was a hearty round of applause from the crowd when the prize fell to Mambrino King and his progeny, Dare Devil, King Bird, Sherbrook, and Minola King. They were a good lot of colts, and the old prince of show horses appeared about as well in the ring as he did a dozen years ago, when the first Horse Show was held and he won the ribbons. The lot that were back of Trevillian showed him to be a promising sire, with a good chance in the future, if he is well located. His get shown were Lady Mary, Impromptu, Prototype, and Consequence.

High-Jumping Contest.

The high jumping in the evening was not as high class as in former years, when it was a feature, but it pleased the visitors to the Garden immensely. The competition made the maximum height at which the bar was placed, 6 feet 6 inches. Eight of the nine entries took part for the three-hundred-dollar prize, and at the end two, Ladylike, owned by Adam Beck, and Lady Bird, owned by Mrs. S. S. Howland, cleared the 6 foot 6 inches bar, and then the judges had to decide between the two on the form in which they had taken the jumps.

Ladylike got the first prize. Lady Bird acted like a crazy horse early in the competition, and refused several times. The mare was ugly, and to bring her to her senses Cannon, her jockey, gave her a good taste of the whip. A few in the building who displayed their ignorance of matters pertaining to the horse shouted "Shame!" and began to hiss, but when Lady Bird after the punishment took the jump very cleverly the hisses were changed to cheers.

P. F. Collier had two entries in this class, Punch and Majestic. Mr. Collier went into the ring with his horses, presumably to try to induce them to do their best, but they evidently had little regard for their owner. Punch acted like a crazy horse and quit at the six-foot mark. "Jimmy" Blute managed to get Majestic over the bar three inches higher, and then the dun refused to try any more, being content with third prize. The Durland Company's Senator got over the bar at 6 feet 3 inches and was highly commended by the judges. Tycho Brahe, Flycatcher, and Saint Rudolph were the other competitors.

The Tandem Show.

A dozen well-appointed tandem teams showed for the prizes in the evening, and made a pretty exhibit. The contest was a long and sharp one, the honors finally going to O. H. P. Belmont's team, Rockingham and Wales, which were driven by Aurel Batonyi in very clever style.

"Fatty" Bates was again in evidence, with two teams, and secured second prize with one of them. The third prize went to W. Gould Brokaw, with his pair, Golden Star and Meteor, and H. H. Salmon of Brooklyn had to be content with fourth place.

"The only Herrmann" was a competitor for the prize, and was very wrothy when he was sent out of the ring, protesting that it was unfair to compel amateur drivers to compete against professional drivers and dealers in horseflesh. The great crowd had evidently expected that the clever prestidigitateur would shake out a winning team from his coat sleeves or pick the blue ribbon deftly from the hands of the judges and attach it to the bridle of his leader before the judges could catch him at the trick. They were grievously disappointed, therefore, when he was sent out of the ring without any chance to show any of his diabliere.

Frank Beard's team shared the same fate. All his entries have been served about the same way this year, and people are asking, "What is the trouble between Frank Beard and the managers of the Horse Show?" He hasn't been allowed to win anything but a third prize in the thoroughbred class with Lazzarone.

FROM OUT OF TOWN.

Parties from Near-by Cities Who Were at the Show.

Among the prominent people from out of town at the show yesterday afternoon and evening were Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston, Mrs. Craig Lippincott and Miss Virginia Lippincott of Philadelphia, W. L. Elkins, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock of New-Orleans, Gerard Bement of Boston, Col. and Mrs. Edward Neill and Miss Neill of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gary of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick of Deer Park, Md.; Miss Kate Sanborn of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foos of Williamstown, Mass.

Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Visscher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. De Freest, Miss Brady and Mrs. A. N. Brady, William E. Drislane, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. F. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ord, Donald McCredie, Dr. I. Nellis, Eugene U. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Steefel, William Sauter, Charles L. A. Whitney, Franklin B. Janes, W. W. Batchelder, Harry Hayes, N. H. Sabin, and I. Hall, all of Albany.

Murray M. Shoemaker, Mrs. F. M. Shoemaker, and Miss Etta Shoemaker; Miss Fannie Paine, J. Wharton Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knickerbocker, and J. Knickerbocker, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Marvin and Miss Ada Sands, from Saratoga Springs; Mr. and Mrs. L. McConihee, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Paine, J. H. Paine, and Miss Georgie Paine; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. O'Neill, John J. O'Neill, and the Misses O'Neill of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Redfern of Stamford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Livingston, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Smith of Devon, Penn.; Mrs. Cuthbert L. Porter, the Misses Porter of Tonawanda, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Allen, the Misses Allen, W. R. Allen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor Burbank, and Miss Genevieve Burbank of Pittsfield, Mass.; Frances E. Moore of Barrytown, N. Y.; T. J. Quinn, W. D. Ellis, J. Bernard Bruner, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Phillips, and Miss Kate Phillips of Saratoga Springs.

J. M. Sweet, James R. McKee, John Kurtz, J. J. Vance, J. T. Briggs, E. A. Cuyler, J. S. Cutler, William R. Todd, M. Guinan, William E. Baker, Lewis Quinn, C. F. Riley, H. L. Sickner, C. B. Mackie, Dr. Rich, T. R. Wade, J. E. Winne, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Heusen and Miss Lucie Van Heusen, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Chase, Mrs. D. Leonard, George N. Southwick, J. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. T. Parmely Reid, Miss Agnes Gray, Miss Florence Knickerbocker Sills, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sills.

Mrs. Erastus Corning, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hand and Miss Harriet Learned, Mrs. Edward Martin and the Misses Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ten Broeck, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Graef made up a party of visitors from Albany.

Miss E. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Conaway, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goddary, Miss E. Goddary, and R. H. Goddary, Jr., all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waldo Smith of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker of St. Augustine, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allen of Boston; Baron and Baroness Thielmann and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Francis of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marvin of Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Asa P. Potter, Mrs. Blackstone Downey, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sterling, and Miss K. Rollinson of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marshall and the Misses Barrett of Louisville; Miss Reba Cole, Dr. Ernest Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cole, and Amide Percival Cole of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belden, Leslie W. French, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Graves, and George H. Bryan of Hartford, Conn.; John J. Tompkins and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Crawford of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Parsons, and the Misses Parsons of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Varker and Miss Varker of Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Joslyn, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Duncan of Pittsfield, Mass.

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UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

WINNERS OF THE PRIZES.

Results of the Work of the Judges in the Ring.

The awards made yesterday in the various classes were as follows:

Class 33.—Hackney Produce Prize, Futurity of 1896, for yearling stallions. Gross value of prizes, $955, of which $455 is by subscription and $500 is added by the association—First prize, 50 per cent. of the gross value, $477.50, A. J. Cassatt's Patriot, ch., by Cadet, dam by Freedom; second prize, 20 per cent., $191, H. G. & R. Cheney's Flash, ch., by Dr. Parke-Laughton's Master; third prize, 10 per cent., $95.50, J. D. Cameron's Donegal, ch., by Royalty-Rebecca; highly commended, J. J. Astor's Comet, b., by Matchless of Londesborough-Negress. A. J. Cassatt also won $191.50 as the breeder of the winner.

Class 34.—Hackney Produce Prize, Futurity of 1896, for yearling fillies or gelding. Gross value of the prize, $955, of which $455 is by subscription and $500 is added by the association—First prize, 50 per cent., $477.50, F. G. Bourne's Indian Princess, ch. f., by Enthorpe Performer-Princess Royal; second prize, 20 per cent., $191, A. J. Cassatt's Sybil, rn. f., by Cadet-imp. Lady Sykes; third prize, 10 per cent., $95.50, F. G. Bourne's Princess Olga, b. f., by Enthorpe Performer-Czarevna; highly commended, Horace N. Crossley's Rosseau Victoria, b. f., by Fireworks-Lady Cocking. F. G. Bourne won $191 as the breeder of Indian Princess.

Class 7.—Trotters, fillies three years old, (foaled in 1893.) To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse—First prize, $150, E. H. Harriman's Rival, b., 15.2 hands, by Kremlin-Miss Alice; second prize, $75, Mrs. H. N. Bain's Carrie B. Medium, b., 15.0¼ hands, by Favorite Wilkes-Clara Medium; third prize, Village Farm's Golden Lass, b., by Golden Gateway-Galatea; highly commended, Charles M. Reed's Hattie R., br., 15.2 hands, by Bobby Burns by Referee.

Class 41.—French coaching horses, mare four years old or over, to be shown in hand—First prize, $200, E. M. Barton's Palestine, b., 16 hands, four years, by Perfection-Parquerette; second prize, $100, M. W. Dunham's Iphigene, br., 16.1 hands, ten years, by Aquila-Olga; third prize, $50, M. W. Dunham's Gazette II., br., 15.3 hands, eight years, by Aquila-Gazette.

Class 42.—French coaching horses, filly three years old, to be shown in hand—First prize, $150, E. M. Barton's Vestal, ch., 16 hands, by Indre-Vesta; second prize, $75, E. M. Barton's Gabrielle, b., 15.2 hands, by Perfection-Gavotte.

Class 20.—Hackneys, junior champion prize for stallions, to be shown in hand—Prize, $250, A. J. Cassatt's Parrot, ch., 4 year, by Cadet, by Freedom; reserve ribbon, Hillhurst Farm's Barthorpe Performer, ch., 3 years, by Garton, Duke of Connaught-Princess.

Class 21.—Hackney championship prize for mares, to be shown in hand—Prize, $500, Frederick C. Stevens's Kathleen, ch., 7 years, by Danegelt-Victoria; reserve ribbon, Frederick C. Stevens's Applause, ch., 3 years, by Saxon-Lady Alice.

Class 68.—Ponies in harness, Shetland pony not exceeding 46 inches, 4 years old or over—First prize, $80, George Green's Jessie, skew. m., 42 inches, 4 years, driven by Ash; second prize, W. J. Sampson's Puck, blk. s., 40 inches, 8 years, driven by Newman; third prize, $20, Thomas L. Watt's Kelpie, skew. s., 44½ inches, 6 years, driven by McDonald; highly commended, Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, skew. s., 42½ inches, 8 years, driven by Master T. L. Watt.

Class 84.—Ponies, other than Shetlands, under 12 hands, 3 years old or over—First prize, $80, Master Clarence John Gerken's Jenny, blk. m., 11.2½ hands, 9 years, driven by Lyons; second prize, $40, same owner's Imp. Topsy, gr. m., 11.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Miller; third prize, $20, W. J. Sampson's Bud, ch. m., 11.1 hands, 7 years, driven by Hewitt; highly commended, W. J. Sampson's Pilgrim, br. m., 11.2½ hands, 8 years, driven by Newman.

Class 57.—Pairs of horses, to be shown before a brougham, the horses to count 50 per cent. and the broughams and general appointments 50 per cent—First prize, $200, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Amazon, b. g., 15.1⅝ hands, 7 years, and Aladdin, b. g., 15.1⅝ hands, 8 years, driven by Smith; second prize, $100, same owner's Coxey, b. g., 15.1⅝ hands, 8 years, and Brown Donna, br. s., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, driven by Barge; third prize, $75, W. Gould Brokaw's Ruth, b. m., 15.1⅝ hands, 4 years, and Meteor, b. g., 15.1⅝ hands, 8 years, driven by Forbes; highly commended, P. W. Rouss's Count, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and High Roller, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years.

Class 3.—Trotting stallions, to be shown with four of his get, the oldest of the get not to exceed six years—First prize, $500, Village Farm's Mambrino King, ch., 24 years old, by Mambrino Patchen-Belle Thornton, shown with Dare Devil, King Bird, Sherbrook, and Mineola King; second prize, $200, B. W. Ford and P. P. Johnson's Trevellian, b. g., 7 years, by Young Jim, by Gambetta, shown with Lady Mary, Impromptu, Prototype, and Consequence; third prize, $100, W. C. France's Island Wilkes, gr., by Red Wilkes-Minnie Patchen, shown with Red Cliff, Carissima, Island Flower, and Ollie Keep.

Class 10.—Trotters, stallions any age, to be shown to harness or wagon—First prize, $150, E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, br., 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing, driven by Ryerson; second prize, $75, W. N. Burgess's Lynne Bel, blk., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, by St. Bel, by Bayonne Prince, driven by Johnson; third prize, $35, W. Pollock's Nero, b., 15 hands, 15 years, by Winceski-Lady Ethan; highly commended, T. L. Watts, Albert W., Jr., b., 15.0½ hands, 6 years, by Albert W. Lightfoot.

Class 67.—Four-in-hands, road teams four years old or over—First prize, $250, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team, driven by C. F. Bates; second prize, $125, John S. Bratton's team, driven by Mr. Bratton; third prize, $60, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team, driven by Mr. Pratt.

Class 80.—Saddle horses, ladies' saddle horses not under 14.3 hands, three years old or over, to be ridden by ladies—First prize, $150, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Chester, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, ridden by Miss Quick; second prize, $75, Brayton Ives's Don Fulano, ch. g., 16.2 hands, 7 years, ridden by Mrs. W. H. Thompson; third prize, $35, C. L. Railey's Patsy McCord, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, ridden by Miss Gladding; highly commended, Mrs. John Gerken's Terrebonne, br. m., 15.1 hands, 4 years, ridden by Mrs. Beach.

Class 52.—Harness horses, pairs of high-steppers not under 15.2 hands, all-around action to be considered; to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage—First prize, $200, John S. Bratton's Windsor and The Czar; second prize, $100, Oliver H. P. Belmont's Buckingham and Kentucky Girl; third prize, $50, C. A. Baudouine's Sunshine and Rocket; highly commended, J. Dickman Brown's Tip and Top.

Class 44.—Cab horses, horse and best appointed hansom cab as let for hire—First prize, $50, William Donovan's Spider; second prize, $25, C. Heckmann & Son's Duke; third prize, $10, James Leahy's Kate; highly commended, J. C. McDermott's Lightfoot.

Class 82.—Saddle horses—Champion prize, $200, C. L. Railey's Patsy McCord, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, ridden by C. L. Railey; reserved ribbon, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Chester, ch. g., 15.1, 5 years, ridden by Miss Beach.

Class 63.—Harness tandems, the wheeler to be over 15.2 hands—First prize, $200, O. H. P. Belmont's Rockingham and Wales, driven by Batonyi; second prize, $100, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's pair of bays unnamed, driven by C. F. Bates; third prize, $50, W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star and Meteor, driven by Ashenden; highly commended, Hamilton H. Salmon's unnamed pair of browns, driven by the owner.

Class 107.—High jump—First prize, $300, Adam Beck's Ladylike, b. m., 4 years, ridden by Wilson; second prize, $150, Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, br. m., 7 years, ridden by Cannon; third prize, $75, P. F. Collier's Majestic, dun g., 6 years, ridden by Coffron; highly commended, The Durland Company's Senator, ch. g., 6 years, ridden by Colyer.

Programme for To-day.

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Saddle horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

10 A. M. to 10:45 A. M.—Harness horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

11 A. M.—Judging two pairs of ponies in harness, Class 70; three pairs in Class 72, and two pairs in Class 74.

11:25 A. M.—Judging nine pony stallions, Class 90.

11:50 A. M.—Judging three horses and delivery wagons, Class 43.

12 M.—Judging four two-year-old trotting stallions in harness, (Produce prize,) Class 13.

12:20 P. M.—Judging eight trotters, fillies and geldings, in harness, (Produce prize,) Class 14.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

2 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions, for the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, Class 19.

2:20 P. M.—Judging five trotting stallions, with a record of 2:25 or better, Class 9.

2:45 P. M.—Judging twenty-three pairs of horses in harness, Class 48.

3:15 P. M.—Judging eleven horses and best appointed road rigs, Class 17.

3:45 P. M.—Judging standard-bred trotting stallions for championship, Class 2.

4 P. M.—Judging eight Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 87.

4:15 P. M.—Judging saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands for the championship, Class 83.

4:30 P. M.—Judging five tandems, Class 61.

5 P. M.—Judging four pairs of horses and best appointed Stanhope, spider or demi-mail phaeton, (Brewster Prize,) Class 115.

5:20 P. M.—Judging five qualified hunters, (heavy weight,) Class 95, and seven thoroughbred qualified or green hunters, Class 99.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

8:15 P. M.—Judging thirty carriage horses, Class 53.

8:45 P. M.—Judging harness horses, (first prize winners,) not over 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 59.

9 P. M.—Judging harness horses, (first prize winners,) over 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 60.

9:15 P. M.—Judging eight qualified (lightweight) hunters, Class 97.

9:30 P. M.—Judging hunters and jumpers for the championship, Class 108.

CANADIANS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Their Activity in the Good Work of the Parish of St. George.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

The work of St. George's Church, New-York, should be of special interest to Canadians, not only because its rector, the Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D., is so well known in Canada, but because it enrolls in its membership and active workers a number of Canadians. Three Canadians, the Revs. Charles Scadding, Brydges, and Acheson, who have been assistant ministers during Dr. Rainsford's rectorate, are now in chage of parishes elsewhere. The Rev. E. Campion Acheson, who is rector of a church in Middletown, N. Y., is a graduate of Wycliffe College, Toronto; his wife was a Miss Gooderham of Toronto. The Rev. Henry Wilson, another Canadian assistant at St. George's, has left the Episcopal Church, and is now associated with Dr. Simpson of the Gospel Tabernacle, a faith-healing mission. The Rev. William H. Garth, one of the present assistants, is a graduate of McGill University of the class of '89 and of Montreal Theological College. Before coming to St. George's he was assistant minister in St. Martin's Church, Montreal. The work of St. George's keeps the four assistant ministers very busy indeed.

The three Deaconesses—Misses Forneret, Simpson, and Von Brockdorff—are Canadians, two from the Province of Quebec, and one from Ontario. A brother of Miss Forneret is rector of the Church of All Saints', Hamilton, Ontario. Miss Keyes, a Deaconess on probation, is an American. Deaconess Forneret's chief duty lies in the care of the sick and poor; she visits them in their homes, or receives them during her office hours, from 9 to 10 daily, and as far as possible supplies them with medicines, food, clothing, &c., according to their needs. She has charge of the relief department, mothers' meetings, district visiting, and Deaconess House. The other Deaconesses divide the visiting of the east side families between them. As this visiting is almost exclusively among tenement houses, where the lodgers change their residences continually, it demands constant attention, and involves an amount of work that those who are unacquainted with the conditions can hardly realize. Though the immediate work of St. George's has a range from Third Avenue to the East River, and from First to Twentieth Street, north and south, the actual work of the clergy, Deaconesses, and others among the sick and poor often extends from Harlem to the Battery. In answering the calls of the sick it is often necessary for them to be on the streets of the east side after midnight, but their garb always insures them respect. Deaconesses Simpson and Von Brockdorff have large Bible classes and Girls' Friendly Society classes. Deaconess Hildegarde Von Brockdorff has charge of St. George's branch of King's Daughters. Deaconess Simpson is in charge of the grocery and clothing department; she is also responsible in the Summer for keeping the Seaside Cottage at Rockaway Park filled with weekly guests. A Deaconess usually accompanies the daily excursions to the sea in Summer.

Many of the New-York Protestant churches are closed in the Summer. The door of St. George's always bears the invitation: "Church open. Come in. Rest and pray."

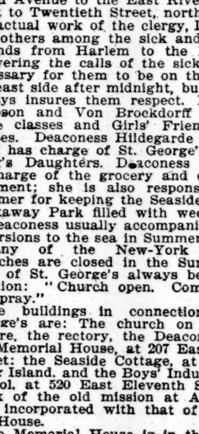
The buildings in connection with St. George's are: The church on Stuyvesant Square, the rectory, the Deaconess House, the Memorial House, at 207 East Sixteenth Street; the Seaside Cottage, at Rockaway, Long Island, and the Boys' Industrial Trade School, at 520 East Eleventh Street. The work of the old mission at Avenue A is now incorporated with that of the Memorial House.

The Memorial House is in the centre of the parish work, and has been in active operation for eight years. The various societies, clubs, and guilds hold their meetings there, and it is also a meeting place for other organizations that do not use the building for their work.

On Sunday morning the greater part of the house is in use to accommodate more than 2,000 Sunday school children and 175 teachers and officers. Mr. H. H. Pike, Superintendent of the school, is a Canadian, from New-Brunswick. His wife, an active worker in the school and in various church organizations, is a native of London, Ontario. Mr. Charles McMaster, formerly of Toronto, and Mr. Fred W. Chadwick are officers of the school.

Several of the teachers, men and women, are Canadians. Mr. Duncan M. Stewart, a Canadian, resigned his position as Superintendent of the Chinese Sunday school last year, when the work of the bank with which he was connected required him to remove to Montreal. Mr. John Elliott, the present Superintendent, is a Canadian from Montreal.

In helping to strengthen those who stand, to raise up those who fall, national lines are broken down, national prejudices are unknown, humanity is deeper and broader than motherland or fatherland, hand in hand, heart to heart, citizens of the United States and natives of our own country labor together.



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PLANS AS TO VENEZUELA

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Two Arbitrators to be Chosen by the United States and Two by Great Britain—The Fifth Member to Preside.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish what it claims to be a complete summary of the agreement regarding the Venezuelan question. The article is entitled "Heads of a Proposed Agreement Between Venezuela and Great Britain for the settlement of the Venezuelan Boundary Question as Agreed upon Between Great Britain and the United States of America."

There are four heads. Under the first the appointment of an arbitration tribunal to determine the boundary is provided for.

Under the second head provision is made for the appointment of a tribunal of five members, two to be nominated by the Supreme Court of the United States, two by the Supreme Court of Great Britain, while the fifth member is to be a jurist selected by the other members.

In the event of these four members failing to agree upon the selection of the fifth member, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway will select him. The fifth member will be President of the tribunal, and he may be a Judge of either the Supreme Court of the United States or the similar court of Great Britain.

Under the third head the tribunal is directed to examine all the facts necessary to decide the controversy regarding the territory known to belong to the United Netherlands and the Kingdom of Spain, when Great Britain acquired Guiana.

Under the fourth head it is provided that the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts necessary to arrive at a proper decision. They must be governed in their findings by three short rules, the most important of which provides a prescription of fifty years. The arbitrators may give effect to the rights of settlers. In establishing the facts the ordinary rules of law shall prevail.

The agreement is dated Nov. 12, 1896, and is signed by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States.

The Chronicle adds that the foregoing will be the basis of the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty.

The St. James's Gazette says that Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P., formerly Home Secretary, and Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., will probably be appointed to represent Great Britain on the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal.

Treating of the settlement of the Venezuelan question, The Daily News, in its issue to-morrow, will comment upon certain Tory complaints that Lord Salisbury climbed down from the position first assumed by him, which was that there was "nothing to arbitrate," and also upon the complaints of some French and German critics that Lord Salisbury has improperly exalted the United States.

The paper contends that there is no doubt that Lord Salisbury did climb down somewhat, but that Secretary of State Olney did likewise. It adds that Lord Salisbury has in nowise admitted the new version of the Monroe doctrine, either theoretically or formally, but that Mr. Olney has succeeded to some extent in establishing it. It will be interesting, The News concludes, to see how far Mr. Olney or his successor is willing to follow up the step.

Mr. Olney Displeased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is said on good authority that Secretary Olney is much put out by the publication of the situation in the Venezulan matter.

The selection of the King of Sweden and Norway for the fifth arbitrator, together with much other matter giving details of the negotiations, was to have been held back for announcement by the President in his message to Congress.

Such delay, however, was not in harmony with the wishes of the British Government. That Government does not look upon the outcome as so unfavorable to the British as some people seem to think it. And it was, therefore, the British wish to have the conclusions of the negotiations placed before the public in the shape already given to the press, instead of waiting to be accompanied by any observations from either the President or the Secretary of State.

The information concerning the appointment of King Oscar and the other details of the question came from the British Embassy. It is not thought, however, that Secretary Olney will go so far as to express displeasure to Sir Julian, even though he might like to do so.

MINISTER ANDRADE PLEASED.

His Comments on the Success of the Arbitration.

Señor José Andrade, Minister from Venezuela to the United States, is at the Hotel Savoy. He came here on business, and is accompanied by his daughter. When asked whether any documents with reference to the arbitration in regard to the disputed territory had been submitted to him, he said:

"No, it is not strictly correct to say that. In fact, I am not aware that a treaty is yet in existence. In the ordinary course it will be submitted to my Government for approval. The published statement that the treaty had been drawn and was brought here by me is not correct. Neither have I any intention of returning to Caracas with the treaty.

"There is much concerning the negotiations that I cannot speak of, but I may say that Venezuela's claim is practically conceded, for all we asked from the start was that the dispute be referred to a fair tribunal. Lord Salisbury's announcement at the Lord Mayor's banquet I believe was brought about by President Cleveland's firm stand and by the knowledge that the American commission would and must render an adverse report."

"What will be the effect of the agreement of England to a cl

IOWA MAKES GOOD SPEED

NEW BATTLESHIP GOES BEYOND OFFICIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Two Days' Trial Shows Her to be the Equal of Her Sister Ships—A Good Sailer in Rough Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The big battleship Iowa returned here this evening from her builder's trial trip off the Delaware Capes. The trial was essentially an engineer's trial, to give the ship's builders an idea of the power of the engines and the way in which they worked, and the speed developed was a secondary consideration of the trip. Nevertheless, on a two hours' burst of speed this morning the ship averaged 16.27 knots at 112 revolutions of the screws. This is .27 more than the contract speed of the vessel calls for, and that the Iowa is capable of better time than this was shown when she was occasionally spurted up around the seventeen-knot notch.

The result of the trip was in every way satisfactory to Edwin S. Cramp, who had it in charge for the builders.

The Iowa left here Tuesday at noon and made the run to the breakwater on one tide, arriving there that night. The Government was represented by Lieut. Doyle, ordnance officer stationed at the yard, and Assistant Engineer Pickerel. Besides these gentlemen there were a number of guests aboard. Wednesday morning, after adjusting the ship's compasses, the Iowa ran off shore twenty miles, and was steamed four times over the ten-knot course between the two lightships on Five Fathom Bank Shoal. The engines were given a good limbering up, and at 95 revolutions 14½ knots were made. Wednesday night the Iowa anchored within the Capes and went out again Thursday morning. She was run straight off shore for sixty miles, and 110 revolutions of the screws were maintained. The result of the run Thursday was satisfactory to the Engineering Department, and she returned to her anchorage inside the Capes again Thursday night.

This morning Mr. Cramp determined to test the ship's speeding abilities a little. Under forced draught she was driven for twenty miles off shore and then was headed landward again. A strong gale from the northwest met the ship as she headed shoreward, but she met the rising waves stiffly. While, of course, as all battleships do, she took some water aboard and the spray flew all over her, she rose far more buoyantly to the sea than does either the Indiana or Massachusetts, and there was not near the weight of water coming over the bow that either of these vessels ships in any sort of a heavy sea. The Iowa, however, is a deck higher than the Massachusetts and Indiana, and was built to take long cruises in deep water.

When the Iowa passed in at the Capes this morning after her run off shore, she had averaged 16.27 knots at 112 revolutions. This was a very good performance considering the class of coal used and the comparatively shallow water, which makes a ship "squat" and drag, and thus retards her speed. The indicator cards have not yet been worked out for the run, but it is approximately estimated that the engines developed about 11,000 horsepower, which is 1,300 more than was developed by the engines of the Indiana on that ship's official trial.

No requirement of horse power is exacted in the ship's contract, but she must make a speed of 16 knots on her official trial. For every quarter knot made above this her builders will receive a premium of $50,000.

The Iowa ran up the bay and river on a single tide again this afternoon. The vessel still lacks all her guns, but these have been finished, and some of them are lying on the wharf at Cramps' and the remainder are being shipped rapidly. It is expected that the ship will be ready to go on her official trial trip about the middle of February, and by that time she will be so nearly completed that she can go into commission in March. If the Government dry dock at Brooklyn is available about the time the official trial is to be made, the Iowa will probably be docked there and have her bottom scraped.

DEFECTS IN THE TEXAS.

Fears that She Might Be Easily Sunk While in Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is stated at the Navy Department, in extenuation of the fact that the Court of Inquiry on the battleship Texas is held behind closed doors, that it is not thought advisable to give publicity to the possible weakness in the ship just at the present juncture, when the eyes of other nations are directed to our naval and military establishments.

It is learned here that the investigation is developing evidence of somewhat startling nature about the structural strength of the ship's hull, which has caused so much concern ever since her keel was laid. The most remarkable thing about the recent flooding of the ship was that the watertight doors leaked and the other compartments were flooded in addition to that in which the accident occurred.

It is now developed that on account of the lack of stiffness in all the bulkheads of the ship and consequent warping of the frames and plates, none of the doors, when closed, fitted hermetically as they should, and the cellular system of the vessel is, therefore, practically worthless. This gives rise to doubts as to the utility of the vessel in action, as the wrecking of a single compartment might sink her.

CAPT. SECCOMBE'S NEW ROLE.

The Cephalonia's Old Commander in the Express Business.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Capt. Seccombe, who was in charge of the Cunarder Cephalonia when she went ashore off Holyhead on Dec. 31, 1895, and lost his command because of the accident, is now in the employ of B. P. Cheney, in the express business. His salary is $3,000, whereas he received but $1,800 as Captain of the Cephalonia. He has removed his whole family of ten to Peterborough, N. H., where they are living on some of the Cheney property.

Capt. Seccombe has been fortunate because of the great number of strong, warm, and hearty friends he made among his passengers. How true this was came out at the dinner to the Captain May 26, when ex-Gov. Russell, the Mayor, Mr. Shuman, Dr. Hale, James Phillips, M. J. Savage, S. J. Elder, Dr. McKenzie, and a host of others gathered to do him honor. They gave him a loving cup and many a tribute of affection.

If Capt. Seccombe's new engagement should finally lead to the establishment of a new Pacific steamship line, as has been hinted with some significance, they would all rejoice the more.

WALDORF WAITERS ARRESTED.

They Emptied a Guest's Purse and Then Dropped It.

While the restaurant in the Waldorf was filled with guests last evening, Ludvig Bersturff, one of the waiters, picked up a pocketbook that contained $900. He gave $95 to Fritz Bunner, a fellow waiter, put $805 into his pocket, and dropped the empty pocketbook on the floor. His action was seen by a guest, who reported the matter to the head waiter. House Detective West took the two waiters outside and got them to confess that they had taken the money, and then they were locked up in the Thirtieth Street Stationhouse. The money, which belonged to John Gates, President of the Chicago Iron and Steel Works, who is a guest at the hotel, was recovered.

"ANDREA CHENIER" PRODUCED

Umberto Giordano's New Historical Opera Sung at the Academy.

Of the newest school of Italian operatic composers America's practical acquaintance may be said to be limited to two representatives—Mascagni and Leoncavallo. Smareglia, the Dalmatian, and Franchetti are already rather among back numbers. From time to time, more or less prejudiced statements come to us of what others among "Italy's bright young men"—Puccini, Tasca, Cilea, and Giordano in especial—are achieving to make themselves topics of local critical enthusiasm. But our operatic seasons are not conducted under conditions to take up their scores. Such rather distinguished ones as Puccini's "Le Villi" and "Edgardo" and "Manon," or Samara's "Flora Mirabilis," and novelties by Buongiorno, Cagnoni, Coronaro, and others, yet wait our hearing; and, for that matter, even Mascagni's "Zanetto" and Leoncavallo's "Chatterton" (both of them new works of individuality) are not at present bespoken by our local establishments to vary the course of a too-familiar repertory. That Col. Mapleson should present to New-York any opera as thoroughly a talked-about new-comer as is Giordano's "Andrea Chenier," however our public may regard it, is a decision for which we thank the genial impresario. Col. Mapleson, indeed, is not without claim to our good-will for leavening even his most conventional seasons aforetime in the same way. To Bizet's "Carmen," Balfe's "The Talisman," Verdi's revised version of his "Forza del Destino," and Massenet's "Manon Lescaut" his ancient and Academic rule introduced us. And there were others.

Giordano's opera, sung last night for the first time in the United States, is a very new Italian work, judiciously chosen. Col. Mapleson not only showed a managerial finesse in deferring its presentation until the close of the short season at the Academy of his interesting "Imperial" company, but his shrewdness in picking it out. "Andrea Chenier" is not a year old. It is one of a quite remarkable crop of novelties, French and Italian, making this year (reckoning from last carnival time) remarkable. Along with it came Cesar Franck's "Ghiselle" and Leoncavallo's "Chatterton" and de Lara's "Amy Robsart," not to speak of the Bohemian Fibisch's "Hedy" or the Austrian Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth." From the first hearing of Giordano's work its Italian success was unequivocal. The composer, far from a man of middle years, became prominent with a credit that had not attached to him through his earlier and extremely Mascagnian opera, "Mala Vita." It was seen that he possessed a superior musical individuality than had been believed. Not only did Italy at once recognize him. "Andrea Chenier" was sharply looked at and looked after by German and French managers. It is now either definitely announced at many important centres outside of Milan, where its début came, or else it is enjoying no small current of negotiations. Its composer has "arrived in his own country, and we feel that he has lifted himself above the group wherein lately he was classed; and that with the wider-known Mascagni, Leoncavello, and Puccini, he is regarded in Europe as a representative of the renaissance of opera in Italy on new Italian lines and convictions. The fact that Mr. Giordano is on his way to our country on a visit has given almost that additional interest to the New-York première of his opera imparted by the composer's presence.

The libretto of "Andrea Chenier" is a good piece of such work, like most of the opera books of its author—Illica—an Italian librettist of much vogue. As those familiar with the tragic course of the French Revolution will expect, Illica's poem sets forth with tolerable truthfulness of characterization the sad story of the brilliant young French poet, André de Chenier, author of some singularly exquisite verse, (but of scarcely anything complete, compared with what his gifts promised,) who became suddenly involved in an unjust political accusation. In 1794, he was shut up in the Saint Lazare Prison, and perished under the guillotine three days before Robespierre's fall. The real facts in Chenier's case are sufficiently tragic. Illica has added more salient complications. Evidently taking a hint from Chenier's admiration of the young Duchesse de Fleury, his fellow-victim in Saint Lazare the inspiration of his best-known poem, "The Young Captive," we find introduced a sombre romance of sans-culottism, jealousy, mutual passion, and final sacrifice. These embellishments are wide of the luckless poet's real story. But they are effective, and they are managed with Illica's literary art and dramatic power. The libretto, in fact, is an elaborate little Italian melodrama of the Terror, with its historic materials, characterizings, and pictorial elements, stirringly blended. The climaxes occurring in the course of an action that we do not set forth here for lack of space, certainly enlist the nervous sympathies of the average audience. They do so whether or not it knows anything about the real de Chenier, or about Fouquier-Tinville, or Paris in the Revolutionary horror. The scene of the dismissal from Countess de Coigny's service of Gérard, the servant who is presently to be her persecutor; the love scene in the second act, and the struggle between the poet and Gérard, now in a position to be his rival and enemy; the arraignment of Chenier before the Tribunal, and the confession of Gérard; the final and pathetic love interview—make a fine succession of incidents, suited to the scoring of an Italian like Giordano, typically of the new emotional school of his art.

Giordano's work proves as interesting to hearing as a glance at even its pinafore score would lead us to expect. Its four acts, relatively short, pulsate with all the lyric and dramatic fervor of young Italy in music. The conventions of Italian opera, as was its old order, are thrown to the winds, and even that deference to it paid in the—later Verdian works, or in those by Ponchielli and Boito is perceptibly overpassed. As would be inferred from the construction of opera book, in its unrhymed, play-like dialogue and quick movement, the dramatic is its firmest and most salient element. The play is the business of Giordano's three hours. Everything is subordinate thereto.

In the first act and the last the lyrical beauty of the score is happiest and fullest. But Giordano's melodic vein in "Andrea Chenier" is fitfully and unsatisfactorily developed—often that where we would expect a good deal of it. The opening scenes of the first act, the short rhapsody of Chenier in the episode on the Quai, the conclusion of the duet in the third act between Gerard and Maddalena di Coigny, and the last tragic duo, are but examples. The composer has, however, a fine sense of the value of rhythms, and an uncommon rhythmic inventiveness. There is no flagging, no monotony here.

This trait, his theatrical intelligence, and his mastery of the orchestra are the marrow of his score. We have leading themes—and Revolutionary melodies incidentally are introduced. The instrumentation is solid, highly complex, and almost invariably effective, and it enlists the ability of a band and its leader not a little. Giordeno is an orchestrator has been credited with having an eye and ear open to Massenet; but in admitting the fact he must also be praised for abilities distinctively his own. He is a master in orchestral technique and uses it to the full.

The performance last evening was in much admirable and put the work fairly before the public. Its scenic features left considerable to desire, but, musically, the presentation was strong, and showed intelligence, zeal, and careful rehearsing. The honors were divided between Mme. Bonaplata-Bau, who sang admirably the exacting music part of the heroine, Maddalena de Coigny; Signor Ughetto, (Gérard,) a rôle suited to this excellent baritone, and of which he made much, musically and dramatically; Signor Dado as Roucher, and M. Durot in the title part, Andrea Chenier.

We would have wished a somewhat different revolutionary poet, in presence and voice, but in the final scene M. Durot made some amends for earlier shortcomings. A special word is also due to Mme. Scalchi, Madelon; Signor Ponzaro, Contessa di Coigny; Mme. Toulonguet, La Berni; to Signor Borelli, who made a capital Matthew, the Sansculotte, and to Signor Giordani in the double rôles of the Abbé and the Incroyable.

The chorus was in its best form and sang the graceful "Pastorale" in the first scene so well as to be encored. The orchestra left nothing to be desired under young Signor Targo's vigilance, discretion, and magnetism. There was much applause at each climax during the evening, and many recalls for all concerned in the production of the work followed each act and were nothing if not enthusiastic from the large audience at the last curtain.

LAKE STEAMER WRECKED

THE WALLULA GOES ASHORE AT CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Two of the Seamen Drowned—Balance Rescued by a Life-Saving Crew—The Vessel Burns Up After Reaching Shore.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The steamer Wallula, ore-laden, from Ashland, Wis., went ashore while trying to make this port in the storm this forenoon. When it appeared as though she was going to miss her pier, the crew scuttled her, hoping to make her right up. The effort was a failure, and she went upon the rocks. She pounded heavily, and it was with the greatest difficulty that part of her crew were rescued.

Two seamen were drowend. Just as the last man was taken off, the ship burst forth in a blaze and was destroyed.

The big steamer was first noticed at 8 o'clock, coming in. She was laboring hard in the heavy seas and as she bore down toward the harbor she sent up signals of distress. Two tugs tried to get out to her, but were beaten off by the seas and finally were forced to return within the breakwater. The Wallula was very heavily laden and rolled and rocked fiercely.

The crew finally lost control of her. A rudder chain broke and the vessel became the plaything of every sea that rolled in. All efforts to steer with the wheel were in vain.

A big crowd gathered on shore and watched the ship as she was tossed about. She drifted hopelessly about for half an hour. The wind blew at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour.

As it became evident that nothing could save the vessel from going ashore, the Captain resorted to heroic measures to have her go ashore as safely as possible. He ordered the sea cocks opened in order to let in water. In this way he thought to steady her in her fierce battle with the seas. The ship accordingly was scuttled.

Either the Captain's orders were misunderstood or the sailors acted with too great energy, for too many sea cocks were opened and one was broken. The result was that the water rushed in in great volume, and the steamer rapidly settled. She was in great danger of going down more than half a mile from shore.

The crew were called to the pumps and ordered to pump for their lives. It became almost impossible to work the pumps, but the men clung to their work like grim death. The vessel rolled and filled, the water gaining rapidly.

At this juncture a life-saving crew put off from shore. The Captain gave orders to the men to abandon the pumps and look to their personal safety. The life-savers neared, and a wild scramble for their lives ensued among the members of the crew. Lines were sent aboard, and ten of the twelve men aboard were taken off.

Two others, seamen, whose full names could not be learned, were lost overboard. The missing men were known as Wilson and Pat. After the ship was abandoned she remained up longer than had been anticipated, and did not sink, but was driven hard ashore.

Immediately after she struck a spiral flame shot up from her. This broke into a fierce blaze, which mantled her fore and aft and continued to burn until darkness fell.

The Wallula was owned by Thomas Wilson of this city, and was valued at $90,000. She carried an unusually large cargo of ore, the value of which is not known. The vessel is insured for $70,000. She was in command of Capt. Holmes. Capt. Holmes said this evening that the storm was the worst he had encountered for many years. The fact that the Wallula was so heavily freighted made her unwieldy, and it became impossible to navigate her in the high seas.

BOATS IN A COLLISION.

The Nashua and the Fanwood Bump, but Nobody Is Hurt.

A collision took place last evening in the North River between the Providence and Stonington freight steamboat Nashua and the New-Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Fanwood. The Nashua escaped injury, but the ferryboat had her forward men's cabin considerably battered. The passengers suffered a momentary fright, but, with the exception of one man, who bruised his leg by falling in the rush of passengers to the opposite side of the boat, no one was hurt.

The Fanwood left her slip, at the foot of Liberty Street, for Communipaw at 5:30 o'clock with about 500 passengers. The Nashua was coming down the river bound for Providence, and was hugging the New-York shore. Her pilot evidently did not see the ferryboat moving out of her slip till too late. Her engines were reversed, but her momentum carried her bow against the starboard bow of the ferryboat. There was a crash, and the hood of the cabin was torn off, the supporting posts fell, and the joiner work of the forward cabin on that side was torn from the deck and shoved into the cabin a distance of two feet at the floor, carrying, of course, the seats in with it. The upper cornice remained intact, and, curiously enough, not a window was shattered.

There were a few men in that section of the cabin, who made a rush aft.

There were a few screams from women, but it was apparent as the steamboat backed away that there was no great danger, for the iron guard of the ferryboat had not been broken. The passengers therefore soon quieted down under the assurance of the deckhands and the cooler-headed men that there was no cause for alarm. The ferryboat backed to allow the Nashua to proceed and then continued her trip across the river to Communipaw, where she was laid up.

THE MONOCACY FLOATED.

Probably the Result of a Bet by Her New Commander.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States cruiser Monocacy has moved, after a year and three days' repose on the mud banks of the Pei Ho River, at Tien-Tsin Bund.

A cablegram from her new commander, Lieut. Reis, who recently displaced Commander Reisinger in charge of this naval anomaly, announced her successful navigation as far as Tong Ku, thirty miles down the river from her former habitation, and she is now opposite the famed Taku Forts, near the mouth of the river, whence, if her recent exertion has not developed serious strains, she may go by easy stages as far south as Shanghai for the Winter.

Her cruise to-day was a great surprise to the officials of the department, who suppose that Lieut. Reis undertook to move the ship as the result of a bet that the integrity of her bottom was not wholly dependent upon the fact that it rested on the mud bed of the placid Pei Ho.

The old vessel was long ago condemned as unseaworthy, and has been frequently advertised for sale, but bidders have never appeared, and the department has been compelled to maintain her in the service by the exercise of the utmost precaution to prevent hazarding the lives of her officers and crew. She is provided with a more elaborate complement of life preservers than any other ship in the service.

NUT AND BOLT TRUST.

Three Former Attempts at the Same Thing Proved Unsuccessful.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 13.—A close combination commonly called a trust was formed by the nut and bolt manufacturers of the United States here to-day.

An allotment was made to each factory on the ratio of its output. Any factory that exceeds the amount of its allotment will have to pay a heavy fine. The manufacturers have tried three times before to form a combination, but failed until now.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

American Debut of Carl Halir—A Fine Programme.

Symphony No. 2, C major, "Ocean," op. 42.. Rubinstein
Violin concerto, D major, op. 61.....Beethoven
Cadenzas by Joachim.
Carl Halir.
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

A Philharmonic season has never begun under more favorable auspices than the present, which began yesterday at 2 o'clock at Carnegie Hall, so promptly at 2 o'clock, indeed, that the whole space behind the seats in the parquet was packed during the first movement of the symphony and until the belated people were permitted to disperse to their seats. Almost every seat in the parquet was then occupied, and the whole house was filled, while there was a fringe of standers at the back of the parquet. These remained throughout the concert, or at least until after the violinist had played his encore. Then a considerable part of the audience concluded that it could dispense with hearing again the "Tannhäuser" overture, which truly is heard often enough, considering the number of good things that are not heard at all, but not often with an orchestra of a hundred, and it was really worth waiting for as it was given yesterday.

In fact, it is doubtful if the Philharmonic orchestra has ever appeared to greater advantage. The new material added since last season was needed, and the improvement is manifest, especially in the wind instruments. Doubtless the places of some principals and some subordinates might be transposed with advantage, but upon the whole the solo passages went nearly as well as the tutti, and the tutti never went better. In perfect unanimity of gradation, in finish in a word, the Philharmonic necessarily loses in comparison with an orchestra which plays twenty concerts together to its one; but the body of tone, in volume and quality, yesterday left nothing to be asked for. The bass in particular was impressive, and in the first movement of the symphony the thundering beat of the fourteen contrabasses showed that they were all played. The chief drawback was that the tympani sounded flabby and tuneless throughout, and in the finale, where they enter fortissimo, the sound was no more musical than that of a mallet on a door.

It is some years since the symphony has been heard in New-York in its entirety, or as nearly in its entirety as it was given yesterday, with five of its seven movements. It will probably never again excite as much enthusiasm as on its first production here with the two additional movements when the composer played it with the Thomas orchestra in Steinway Hall. Yesterday it was received with an apathy which did injustice alike to the composition and to the performance, and which argued even more than the usual stolidity of Philharmonic afternoon audiences. The symphony had not been done before by the Philharmonic since Mr. Seidl has been conductor, and possibly this was his first performance of it. He played it very effectively indeed. Naturally he enjoyed himself most, and was most in his element in the storm movement, the fourth, as played yesterday, and gave the "clamorque virum stridorque rudentum" with especial gusto. But the broad and majestic first movement, the very Schumannish allegro, and the finale, culminating in the chorale, were also very adequately presented. It is a pity that the work should not be heard oftener. It indicates that the composer knew his own power better when he regarded himself as the continuator of the symphonic tradition than when he broke with it in the "Dramatic." Doubtless the Ocean would not have been written if Schumann had not written symphonies, but that does not prevent its being noble music.

Carl Halir's performance of the solo part of the Beethoven concerto was one of the most interesting and admirable pieces of violin playing that have been heard in New-York. Nobody needs to be told that the new violinist is strictly a classic player of the German school of Joachim, of which the most distinguished representative that has heretofore visited us is August Wilhelmj. The distinction of the school is that it aims rather at musicianship than virtuosity. The last performance of the Beethoven concerto here was Ysaye's. It was a beautiful and interesting performance, but one's enjoyment of it was disturbed by some apprehension of what Beethoven would think about it if he heard it. In truth, he was not very much considered by the performer. Yesterday's performer seemed not to consider anything else. Herr Halir has a clear, "big" tone, a broad style, and, it need hardly be said, a complete technical equipment, all which are set off by the famous instrument he plays, the "London Strad" of Joachim. But none of these things was shown for its own sake. All of them were means to the end of an adequate presentation of a masterpiece, of which every measure had been faithfully studied and was played with equal power and finish. It was a noble performance, and upon his recall the violinist presented another work of Beethoven's, the second Romance, with orchestral accompaniment. To hear Herr Halir play these two numbers is to understand what is meant by classical violin playing.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

First Concert of the Season in the Opera House Last Night.

Emmanuel Chabrier..Overture to "Gwendoline"
Chopin.....Concerto in E minor, No. 1, Op. 11
Moritz Rosenthal.
Karl Maria von Weber...Invitation to the Dance
(Scored for orchestra by Hector Berlioz.)
Franz Schubert .....Symphony No. 9, in C major

The eleventh season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New-York began last night at the Opera House, with the forty-eighth performance. The orchestra has had a fatiguing week of travel and performance, but its work last night gave little or no evidence of its labors. It had the same swing, the same unanimity, the same precision and finish to which it has accustomed us, and which for the past decade have been our standard of orchestral performance.

It has given us, more interesting programmes. The Chabrier overture is interesting as the work of a Wagnerized Frenchman, the programme plausibly says of the only really Wagnerized Frenchman, that is to say the only French composer who has been influenced by a study of Wagner's music, as distinguished from an adhesion to Wagner theories. The result, however, is much what the result of such influence has been upon composers of other nationalities who have imitated what was imitable in Wagner's music, and left out what was individual and valuable—that is to say, it is a musical palette, a display of orchestral color, without definite musical form. It is, perhaps, worth hearing once, but it is not destined to become a staple concert number.

The Weber-Berlioz "Invitation to the Dance" is a questionable component of a symphony programme, but this was clearly justified by a superb performance, which showed the strings in particular at their very best, both in tone and in discipline, from the opening phrase in the 'cellos to the concluding measure. The Schubert symphony was, of course, admirably played. We are familiar with the Boston version of this work, and it need only be noted that Mr. Paur omitted the repeat at the end of the first movement, which used to be given to the last bar. The reduction was very welcome.

Mr. Rosenthal made a much more favorable impression than at his opening concert. That is to say, he played Chopin's E minor concerto nearly as effectively as a number of pianists we could name, who have no pretensions to rival him in his own specialities of technique. For these specialties the work gives no scope at all, although he made his opportunity for a bravura passage at the close. But he played the concerto, if not poetically, smoothly and clearly, and was very warmly applauded. For an encore, he gave the Schubert-Liszt "Lindenbaum," which was one of the most effective numbers of his former programme.

The Lyceum's New Leading Lady.

Although Isabel Irving's name has been conspicuous among the announcements on the house bill of the Lyceum Theatre throughout Mr. Sothern's engagement, it does not appear on the list of his stock company, lately issued by Mr. Frohman. The principal actress in the new play, "The Courtship of Leonie," with which the Winter season at the Lyceum begins, Nov. 24, will be an English woman, Mary Mannering. As Florence Friend, she has been a well-known actress in the English "provincial" cities for some years. She has taken a new name in honor of her first American engagement.

The Orphan Asylum Benefit.

The annual benefit performance for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will be given under the direction of Augustin Daly at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening, Nov. 19. The programme will be made up of selections from all the interesting plays now current, interlarded with "specialties." The advance sale of tickets indicates that the entertainment will be largely successful in a pecuniary sense.

For the Metropolitan Opera Season.

Mme. Felia Litvinne, one of the dramatic sopranos engaged for the season at the Metropolitan Opera House, sailed Thursday on the Normannia from Cherbourg and is expected to arrive here next Friday. The première danseuse of the opera, Mlle. Marthe Irmler, arrived here yesterday on the Aller, from Bremen.

Return of Yvette Guilbert.

Yvette Guilbert will sail on the steamship New-York, from Southampton, Nov. 28. She opens at Koster & Bial's Music Hall Dec. 14, and later makes a tour of the principal cities under the direction of Ted Marks.

HIGH RECORD FOR WHEAT.

Bullish Market in Chicago Followed by a Drop in Prices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A new high record for wheat for the year was made here to-day. Wheat was strong on the curb before the opening because the early cable news was very bullish. The unofficial price on the curb touched 81⅞c.

The first sales in the regular market were at 81½ cents to 81¼ cents, with a rebound to 81¾ cents. May sold at the same moment at 85⅝ cents. This was ½ cent over any previous figures for both months and just 1 cent over the high closing price of yesterday. An hour later December wheat was forced back to 80⅜ cents and May to 84⅛ cents. This put the two active months nearer together. This drop was followed by an upturn at 11 o'clock, to 81¼ cents and 84⅝ cents for the months named.

The surprise of the morning was not the advance, because every quarter of the world sent bull news, but the flood of wheat which came on the market on May contracts. Commission people seemed to have unlimited selling orders in May wheat. The only wonder was that wheat did not advance 3 cents instead of 1 cent the first hour. Liverpool came 1d higher as to spot and futures. Then private cables said the English market was up 1½d. London quoted cargoes higher—country markets 6d up.

Both English markets supplied cable news, telling of renewed buying for India. They also accepted the Argentine damage reports. Paris was up ½ franc, over 2½ cents a bushel. Berlin was up 1¾ marks.

New-York began the day by giving 10 loads sold for export. San Francisco sent most bullish reports of yesterday's business. Cargoes were reported sold for Australia and Europe. It was reported that eight boatloads of wheat sold at Montreal for export. Exports for the day were large at nearly 500,000 bushels in wheat and flour.

After midday the trade lost faith in the news or in its ability to make a big bull market. There was talk of selling by leaders. Frazier was called a seller of his line. With a sort of discouraged feeling in the pit the trade turned round and sold December wheat down to 80 cents. The May option sold down to 83½ cents. From this there was but a poor recovery up to 1 o'clock, but there was a selling panic soon after, and prices broke to 79½ cents for December and 83 cents for May, closing with a one-half-cent rally at 80 to 80¼ cents and 83¾ cents. Vessel room was taken for 50,000 bushels.

Rush of Ships to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Not since the days of '49 has San Francisco Harbor been so crowded with ships as it is at present. All classes of vessels are anchored in the bay, and seven out of every ten are seeking charters. Many of the sailing ships are in ballast. A few have brought coal from Australia for nominal sums in order to clear expenses. All the Captains are excited over the advance in wheat, and some of the later arrivals are holding out for a thirty-five-shilling rate to the United Kingdom. The disengaged tonnage in port at the present time exceeds 70,000 tons, while on the same date last year it was only 27,644 tons. The chartered tonnage aggregates 103,302, as against 92,415 on this date in 1895.

December Wheat at Top Notch.

December wheat turned the corner on the way to the dollar goal yesterday. It touched the top notch price for the year—00½c. Opening at 89⅞c, it went to the quotation named, but the price broke, and sales were as low as 88⅝c. It closed at 89c, against 89⅛c, the closing price on Thursday.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

THE WANAMAKER STORE OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

On Monday morning, 16th inst., we will re-open for retail trade the historic Stewart Store, Broadway and Tenth street. The brief time that has elapsed since we obtained title to and possession of the property has not permitted many proposed improvements. Some noticeable changes have already been effected, and others will appear from time to time as the business progresses.

The general demand for the early opening of the store has hastened us exceedingly. Many of the least bulky of the Hilton, Hughes & Co. stocks have been removed to and sold in Philadelphia.

It is our intention to open our business in New York with an entirely new stock of fine fancy and staple Dry Goods that have never been shown elsewhere at retail, and many of them confined exclusively to our stocks.

To do this we have drawn largely by cable upon the resources of our Paris organization, and have used for this purpose our foreign corps of more than twenty buyers. Their personal selections for the present season enable us to present the latest and best things from all the European markets.

This is not to be a "Department Store," but an aggregation of stores, each complete of its kind—an evolution of the ideas that made in its day the store of A. T. Stewart the model retail store of the world.

It is also well to remember that this enterprise was begun before the election in a time of great depression. And therefore exceptional bargain-making power was placed in the hands of our buyers. It is thus that we can offer many kinds of goods at prices based upon the values of a depressed period.

Your attention is asked to

PERFECTLY NEW STOCKS OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS
VELVETS
PARIS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS
DRESS GOODS OF WOOL AND COTTON
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS
DOMESTIC COTTONS
DRESS AND STAPLE FLANNELS
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR
COSTUMES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLOVES
BLANKETS AND BED CLOTHING
UMBRELLAS
STATIONERY
CARPETS AND RUGS
CORSETS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Three-fourths of the following stocks are fresh and new, the remaining fourth being mostly staple goods:

FURNITURE
BOOKS
FURS
TOYS
WOMEN'S SHOES
BICYCLES
CHINA AND GLASS
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

The abundant assurance of our welcome to New York is extremely gratifying. We will do our best to deserve success. Our store-keeping rests upon certain well defined scientific principles and not upon sensations, spasms, or experiments.

The merchandise we offer is of high character, and in our two stores we now show ($6,850,000,) Six Millions Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of goods, all selected exclusively for the best retail trade. Trading of this magnitude gives command of all markets and assures the lowest costs. Therefore purchasing secures from us correspondingly favorable prices.

The methods of retailing, originated or introduced by us, have been widely copied by other firms and are approved by the retail trade generally. It is our fixed rule to insist upon the return—within reasonable time—goods not in every way satisfactory to the purchaser. This applies to all goods, with a few exceptions, as toilet, cutlery and bedding. Importunity to purchase is not permitted. The freedom of the store is extended to citizens and strangers, with all facilities of waiting rooms and the checking of parcels and small baggage.

A daily visit will always reveal some fresh points of interest in the ceaseless procession of new goods passing through the house. In each day's advertisement will be found the store news of goods just as the news of the city appears in the local columns of the papers.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MISS D'ARVILLE STILL OUT.

Says She Owes Mr. Hammerstein Not a Cent.

Oscar Hammerstein received a memorandum last night from William Brinkerhoff informing him that Camille D'Arville was ready to fulfill her contract with him up to May 1, 1897, provided he fulfilled all obligations required of him by the agreement. "This notice virtually means," said Miss D'Arville's lawyer, "that if Mr. Hammerstein pays my client the sum of $825 due her she is quite willing to resume her rôle in 'Santa Maria' and fulfill her contract. The statement made by Mr. Hammerstein to the effect that Miss D'Arville owes him money is absolutely false. Miss D'Arville did borrow the sum of $250 from Mr. Hammerstein, but she paid it back Oct. 7, and has a receipt.

"The contract contains a clause setting forth the fact that all costumes except shoes, stockings, wigs, and tights were to be supplied by him. Mr. Hammerstein cannot deduct any sum for costumes. Miss D'Arville bought the costume for the peasant scene herself. I consider that Mr. Hammerstein has broken his part of the contract when he refuses to pay the stipulated salary."

Miss D'Arville said: "I am quite willing to do my part if Mr. Hammerstein does his. I do not owe him one cent. The sum of $250 was borrowed by me from him as a means of protection. I was told before 'Santa Maria' was produced that Mr. Hammerstein was financially embarrassed, and I asked him for $1,000 as a guarantee. He said that he could not give me this sum, but offered me $250, which I accepted at the time. When I received my first week's salary I repaid the $250, and received a receipt."

Miss D'Arville showed the original receipt to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night. It read: "October 7, 1896: Received of Miss Camille D'Arville two hundred and fifty dollars.

"O HAMMERSTEIN,
"Per C. F. BROUNRADS."

The performances of "Santa Maria" continue at Olympia with Alice Rose in the title rôle.

A Silver-Fusion Congressman.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal.

Albert M. Todd, the Prohibitionist who has been elected to Congress in the Third District on the Sausage Trust ticket, made the boast in nearly all of his speeches that he had never voted for a Democrat in his life. Todd is a typical Popocrat.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Dead Bodies of Man and Wife Found in Their Home.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Herbert R. Ash was found lying dead on the floor in her home, at Lyman, to-day, while on the table was a revolver containing four empty shells. One bullet had taken effect in her head, causing death. Her husband, who is supposed to have killed her, was found hanging to a beam in the barn. Apparently he intended to shoot himself, as a fully loaded revolver was found.

This morning Mr. Ash went to Lisbon, where he purchased a revolver. Upon returning home he sent his daughter, aged nine years, with a note to her uncle, G. H. Ash, who lives near by. The note read: "When you receive this Ella and I will be among the dead." Jealousy is thought to have been the motive for the deed.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LOGEROT GARDEN—Sculpture Exhibit—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Football—Orange A. C. vs. Elizabeth A. C.—3:00.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1896.

UNITE AND CONQUER.

The bankers of various cities from Minnesota to Maryland are expressing themselves in a more or less formal manner in favor of getting the Government "out of the banking business." The feeling is strong everywhere among all business men that this ought surely to be done, and to be done as promptly as possible. And the feeling is perfectly right. Sooner or later its force will be felt in Congress. We are entirely confident that we shall go gradually and steadily without serious reaction toward that end.

But the beginning will be more prompt and the result more certain if the leaders of business and finance shall agree upon the first step and let the others follow as occasion offers.

We suggest as this first step the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878. This act declares that it "shall not be lawful" for the Treasury "to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes; and when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." With the repeal of this act would go naturally and logically the enactment of a provision that all legal-tender notes redeemed by the Treasury shall be canceled and destroyed. To meet any doubt as to the ability of the Treasury to redeem the notes in gold, a provision might be added permitting holders of notes to exchange them at par for gold bonds bearing interest at not more than 2½ per cent.

This is a step that can be agreed upon by all. It does not raise the question of bank issues, their extent, character, or conditions, and there is no need to raise that question It produces no change in the business of the country except to remove absolutely the peril of the "endless chain." In the conditions sure to prevail for a long time now, the actual redemption or funding of the notes would amount to little or nothing. At any time, under this simple law, not a dollar would be withdrawn from circulation that could with profit be employed in business. There would be nothing to confuse or disturb public feeling, while lasting security would be given against the great danger to which the country has long been constantly exposed.

This, we submit, is the field for the first advance toward taking the Government out of the banking business, and on this field business men may unite and surely conquer.

THE NAIL POOL AND THE TARIFF.

One of the first acts of the Republican Congress, elected last Tuesday, ought to be the passage of a vigorous Anti-Trust law. The time has come for putting a check upon the aggressions of combined capital. * * * No Trust or combination of capital should be permitted, when it can be proved that such Trust or combination operates in restraint of trade and prevents healthful competition. * * * Trusts are a legitimate subject of legislation, and if the Fifty-fifth Congress desires to do its duty and serve the interests of the American people, it will enact a vigorous law under which the Attorney General of President McKINLEY's Administration can proceed against all combinations of capital which have been formed in restraint of trade and to destroy competition. The people will demand such legislation, and it must be enacted if the members of that Congress desire to keep faith with the people.—[Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Nov. 10.]

Judge BAKER of the United States District Court, sitting in Indianapolis, has a splendid opportunity to deal a telling blow at the Trusts. A case has been brought before him against the Wire Nail Trust. * * * Every Trust which interferes with commerce or the rights of the people should be smashed.—[Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Nov. 11.]

The Cleveland Leader has been the most prominent of the McKinley journals in the West, outside of Chicago, and has been regarded as the special representative of Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HANNA. The first of the utterances quoted above appears to have been suggested by the attitude of a great host of voters toward Trust combinations. The Leader thinks, with THE TIMES, that Mr. McKINLEY and those who elected him should strive to remove causes of discontent.

The remarks about Judge BAKER relate to a very interesting case. We have heretofore narrated the history of the Nail Trust or Pool and shown how the unrestrained greed of this combination has excited indignation and bred Populism in the agricultural districts. LEWIS C. BRANKAMP of Cincinnati, who had been making wire nails, or who desired to make them, entered into a contract with a manufacturer of machinery in Anderson, Ind., who agreed to make for him forty-two wire-nail machines. He alleges that the Nail Pool, by means of threats and subsidies, induced this manufacturer to repudiate the contract, in order that he, BRANKAMP, might be prevented from making nails; and that when he tried to buy machines elsewhere he found that all the manufacturers had been hired to withhold machines from any person who was not in the Trust or Pool. He asked for an injunction to restrain the Trust from interfering with his business, and he also sued the companies in the Trust for $300,000 damages. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge BAKER, who said in his decision:

"The Trust described is an unlawful combination and conspiracy to raise the price of goods and interfere with the manufacture of wire-nail machinery, and is in direct violation of an act of Congress, of good morals, and the public weal."

Now, this combination, which has increased the price of nails to all buyers in this country by more than 200 per cent., (having begun its work in June, 1895;) which exports nails at the rate of 30,000,000 pounds per annum, and which sells its nails in foreign lands at prices lower by about 40 per cent. than those which it compels American citizens to pay, is "protected" by a tariff duty of 25 per cent. on wire nails and 22½ per cent. on cut nails. The imposition of this duty upon nails manufactured abroad enables the Trust to exact a high ring price here. The duty is not required for "protection"; the exports prove that. It is used here as an "instrument of extortion," and it should be repealed.

But the Republican Party proposes, in the pending Dingley bill, not to repeal it, but to increase it by 15 per cent.! This Nail Trust is one of many similar combinations the interests of which this Dingley bill promotes.

We invite the attention of The Leader to these facts, and also to what an Ohio Senator, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, says:

"The primary object of a protective tariff is to invite the fullest competition by individuals and corporations in domestic production. If such individuals or corporations combine to advance the price of the domestic product and to prevent the free result of open and fair competition, I would, without a moment's hesitation, reduce the duties on foreign goods competing with them, in order to break down the combination. Whenever free competition is evaded or avoided by combinations of individuals or corporations, the duty should be reduced and foreign competition should promptly be invited."

We ask our esteemed contemporary in Cleveland to consider this matter carefully and then to say whether it does not think that the duty on nails should be removed. We are confident that it will not say the duty should be increased by 15 per cent.

TO SUPERSEDE THE TOWPATH.

It is said that a strong corporation is soon to be formed to conduct a transportation business upon the waterway between this city and Buffalo. The plan is to have a fleet of steam canalboats, each with a complement of consorts, and facilities for elevating and storage at both ends of the line, and to utilize electric power so far as practicable by an arrangement with the Cataract General Electric Company. It is believed that by the most complete modern equipment this corporation would so economize the expense of transportation by the canal and river and of the transfer of grain at the termini as to restore to the water route its full efficiency as a regulator of freight charges and a means of maintaining the supremacy of the Port of New-York.

With the expenditure of $9,000,000 by the State in improving the canals and giving them an increase of two feet in the depth of water and the best lockage appliances it will certainly be time to make an advance upon the old mule and towpath mode of propulsion. This cannot be done to the fullest extent by individual boat owners, nor can they associate themselves together with sufficient power to promote the canal interests to the best advantage or to secure their protection against the encroachments of rival or antagonistic interests. It needs an adequate combination of capital and concentrated methods of management in competent hands.

Nobody can regret the progress which will supersede the towpath and the old-fashioned methods associated with it, though there may be some reasons for deploring the disappearance of the sturdy owners of single boats or a small number of boats and the absorption of their business by a great corporation. But the material advantage to business and to the State will be so great that no sentimental consideration can stand against it. The boatmen have had a hard struggle in recent years, and they have had many complaints against elevator monopolies and unfair railroad competition. They have grown pathetic in their appeals to the State for help and protection against a power that seemed disposed to crush them.

If there should be a strong corporation operating upon the canals, with plenty of capital and with expert management, it would probably so build up the business of transportation on the waterway from the lakes to the ocean that it would give employment to an increased number of boatmen. These men might lose their precarious standing as small boat owners, but their experience would be valuable and it is possible that they would be better off than before. At all events it is inevitable that the enlargement of the canal and the improvement of its facilities will be followed by modern and more efficient methods of utilizing its possibilities. By that means alone can the relative importance and value of our great waterway in the system of inland transportation be restored and maintained, and upon that largely depends the pre-eminence of New-York as the entrepôt of foreign and domestic trade.

"BRYANISM IS DEAD."

Ex-Gov. FLOWER is of the opinion that "Bryanism is dead." We do not feel able to go quite so far as that. Bryanism, thanks in great part to the courage and fidelity and hard work of Mr. FLOWER and the band of honorable Democrats with whom he has been acting, has suffered a great defeat. We do not think that it is likely again to raise its head formidably in a National campaign.

But we must not forget what were the conditions that made it possible for Bryanism to be the professed creed of a party that cast 46 per cent. of the votes of the Nation. These were (1) the blind partisanship which accepts a "regular" candidate and platform without regard to consistency or honor; (2) the cowardice of the political leaders who bid for the votes of the free-coinage faction at the sacrifice of principle; (3) the ignorance of a large part of the community as to what good money is and what Congress can and cannot do with it; (4) the existence of a feeling among a large class that the well-to-do are unjustly benefited by our present laws.

If we mean that Bryanism shall not revive, we must steadily and watchfully resist the return of these conditions, so far as they have passed away, and work to abolish them where they exist.

GOOD TENEMENTS THAT PAY.

Dr. E. R. L. GOULD of Johns Hopkins University says that "of all the model tenement houses in cities of 100,000 and over in this country and the Old World 88 per cent. are on a paying basis. That means at least 4 per cent. abroad and 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. here."

It is relatively a modern idea that works of benevolence should be made to pay. The profits on them have generally been regarded as remote, if not contingent. The riches they might be expected to bring in were not susceptible of deposit in banks, but must be laid up elsewhere to await the claimant. The older idea has not wholly gone out, and never will, for all the scientific teaching of the time cannot dispel the charm of free giving, even if the giving be practically useless and possibly harmful. But the modern idea has in it, nevertheless, an element of common sense, developed by long and varied experience and pregnant with great good to society.

What is sought and got in the model tenement house may be said to be not charity, but beneficence; it does not simply relieve the suffering or allay the miseries of existence of the poor; it aids directly and efficiently to remove the causes thereof and prevent their recurrence. It makes the permanent conditions of life not merely easier but better by making the scant earnings of tenants go further and bring in more. It promotes health and lengthens life by giving better air and light, and guarding against the sources of disease. These things add to the wage-earning power of the occupants of such dwellings. The moral gain is not less or less important. Apart from the demoralizing influence of dirt and crowding and discomfort, the unfit tenement saps self-respect, weakens the resistance to temptation, aggravates the evil passions, and breeds the habit of unmanly and unwomanly conduct. The good tenement does exactly the opposite.

But if the immense advantages of the good tenement are offered to tenants as a charitable gift something is lost, and something very valuable. Those who take the gift necessarily feel that it is not wholly and by their own right theirs. They have not earned it. On the other hand, if it is neither offered nor accepted as a gift; if it comes to them in the beaten path of business, if the owner is fairly paid, in open competition with others, for the use of his property, then the tenants know that what they get belongs to them. They have sought no favors and taken none. Their self-respect—that indispensable spring of healthy energy, courage, fortitude, and rectitude—is in no way impaired.

Nor this alone. The good tenement that pays a fair interest on the money investment becomes a part of the general conditions of life. It may be expected to continue for the same reasons that caused it to be erected. Others may be expected to be built. It becomes to those who take advantage of it as natural and rational a thing as anything else that they can buy at moderate prices with the wages they can earn. They count on it regularly and continuously. They will be industrious and saving in order to get it as they would be to get healthy food and decent clothing. It is these considerations that make investments in paying model tenements so desirable. Every efficient effort in this direction contributes to the lasting betterment of the society in which it is made.

THE KAISER'S VIEW.

Is Germany really in so bad a way as the Kaiser says? Are "disobedience and discontent rampant" and is "disloyalty rife"? Do the soldiers of the empire need to be appealed to to remember "that he who insults the King insults their uniform as well as their chief"?

If this state of things actually exists, it is a poor time to be breathing threats. The Kaiser's savage statement—referring to the centennial of his grandfather's birth: "His eyes are upon you. What he gained we will protect with the last drop of our blood"—was made in the presence of the Grand Duke VLADIMIR of Russia. It was directed to the Russo-French alliance and could have no other address. If the Kaiser were a careful, reserved man, saying less rather than more than he means, the expression would be ominous.

Probably this, with the other emotional remarks to the soldiers, indicates a state of mind and of body rather than a deliberate purpose or a clear idea. On the same day Lord LONSDALE, in England, was explaining that the ill-judged, ill-timed dispatch to President KRUEGER was not meant to be offensive to England, though no public man in Europe failed at the time to see that it was necessarily offensive. Recurrent acute earache is, however, a dangerous thing in a young man who can plunge Europe into war.

TROLLEY AND STEAM.

The decision of Judge WHEELER of the Connecticut Superior Court, by which a temporary injunction forbidding the completion of a trolley road between the cities of Hartford and New-Britain is made permanent, is one that will tend to check the growth of suburban trolley lines in that State. There are in operation electric lines which parallel the steam road of the New-York and New-England Company (now controlled by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company) for about fifteen miles east of Hartford and for eight or ten miles west of New-Britain, but the trolley companies of the two cities, reaching out for suburban traffic, are now prevented from coming together and thus making a continuous road between the two cities, which are about nine miles apart. The road has been graded, and the rails and other material bought and distributed along the route. The contest over this line has been going on for about two years, and at last the steam company has been successful.

Although the trolley companies are worsted on some other grounds of minor importance, the decision appears to rest chiefly upon the opinion that neither public necessity nor convenience calls for the construction of this parallel, and for this reason it will tend to prevent the building of other projected interurban trolley lines practically paralleling steam roads. The controversy will be taken into the Legislature, however, where those who sympathize with the trolley companies may be a majority. The steam companies cannot rely with certainty in these days upon legislative favor in a question of this kind, for a great many agriculturists, and especially those living within a few miles of a city, either enjoy the advantages of trolley service or desire that new roads which would help them shall be made. Thus their own interests are in many instances at variance with those of the opposing steam company.

The case now pending before Justice KEOGH of Brooklyn in the Supreme Court involving the legality of appointments affected by the civil service clause of the Constitution is very important. The essential point, as we understand it, is that the requirement of the Constitution that appointments must be made, where practicable, on competitive examination is for the courts to apply. The defendants in the suit are appointing officers, who claim that they have the right to decide whether competitive examinations are or are not practicable. Whatever the decision may be in the Supreme Court, the question will undoubtedly be carried to the Court of Appeals. It is to be hoped that it will arrive there in a form to require judgment on its merits and not any subordinate point. The best system of civil service would be one in which the application of the principle of the Constitution could safely be put in the hands of an impartial and efficient commission. It is clearly unsafe to leave it with the one class who may have the strongest interest in violating or evading it.

The thirty manufacturers of bolts and nuts have been holding a meeting in Pittsburg, and, according to the reports of the newspapers in that city, have made a combination agreement "regulating the output and price of practically all the bolts and nuts manufactured in the country." The organizer and "Commissioner" of this combination is said to be the man, a resident of Boston, who organized the Nail Trust or Pool and has supervised the operations of that greedy association. The tariff duty on bolts and nuts was reduced by the present law from 2¼ to 1½ cents a pound, but even this lower rate has been prohibitory and will permit the combination to exact with safety a considerable increase of price. The Republican Party in Congress proposes, in the Dingley bill, to add 15 per cent. to this duty and thus to enlarge the combination's margin for exactions.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor declared in favor of the free coinage of silver, but as the Executive Committee reported that only 5 per cent. of the laboring men of the country are "organized," this particular organization cannot be a very formidable factor in promoting a policy which would be disastrous to all laboring men, whether "organized" or not. The committee deprecated strikes, but gave the absurd reason that they serve to aid the efforts of plutocrats to increase the standing army. Such efforts are purely imaginary, and no labor union, even though it enters upon a strike, has anything to fear from a standing army if it submits to the laws and to the public authority which all loyal citizens alike must uphold for the common good. We should despair of the American workingman if he were not really more sensible than the officers and committees of the Knights of Labor assume him to be.

The letting of a contract for building a group of seven cottages for the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park marks another step in advance in the manner of providing for the care of the insane. It is the intention to concentrate the buildings of the Long Island Hospital at Kings Park and abandon the Flatbush Asylum ultimately, and the building of a group of two-story cottages, accommodating about 125 patients each, instead of a palatial structure to contain 1,000 or so, such as used to be the fashion, is in accordance with rational ideas on the subject. The advantage of this modern method of housing the insane in public institutions, with ample ground and buildings of moderate size, has been abundantly demonstrated in other countries.

Why should not the Health Department of Brooklyn follow the example set by the Health Department of this city with respect to the inspection of dairy herds which are kept within the city limits? Two or three months ago the health authorities here began the work of examining the cows (about 2,000 in all) which are kept in the city, subjecting them to the tuberculin test. Thus far from 15 to 20 per cent. of the animals have been found to be "consumptives," and the condemnation of these has prevented the sale of a considerable quantity of infected and dangerous milk to the people of New-York. Judging from reports published from time to time during the last four or five years, we should say that the dairy herds in the outlying parts of Brooklyn are in no better condition than those which have been inspected in the northern part of this town. So far as we know, the Brooklyn authorities have power to do in their city what the Health Department of this city has been doing here, and we venture to suggest that their power should be exercised.

There is some significance, no doubt, in the appeal of the Vledomosti of St. Petersburg to the French to "forget and forgive" the German acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine. The significance is that the appeal could not have appeared without official sanction, all Russian newspapers being to this extent official newspapers. It is a curious appeal, considering that, as BISMARCK said years ago, no French public man would dare to propose to his countrymen to renounce "revenge." One effect of the appeal will probably be to disgust a large number of Frenchmen with the Russian alliance. If the Czar does not mean to help France recapture the lost provinces, they will say, what is the use of "liens" or "ententes" with him at all?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Mobile man complains that though the appointment of the present Secretary of the Navy was regarded as "recognition of the South," yet the only Southern town after which he has named a warship is Montgomery, "a place away up the creek and for eleven months out of the twelve to be reached only on stilts." Criticism like this is one of the joys of official position.

—Large numbers of Sicilian immigrants continue to arrive at New-Orleans. From one steamer that arrived there this week 1,265 of them were landed, and there were many picturesque scenes as the excitable strangers came ashore. Many of them knelt down and kissed the dirty boards of the wharf. Then they arose and made the sign of the cross. The fervor with which relatives and friends greeted one another was remarkable. Bearded men rushed into each other's arms and kissed with the abandon and vigor of long-parted lovers. Everybody talked at once, and the noise was terrific.

—A Kansas City firm that makes canned soups of various sorts was surprised to receive from Rhode Island, the other day, an inquiry as to the terms at which it would sell "wishbones" in thousand lots. This request has revealed to the company a new source of income, and one not wholly unimportant. Hitherto the skeletons of the numerous fowls it uses have been ground into fertilizer, but having discovered that there is a demand for "wishbones" to be used for various decorative and sentimental purposes, the Kansas City men think that by properly pushing the trade they can get more for this one bone than they have been receiving for all the rest.

—When land is "sold for taxes" down in Missouri, the custom is to bid for a certain undivided portion of it, and recently at Kansas City a man acquired on a certain lot such title as these sales give by bidding it in for the vigintillionth of an inch. This set a local mathematician at work figuring out just how much space there would be in the vigintillionth of a square inch. The resulting fraction is 1 divided by 1 followed by 120 ciphers. Of course nobody can even think of any such part of an inch. It would be as much smaller than the smallest object visible under the strongest microscope as that object is smaller than the sun itself. Yet on the Kansas City records the man who made the bid is solemnly put down as owning that amount of real estate.

—"It is reported that New-York has discarded diamonds entirely. Gotham may regret this in some future hour of need." So says The Chicago Journal, and what a light is thereby cast on Chicago's ideas and Chicago's social condition! That diamonds should be bought with a view to their potential availability as "collateral" is natural enough in a city where nothing is stable and fortunes are tossed about like a football among reckless boys, but here in New-York a considerable number of people have really forgotten the relation of gems to pawnshops. Perhaps our Western contemporary won't believe it, yet such is the confidence that some residents of this town feel in the permanency of their own position that when they have fine books finely bound, they do not cause the pages to be left untrimmed, in order that the volumes may some day sell for a higher price to somebody who might want to put them in another binding—the only excuse for such neglect—but direct the artist they employ to complete his work. That is the very acme of self-respect, and until Chicago acquires it her boasts of being "the first city in the land" are ludicrous.

—One has only to read the sworn statements of election expenses filed by the different candidates to see that the law under which they are made has ceased to be of any practical value. While pretending to obey it, the machine politicians of both parties insolently violate the spirit of its provisions by placing the greater part of their "contributions" in the hands of campaign committees. These make no accounting, so far, at least, as the public is allowed to know, and therefore the candidates themselves might just as well make none. The trick is a contemptible one, and illustrates the inveterate tendency of a certain class of public servants to "get around" any measure of reform which they have not the courage openly to defy. It is this tendency that has made the title "politician" a disgrace instead of the honor it ought to be, and every manifestation of the tendency but emphasizes the general disgust. Obviously enough, campaign committees serve a legitimate end, and have legitimate expenses for which provision must be made, but when they are acting merely as agents for a candidate, there is no conceivable reason why they should be allowed to leave unexplained the uses to which the money he gives them is put. The law was intended to reveal the ultimate disposition of such funds, not the name of the distributing medium. It fails utterly to accomplish that purpose, and should be so amended that it will not be that vilest of things, a pretended reform.

PERSONAL.

—The last man to lose money by betting on BRYAN'S election was probably THOMAS W. TROY. He was on the way from Port Cortez, Honduras, to New-Orleans when the momentous contest was decided, but so sure had he been of a victory for silver that he refused to believe the news he heard on reaching the mouth of the Mississippi. He proved his incredulity by wagering $20 with a fellow-passenger that the report was false.

—Mr. REED is quoted as saying that he will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the next House, as he believes that enmities excited by his failure to give certain chairmanships of committees to certain ambitious aspirants for them, explain in no small measure why he did not get the Presidential nomination this year. According to this story, Mr. REED will content himself with the position of Republican leader on the floor of the House in the coming session.

—Dr. CHARLES C. BOMBAUGH has been lecturing to the Quadriga Club of Baltimore on ancient superstitions, especially those which once formed so large a part of medicine. He said it was a mistake to suppose that cures never were or are effected by spells, relics, amulets, and compounds of no direct medicinal value. Apart from the great power of imagination, or "faith," as some preferred to call it, the lecturer declared that the cleansings and protection incidental to many of these absurd practices no doubt often produced good results.

—King MENELIK'S appeal to the Pope is an extremely shrewd device. Whether the Abyssinian monarch really wants peace or not—and there is no reason to suppose that a continuance of the war would be half as dangerous and expensive to him as to the Italian Government—his avowed desire to end the hostilities will give the African a valuable hold on public opinion. What influence the Vatican can bring to bear on the Quirinal remains to be seen, but of course MENELIK would never have written his letter unless he had been informed by well-accredited clerical emissaries that the Pope was ready to receive and act upon it in some way or other.

—ANNA KRUTZENBERG, a very youthful member of the Salvation Army, at Pittsburg, has had a curious experience as the result of the whimsical notions of her parents. For some vague reason or other which they regarded as religious, these people insisted that ANNA should not walk about like other children, but should be wheeled in a baby carriage whenever she left the house. This continued for nine years, when ANNA rebelled and proved her pedestrian powers by running away. She took refuge with the Salvationists and refuses to return home. The KRUTZENBERGS are now trying to have the child committed to the care of the Humane Society on the ground that she is "incorrigible."

—A dispatch from Boston announces that Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS has started for Jamaica. Well, perhaps that is one way to express it, but another would be to say that the remains of the late GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS have been shipped to the sunny island mentioned. For, really, it is only remains that are sailing away to the southward. And the freight charges on them couldn't have amounted to much. They are small in quantity and very light. Ambitions, hopes, power for good in the Nation, respect of old friends, and the admiration of the public's better part—with all this neatly and deeply buried in Massachusetts and the grass already growing over it, Boston does not show the usual accuracy in its use of words in saying that GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS has started for Jamaica.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Another Thing Settled.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

It is now definitely decided that the white daisy will not be the National flower.

Too Soon for Advance Notices.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Mr. Bryan says "1900 is not far away." But it is too far ahead to advertise a second tour of the Bryan circus, now.

Briny Bryan.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

In his lecture on "Salt," the Rev. Dr. Collyer used to say that it was salt and not sand that made a man. It is the salt in Bryan that makes him.

Worth His While.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

As Mr. W. Dean Howells has frankly confessed his unacquaintance with Robert Louis Stevenson's novels, it is to be hoped he will get acquainted as soon as possible. It would do him good.

"ALL THE NEWS."

From The Boston Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has offered a prize for an improvement on its motto, "All the news that's fit to print." If truth rather than terseness is wanted, that motto can easily be improved by inserting the word "suitable" before the word "news."

THE TIMES is in many respects a most excellent newspaper. Its news columns are at once clean, instructive, and for the purpose of a first-class metropolitan daily newspaper, as ample as reliable. It is especially strong on the editorial page, which is a credit to journalism.

But THE TIMES does not print "all the news that's fit to print" by a very, very great deal. Neither does The Advertiser. Neither does any other daily newspaper in the world. For instances, the mercantile transactions that take place in the City of New-York on any business day, a list of all the persons registering at all the hotels on that day, a list of all the manufactured articles produced in the city on that day, a verbatim account of all the transactions of scientific, literary, artistic, and philosophical societies holding meetings on Manhattan Island during that day; the official stenographers' notes of the proceedings of all the courts of justice, after rigidly excluding such as the most scrupulous moralist would pronounce unfit to print; a complete account of the proceedings in each one of the public schools and all other institutions of learning open to the public in the metropolis on that day—would constitute a mass of news which could not possibly be printed, even in the finest and closest newspaper type in the morning, afternoon, and evening editions of all the newspapers in New-York on the following day; if divided up among them so that the same piece of news should appear in but a single edition of a single paper. Yet there would not be a single item of news not "fit to print."

All this news would be of a kind not only entirely fit to print, but large portions of which find its way into print sooner or later, of one kind or another. But it is not suitable, the greater part of it, for a daily newspaper. Some of it belongs to scientific journalism. Some of it is suitable for periodicals devoted to education. A good deal of it finds a proper place in religious newspapers. A very great deal of it belongs in the columns of strictly trade papers. Another huge mass of it is suitable for printing in such business documents as annual reports of Boards of Directors, proceedings of monthly meetings of special organizations, and manufacturers' and jobbers' catalogues. It is all fit to print; at any rate, after editing that would not perceptibly reduce its bulk but it is not suitable to print in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in The Boston Daily Advertiser, or in any other first-class daily newspaper, excepting very small parts of it, carefully selected and, as a rule, greatly condensed.

We have in these illustrations confined ourselves to Manhattan Island, but the proper range of a daily paper is the whole inhabited globe! Let any reader pause a minute and try to comprehend the real meaning of the motto "All the news that's fit to print," as such news comes into existence each twenty-four hours over the whole surface of the earth. All the newspapers in the world do not have room enough to hold it.

This view of the matter is not at all a quibbling with words. It deals with a topic of serious import to journalism. Very often newspapers that are as conspicuous examples of degraded as THE NEW-YORK TIMES is of exalted journalism, make the excuse for loading their columns day after day with the very sweepings of the gutters, that their duty to the public requires them "to print all the news." It is probable that this impudent excuse is accepted by many readers who are disgusted with a state of things for which they are made to imagine there is no remedy.

The truth is, on the one hand, that no newspaper in the world does or can or ought to "print all the news," and on the other hand, that the newspapers which make this mean and false excuse for their venal baseness deliberately exclude from their columns a vast amount of just such news as is suitable, wholesome, valuable, for daily newspaper purposes, and is keenly relished by respectable readers, in order to make room for trash and smut that does not come of its own accord, or in the ordinary course of legitimate news gathering, but is sent for, searched for, and seized upon wherever found, with the avidity with which the carrion crow seizes upon putrid flesh.

Just as Charles Lamb insisted that there are books that are not books—directories, for instance—so it may properly be held, we think, that for the purposes of a daily newspaper, the matters specified by our contemporary are, for the most part, not news. One essential quality of news is wide human interest. A list of goods bought and sold on any given day, an itemized schedule of the output of shops and factories, being of no general interest, would not be news; and the report of a learned society's meeting is news, even if not verbatim. The word "news" bears a pretty definite and well understood signification. In its newspaper sense, the qualifying epithet "suitable" is invariably implied.—[Editor of THE TIMES.

The Republicans and the Trusts.

From The Syracuse Standard, (Rep.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is of the opinion that Bryan received many votes in the late election because Republicans and Democrats alike had failed to put down trusts. THE TIMES is not alone in that suspicion. The great issue related to the currency, and prudent citizens were more concerned to fight repudiation than to record their hatred of trusts. But it will be wise in the incoming Administration and the next Congress to weigh this sentiment and be influenced by it.

In Defeat.

Frank L. Stanton in The Chicago Times-Herald.

I'm done whipped out fer Coroner, an' in the Sheriff's race
Thar ain't no doubt I'm plumb knocked out an' fur away from grace;
But thar's this here consolation, ef I'd beat 'em on the score
I'd been settin' up in office, an' couldn't run no more!

It's jest the joy o' runnin' that keeps me in the fight;
Ter hear 'em hollerin' "Hooray!" an' "Now you're talkin' right!"
An' "Here's three cheers fer Jinkins!"—like thunder on a roar;
But, you see, when you're in office you jest can't run no more!

To hear them papers sayin': "The Colonel has arrove,
An' he's goin' to raise a cyclone in Simpson's Maple Grove;
He's jest the finest orator that ever struck this shore."
But, you see, ef they elected me I wouldn't speak no more!

Oh, the joy o' makin' speeches an' runnin' 'roun' the land!
The midnight serenadin' by the old-time village band!
When the big crowd yells fer "Jinkins!" an' Jinkins has the floor!
But, you see, ef they elected him he'd never speak no more!

An' so it's quite agreeable they've beat me in the race;
Fer still I keep a-runnin' on an' hollerin' fer grace!
An' the joy o' speechifyin' still jest thrills me ter the core;
But the feller in the office thar—he jest can't speak no more!

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Lawrence Turnure's Views upon the Cause of Existing Trouble.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your number of Oct. 10 you publish a most interesting letter from Mr. John E. Parsons. I entirely agree with Mr. Parsons in his opinion as to the necessity of our Government's moving with great caution in Turkish affairs at present, and I feel quite certain that in seeking to protect our citizens the only course is to cultivate friendly relations with the Turkish Government.

That heretofore Mr. Terrell's efforts have been successful is best shown by the fact that our missionaries, although scattered over the interior of Asia Minor, where the worst massacres have occurred, have not been seriously molested. Our Minister deserves the more credit if one realizes to what extent the missionary influence is responsible for the present troubles. I do not mean to say that the missionaries have deliberately incited the Armenians to rebel against the Turkish Government, but it is an undoubted fact that by educating them and by instilling ideas of political liberty they have raised a spirit of discontent such as brought about the emancipation of Bulgaria some years ago. It would be idle to suppose that the Turk does not understand this, and the wonder is that he should have tolerated the mission schools so long. I understand that some months ago the irade (imperial decree) was actually signed expelling every missionary from the Turkish dominions, and that the order was only withheld because of the serious remonstrances of the British Ambassador and our own representative. Whether the story be true or not, it would undoubtedly be very injudicious for us to move alone at present.

The situation throughout the Ottoman Empire is a most critical one, and it would not be a pleasant thing to feel that by some ill-advised act we had brought about the massacre, not only of thousands of unfortunate Armenians, but perhaps of our own people as well. No punishment that we might afterward inflict would compensate for it.

The state of public feeling at Constantinople at present is one of intense nervousness. A street accident, an alarm of any kind, would be enough to start a panic. During my stay here, I have talked with many people of various nationalities, and I find they unanimously concur in the opinion that unless help comes in some shape within a very short time, there will be terrible happenings here. Perhaps the worst feature of the situation is the great poverty and distress among the lower classes. Business is at a standstill, and in town and country people are starving. What will it be when the cold weather comes? Even the dirty, ill-fed, sullen-looking soldiery whom one sees everywhere patrolling the streets are unpaid, and I hear the very palace officials are getting but a third of their salaries. The Government is completely bankrupt, and there are elements of discontent and misery sufficient to bring on a revolution any day, even if the stimulus of fanaticism were lacking. To cap all, it is reported that the Turkish portion of the populace is being secretly armed. For what purpose, he who ordered the soldiers to stand by and do nothing during the last massacre probably knows best. I hear that threatening letters from the Armenian Revolutionary Committee are received daily at most of the embassies, and by various prominent people. One cannot feel any very deep sympathy for people who resort to such murderous and cowardly methods for redressing their wrongs, and yet have so little honest fighting spirit in them that they allow themselves to be slaughtered like sheep, without ever lifting a hand in self-defense.

The only plucky thing they have done yet was the attack on the Ottoman Bank, and I am told that all the leaders among the twenty men who held the building were Russians, probably Nihilists. The story of the massacre is too familiar to every one to require repetition, but some of the details that one hears of are revolting. How, for instance, cartloads of bodies were taken away with a man following behind each cart armed with a club with which to finish off any who might still be breathing. How lighter loads of bodies were towed out into the Sea of Marmora at night and dumped, and how close upon 1,000 bodies were laid out in rows, waiting for burial, at the cemetery.

In conclusion, one can only hope that there will be no renewal of these horrors, but to one who has had an opportunity of appreciating the hopelessness of the situation and who has looked upon the evil faces of the ruffians who fill the streets of Stamboul and Galata, the future looks dark indeed.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, Jr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28, 1896.

Not Good English.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Please answer in your columns if the following sentence is correct, "She short clothed the baby," and oblige A. G. Z.

It is not good English.

DEMOCRATS AT ODDS.

Committeemen Charged with Working for Republicans.

The Democratic Committee of Hudson County met in Jersey City last night. Charges were made that Frederick La Point of Hoboken had worked for a Republican Freeholder. Similar charges were made against four other committeemen, but their names were not given out. The accused men will have a hearing next Friday night. No charges were made against John P. Feeney, as was threatened at the last meeting.

In Mr. Jaimes's Honor.

The guests at the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Washington Square, gave a banquet last night in honor of Charles Jaimes, the manager and proprietor. Speeches were made by Mr. Jaimes and others.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—1:15 P. M.—70 Park Avenue; dwelling of M. Barron; no damage.

—4:45 P. M.—100 Cannon Street; Hebrew Congregation; damage, $100.

—5:40 P. M.—273 Columbus Avenue; Otten & Flagg; damage, $300.

—7:10 P. M.—8 King Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—7:15 P. M.—Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street; Normandie Hotel; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Horrex, (Br.,) Cadogan, Rio Janeiro Oct. 17, Victoria 23d, and St. Lucia Nov. 5, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 13.

SS Cherokee, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Nov. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:47 P. M. Nov. 13.

Chicago Fast Mail, Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a fast mail train to Chicago, leaving New-York 8 A. M. and arriving Chicago 8 A. M. the following day. No extra fare other than the regular Pullman charges in the through buffet sleeping car. No passengers taken for points east of Pittsburg.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Y. Foster.

John Y. Foster, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Republican Committee, and one of the editors of Frank Leslie's Weekly, died at his home in Newark yesterday after an illness of nine days. The cause of his death was pneumonia, contracted while performing the duties of his position in the State Committee.

Mr. Foster was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., and went to Newark when quite a young man. He was one of the stanchest supporters of the Republican Party since the time of its organization. During the war he led a syndicate which tried to purchase The Daily Advertiser of Newark. He did not succeed in this, but was made the editor in chief of the paper. He subsequently became the editor of The Courier, which existed about ten years. For a period of several years after its passing out of existence he was the Secretary of the Firemen's Insurance Company, after which he assumed the position he held until the time of his death.

Cornelius B. Payne.

Cornelius B. Payne died at his residence, 39 West Thirty-second Street, last Thursday, of apoplexy, after an illness of four years. Mr. Payne was born in London, England, in 1830. He came to this country when twenty years old, and became manager of the Morgan Steamship Line, running between this port and New-Orleans, at which latter place he was stationed. He came North after the war, and lived in Brooklyn and in New-York, retiring from business about fifteen years ago. He was for a number of years a member of the congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. He was married, and leaves a wife and two children, a son and a daughter, all residents of this city. The funeral services will be held this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Susanna M. Van Buren.

Miss Susanna M. Van Buren, who died at her residence, 77 West Forty-fifth Street, last Thursday, was the daughter of the late Tobias Van Buren of Kingston, N. Y. She was born at Kingston in 1838. She leaves a sister, Miss Katherine G. Van Buren, with whom she was living at the time of death, and a brother, James, a resident of Kingston. The funeral services will be held this evening, at the residence of her sister, at 8 o'clock, and the burial will be in the Wyitwick Cemetery, at Kingston.

Obituary Notes.

—Jabez Gates, sixty-eight years old, President of the Mutual Insurance Company of Germantown, (Philadelphia,) died yesterday. He was also a Director of the Germantown National Bank and Treasurer of the Relief Association of Germantown.

—Mrs. Susan Root Brigham, the widow of Dr. Amariah Brigham, founder of the Utica Insane Asylum and its first Superintendent, died at her home, on Caroline Street, Saratoga, Thursday night from the effects of a paralytic stroke. She was eighty-six years old.

—George A. Hanscom, late publisher of The Lowell Daily Times and Evening Star, died at Northampton, Mass., Thursday night. He was 60 years old. At the age of fourteen he went to work with his brother, Alpheus A. Hanscom, publisher of The Maine Democrat at Saco, Me. From 1853 to 1864 he followed the sea and commanded at different times five of the steamers of the Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company. His steamer, the Neova, was the first large vessel to pass through the Suez Canal, in 1870. In 1872 he settled in Manchester, N. H., and became one of the publishers of The Manchester Union, which he sold in 1879 to Stilson Hutchins. In December, 1879, he went to Lowell, bought The Morning Times, and remained at the head of that establishment until its recent collapse.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Hartford is at the Plaza.

—William D. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Manhattan.

—Gen. W. W. Averell, United States Army, is at the Astor.

—Congressman George P. Harrison of Alabama is at the Windsor.

—Luther E. Holden of The Cleveland Plain Dealer is at the Netherland.

—G. Mead Tooker of Newport and Noah H. Swayne of Toledo, Ohio, are at the Cambridge.

—E. J. Mathews of Philadelphia and J. Hopkins Smith of Portland, Me., are at the Buckingham.

—Baron de Benoist of France and ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick of Pennsylvania are at the Waldorf.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff and Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, D. C., are at the Gilsey.

—John H. Lowe of Baltimore, Edwin E. Cassell of Philadelphia, and G. S. Fleming of Pittsburg are at the Hoffman.

—E. J. Barnes of New-Haven, R. B. McWilliams of Philadelphia, and B. B. Stanley of Ithaca are at the Park Avenue.

—John W. Dwight of Elmira, H. A. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Henry L. Frank of Chicago are at the Savoy.

—John R. Putnam of Springfield, Mass.; A. W. Dodd of Hartford, and M. P. Whiteman of Baltimore are at the Everett.

—W. H. Harding of Baltimore, R. R. Skies of Charleston, S. C., and John M. Smith of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—J. E. Downs of Chicago, Robert M. McLean of Memphis, and James D. Morgan, Jr., of Pittsburg are at the Westminster.

—Chief Justice Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals and J. J. Richardson of Davenport, Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Elmer Washburn of Chicago, John L. Breck of Boston, G. K. Morrow of Chicago, and George B. Davidson of Utica are at the Grand Union.

—John L. Gardner of Boston, A. L. Judson of Albany, W. L. Butler of Washington, and W. H. O'Connell of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

—Clarence M. Woolley of Chicago, James H. Kelly of Rochester, James F. Field of Providence, and D. Webster King of Boston are at the Holland.

—Senator Orville H. Platt, ex-Congressman Carlos French, Judge John M. Hall, and Prof. George J. Brush of Connecticut and Congressman George B. McClellan are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Custer, dry goods, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Fourqurean, the Price Company, Richmond, Va.; Miss McGinnis, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lee, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hardie & Hunter, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Holmes, fringes; 8 Greene Street.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Milliken, Cousins & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; H. J. Moore, woolens; Grand Hotel.

—Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jamieson, boys' clothing, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Overstreet, C. E. & Co., Louisville, Ky.; I. W. Fry, dry goods, notions, silks, &c.; Stuart House.

—Perry Fenton, Washington, D. C.; L. Anderson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerlach.

—White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; W. Groot, woolens; L. J. White, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; H. S. Williamson, dry goods; Hotel Everett.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 13.—The Cincinnati Sawmill and the Salzberg Brewery, owned by Knoblauch & Son, were destroyed by fire this morning, with a loss of $30,000 on the mill and $20,000 on the brewery, both insured.

BERLIN, Ontario, Nov. 13.—D. Hibner & Co.'s large furniture factory here was burned last night, with a loss of over $75,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

A. CONAN DOYLE'S NEW ROMANCE.

Rodney Stone.

By A. Conan Doyle, author of "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," "The Stark Munro Letters," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Prince and Beau Brummel, the dandies of Brighton, and the heroes of the prize ring, reappear in the pages of this stirring and fascinating romance. Every one knows the saneness and spirit of Dr. Doyle's work. Here he deals with a time which, despite its affectations, was full of virility and picturesqueness. Those were the palmy days of the coach, and the amateur whip was constantly in evidence. The road race described in this romance will rank among the classics of its kind, and there are other episodes throughout the book which show that the author of the "White Company" has here excelled himself.

Georgia,

From the Invasion of De Soto to Recent Times. By Joel Chandler Harris. A new volume in the Stories from American History Series. Uniform with "New-Jersey." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The stories and characterizations have been grouped together so as to form a series of connecting links in the rise and progress of Georgia. It was in this State that some of the most surprising and spectacular scenes of the Revolution took place. . . . It is to illustrate the larger events that these stories have been written."—From The Preface.

With Fortune Made.

A Novel. By Victor Cherbuliez, author of "Samuel Brohl and Company," etc. No. 205, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

In this vivid and entertaining novel the author changes his scene from France to America, where a part of the action of the story takes place. The popularity of Cherbuliez is so firmly established that it is necessary only to call attention to the appearance of his new book.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

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BOOKS.

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REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE.

They Commemorate "Good Government" with Speeches.

The Republicans of the Thirty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District gave a dinner in the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue, last night in celebration of the victory of the party, and as the hosts said, "in commemoration of good government." This district was almost equally divided between the two great parties in politics.

Being one of the patrician districts in the town, the members thought they should have to aid them in the celebration the most prominent men in the country, or some of them, and, in fact, they had them. President-elect McKinley sent a sincere telegram of regret, and Vice President Hobart a letter. There was also a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, and a still more important one from ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, the reading of which awakened much enthusiasm. Mr. Platt's letter was brief, and its contents had the ring of exultation as well as thankfulness.

"Your victory," he said, "was great and of far-reaching consequences. May God bless you. T. C. PLATT."

Among the speakers were Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Strong, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Burrell. Frank K. Kohler was the Vice Chairman, and he attended to the wants of the guests.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Abraham Gruber's Idea of What Is Proper.

Abraham Gruber is preparing a Civil Service bill, which he proposes to send to Albany this Winter. It provides that in civil service examinations, questions shall be asked which relate only to the work to be done by the applicant.

It provides further that the Commissioner in charge of a city department shall have the right to assist in the preparation of questions for applicants for places in that department, and that all who pass the examinations, securing the minimum percentage for eligibility, may be appointed within the discretion of the appointing officer, no preference being shown for the one who may rank highest on the list.

Sawyer—Upham.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Miss Caroline L. Upham, second daughter of Gov. William H. Upham, was yesterday married to Mr. Philetus H. Sawyer of Oshkosh, grandson of ex-Senator Sawyer. The ceremony took place in the large drawing room of the Executive Mansion, which had been beautifully decorated, the Rev. E. H. Smith of Oshkosh officiating.

Ex-Senator Sawyer gave his grandson a check for $100,000, while his father also gave him a large sum of money. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer will reside in Oshkosh.

The last previous wedding to take place in the Executive Mansion was that of Ole Bull, the violinist. This was early in 1870, and the mansion was the property of Mrs. Bull's father. Shortly after it came into the possession of the State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hats! Burke's Fall and Winter styles ready. Every hat guaranteed. Popular prices. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton.

MARRIED.

HUTCHISON—BARNES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1896, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. James S. Ramsay, D. D., Emma F. Barnes to Alexander R. Hutchison.

DIED.

GILLESPIE.—At Morristown, N. J., Nov. 13, Mary Elizabeth Johnson, wife of David Gillespie.

Funeral services from the residence of H. T. Hull, 26 Maple Av., Morristown, N. J., Monday, Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, Lucy A. Richardson, wife of the late Albert G. Richardson, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral service private. Please kindly omit sending flowers.

SUYDAM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, Julia Hall Suydam, daughter of the late Henry and Jane Lawrence Suydam.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John F. Herriman, 92 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Illustrated Books.

A New Book by the Author of "Birdcraft."

A Book for Young People.

Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts.

BY

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT,

Author of "Birdcraft," "Friendship of Nature," etc.

With many Illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

*** "The history of birds and little four-footed creatures in a form which will lure young minds into a love of nature through an appeal to their love of fun. * * * A. D. Blashfield has drawn a great number of pictures as funny in their way as Mr. Frost's pictures for 'Uncle Remus,' which is saying a great deal."—New-York Tribune.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

BIRDCRAFT.—A field-book of two hundred song, game, and water birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "The Friendship of Nature." With full-page plates, containing 128 birds in their natural colors, and other illustrations. Small quarto. Cloth, $3.00.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF NATURE.—A New-England chronicle of birds and flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 18mo. Cloth. Gilt top, 75 cents; paper cover, 25 cents.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Soldier Stories.

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING.

With decorative Head and Tail Pieces, and Twenty-one Full-page Illustrations by A. S. Hartrick.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

CONTAINING

With the Main Guard.
The Drums of the Fore and Aft.
The Man Who Was.
The Courting of Dinah Shadd.
The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney.
The Taking of Lungtungpen.
The Madness of Private Ortheris.

First Edition exhausted on day of publication.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

A Book of Old English Ballads

With an Accompaniment of Decorative Drawings

BY

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NAVY PREPARED FOR WAR

SECRETARY HERBERT SO ASSURES NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

At a Dinner Given in His Honor He Says that American Ships and Men Will Do Their Duty if the Occasion Should Arise.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert was the guest of honor last night at the dinner, given at Delmonico's, marking the close of the annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. President Griscom presided, and introduced Mr. Herbert, whose address was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Herbert said in part:

"I thank you heartily for this greeting, and you especially Mr. President, for the flattering words in which you have alluded to what you have been pleased to call my services to the navy. These services, whatever they may have been, have been rendered because the navy, to my mind, represents my country. It stands not for a part, but for the whole; not for the interests of any one section, but for the welfare, the honor, and the glory of all the people of our land.

"It has been for years a labor of love for me to aid as far as in me lay in building up a navy worthy of a country whose people had astounded the world by the courage and devotion they displayed in the greatest of civil wars, and who, after that bloody war was over, attracted the admiration of mankind by coming together again as brothers under the flag of their fathers, thus presenting a spectacle of moral grandeur without a precedent in the history of the world.

"American ships triumphed in most of the famous duels of ships at sea that made our flag so glorious in the War of 1812, and we have steadily aimed to pursue that policy from that day to this. The Wabash, the Minnesota, and their sister ships turned out in 1856 were the admiration of the world, and up to the day when wooden ships ceased to be mistress of the ocean the American builder of naval and merchant vessels stood foremost in his craft.

"The naval battle that drove the wooden vessel from the seas and brought in ships of iron and steel was between the Monitor and Merrimac, one built by the Federals, the other by the Confederates—Americans all, American ingenuity was the mother of the modern navies of the world. Even while our civil war was on, the great naval powers of Europe took up the lessons we had taught and the days of the old-time men-of-war soon passed away forever.

New Navy Begun.

"For nearly twenty years after our civil war little of practical value was added to our navy; we rested from shipbuilding, but other nations made vast strides in the construction of armor and ships and guns and torpedoes. We seemed to be a generation in the rear. Then Secretary Chandler began our new navy by laying down four vessels, all of which are fine ships to-day.

"At that time neither the more difficult shapes for the frames of modern vessels, nor the shafting for engines, nor armor, nor the forgings for heavy guns could be made in America, and it was doubtful whether the mild steel for plates could be produced in this country.

"Secretary Whitney followed Secretary Chandler, and with larger appropriations at hand, there grew up under him an armor plant, plants for the forgings of great guns, a plant at Washington for the assembling of great guns, a plant in Connecticut for the manufacture of rapid-fire guns, and during his administration of the navy American establishments turned out all the shapes and angles and shaftings and other material that goes into a ship.

"Secretary Tracy followed, and under him another armor plant grew up, a torpedo-manufacturing plant was established, and improvements were made in the manufacture of armor which have been adopted all over the world. The present administration has endeavored to follow in the same lines, and it is believed that to-day our gunboats, our cruisers, our harbor defense ships, our battleships, and our torpedo boats just contracted for, our great guns and small guns, our torpedoes, our powder, and high explosives are equal to any in the world.

"Let me assure you that whenever and wherever our navy is called upon it will be found on the alert, ready for its work whatever and wherever that work may be. I sincerely hope it will not soon have any battles to fight—it will best serve its purposes if by its size, its strength, and clearly apparent readiness for any service, it shall be able to maintain the rights of our citizens abroad, to aid our diplomacy and to command our peace all around the world without firing a gun, but if it shall at any time come to pass, as come it may, that readiness is not enough, but that a foreign foe must be encountered in actual combat, then I promise you, on behalf of the officers and men of the navy, that they will do their duty in a manner worthy of all the glorious memories that cluster around the flag of our country."

New Battleships Discussed.

The second and last day of the annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers brought a larger assemblage to the hall of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday. The re-elected President, Clement A. Griscom, presided. The most important paper of the day was that read in the morning by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, on "The New Battleships." Mr. Hichborn confined himself in his discussion entirely to first-class battleships of the Alabama class.

Of the battleships of the Alabama class, Mr. Hichborn said in part:

"The framing of these new battleships is slightly different from that hitherto in vogue in vessels of this class in our service. The main frames are continuous from the keel to the armor shelf, and again from the armor shelf to the upper deck. The longitudinals are of course continuous, their lower edges being scored over the main frame angles, and the lower angles of longitudinals being worked intercostally. The upper angles of longitudinals are, however, continuous, while the reverse bars are worked intercostally. Between the frame angles and reverse bars are worked bracket plates of uniform width, flanged at one end so as to connect with the longitudinal, and also flanged at the other end to give local stiffness.

"In the character and arrangement of the battery of the Alabama class, decided changes have been made from the designs of former ships of this type in our service. In the first place, the 8-inch battery has been entirely abandoned, and the calibres of the heavier guns reduced to two, viz.: 13-inch and 6-inch guns. This departure was made upon the recommendation of a special board, which was ordered to report upon the whole question of battery arrangement, &c., the ground taken by the board being that the use of an intermediate calibre, such as the 8-inch gun, was unnecessary and complicated the arrangements for ammunition supply.

"The main battery will consist of four 13-inch guns, mounted in pairs in turrets forward and aft on the midship line, and protected by armor 15 inches in thickness, with port plates 17 inches thick. The ammunition hoists and revolving gear of turrets are protected by barbettes 15 inches thick, except over the arc within the diagonal armor, where the barbette is reduced to a thickness of 10 inches to save weight."

Other papers were read by F. L. Du Bosque, engineer of the floating equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on "Speed Trials of a Screw Propelled Ferryboat"; by Frank B. King, marine engineer, on "Hydraulic Sheers for Lifting 125 Tons"; by Hugo Hammar, naval architect, on "A Method of Calculating the Stability of Ships Adapted to the Use of Standard Curves of Stability"; by James Swan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "Stability of a Ship in a Damaged Condition," and by Prof. George R. McDermott of Cornell University on "Screw Propellers."

Other speakers were: Hugh Kelly, President of the Maritime Exchange, who responded to the toast, "The Maritime Exchange"; Congressman-elect Belford C. H. Loring, Capt. J. W. Miller, Commodore of the Naval Reserves of New-York; Chief Constructor Phillip Hichborn, and Gen. Thomas W. Hyde. Among the distinguished naval guests were Commodore Sicard and Rear Admiral Liben.

BELDEN IS A REPUBLICAN.

He Says the Support of Bryan Men Was a Local Matter.

Representative-elect James J. Belden of the Onondaga-Madison district says that he is a Republican and proposes to act with the Republicans, notwithstanding that he received the support of the Bryan Democrats for nomination and at the polls.

Mr. Belden has been in this city this week. He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that his fight had been made on local issues, and that it would be continued as he "understood it" in the politics of his home county.

"I carried the district," said Mr. Belden, "by about 2,000 plurality. The Democrats, the McKinley League, and my personal friends supported me. Last year there were three candidates for Mayor in Syracuse; two Republicans and one Democrat. The Democrat was successful. This year the regular Republican organization, made loyalty to its candidate for Mayor the test of eligibility to take part in caucuses. This was the issue which was most prominent.

"It was distinctly understood when the Bryan Democrats nominated me this year, that I was to act as a Republican. Statements have been made that my name was on a flag with the names of Bryan and Sewall. If that was so, I did not know anything about it, and had nothing to do with putting it there.

"The fight in our county was not a fight against Platt. His name was not mentioned in the campaign. It was a fight against the local organization. As I understand it, this fight will be continued next year."

TO SUCCEED LAUTERBACH.

He Wishes to Resign as Republican County Chairman.

"They say" that Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County organization, does not want another term. Mr. Lauterbach has thrown out hints to that effect, and the local politicians are hunting around for a successor. He will be some man who is as much of a Platt man as is Mr. Lauterbach. Some say Frederick S. Gibbs, the member of the Republican National Committee, may be chosen if Mr. Lauterbach refuses another term.

Abraham Gruber dropped into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and said that Mr. Lauterbach would be his own successor. "He's a good man, and ought to be drafted if he won't volunteer," said Mr. Gruber; "but I think he'll be the next Chairman.

Mr. Lauterbach does not want the Chairmanship, because it's too expensive. It is said his two years have cost him, in round numbers, $40,000. Mr. Lauterbach, it is said, would have refused the place last year had it not been that the anti-Platt crowd started in to defeat him, and he was forced to be a candidate or take the position of retreating under fire. This year there is no organized attempt to take the control of the organization from Mr. Platt's lieutenants.

FOR STATE OFFICES.

Governor-Elect Black in the City for a Conference.

Governor-elect Black, who was in this city conferring over State appointments Thursday, went home yesterday. No definite conclusion was reached on any of the places, except Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge is to have that place.

John F. Parkhurst of Bath, a member of the Republican State Committee and Chairman of the Steuben County Republican Committee, is a possible successor to Superintendent Pierce of the Insurance Department.

FATHER HAD HIM ARRESTED.

Runaway Boy from Training Ship Constellation Captured.

Arthur O. Johnson, seventeen years old, of the United States training ship Constellation, ran away from the ship Thursday night. From Jersey City he telegraphed to his father in Cincinnati. His father notified Commander F. W. Dickens, of the Constellation, which is at Newport. At the request of Commander Dickens, Arthur was arrested at the Pennsylvania Depot yesterday afternoon, and was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Stockholders Not Harmonious.

Some of the stockholders of the Broadway Insurance Company instituted proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company, after having reinsured the company's risks in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and Justice Lawrence appointed Franklin Bien referee in the matter on Thursday. Coudert Brothers, as attorneys for certain objectors, yesterday obtained from Justice Lawrence a temporary injunction, restraining the insurance companies from carrying into effect certain resolutions that the Broadway Company Directors passed on Nov. 11, and also restraining the company from turning over its business to the Hartford company, and the Hartford company from receiving it. The objectors ask in their moving papers that the contract between the companies be declared void, and that they be restored to the positions that they occupied before the companies entered into the contract.

Jumped from a Window.

Frederick Miller, thirty-three years old, who resided with his parents at 523 Garden Street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the second-story window of his home. For some time past Miller had been suffering from a lingering disease, and he brooded much over his affliction. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning he went to his room, and his sister, who was in the basement, was startled to see his body shooting downward. His head struck a big stone in the yard. When the doctor arrived life was extinct.

Hotel Empire Changes Hands.

At midnight last Tuesday Mr. William Noble's connection with the Hotel Empire ended. His ten years' lease, together with the furnishings of the house, were purchased by William Cauldwell, who owns the property, and who hereafter will be the proprietor. Mr. Cauldwell has placed the management of the hotel in the hands of W. Johnson Quinn. The latter opened the hotel on Sept. 25, 1894, and has since that time managed it for Mr. Noble.

Organized for Mutual Benefit.

The Uniformed Officers' Mutual Benefit Association of the Department of Street Cleaning, which was formed about a week ago, met last night in the Street Cleaning Department's office, on the upper floor of Engine House No. 7, in City Hall Park, to perfect the organization. The following officers were unanimously elected by the twenty-one delegates present: Daniel F. Maxwell, President; William H. Jenkins, First Vice President; Garrett S. Tanner, Second Vice President; Alexander S. Dressler, Secretary; Michael F. Neafseys, Treasurer, and Charles J. Busch, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Steinway's Condition Improved.

William Steinway at midnight was no worse, if, indeed, he was not somewhat better. All day yesterday Mr. Steinway's piano employes, both in Long Island and this city, were anxiously inquiring after his health.

IVORY IS HELD FOR TRIAL

A SPY TESTIFIES AGAINST THE ALLEGED DYNAMITER.

"William Jones" Reveals the Secrets of the Irish Revolutionary Society in New-York and Astounds the Prisoner with His Story.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, was committed for trial to-day by the Bow Street Police Magistrate.

In accordance with the prisoner's previous request for the protection of an American citizen, Mr. Carter, representing the United States Embassy, was present at the examination. A witness was called to the stand whose name was withheld from the public, but was written on a piece of paper and handed to the Clerk. Before the examination of this witness was begun newspaper and other artists were warned that if they were detected in the act of making sketches of the witness the courtroom would be cleared.

The witness proved to be a Government spy who was sent to the United States in 1891 to watch dynamiters.

The Story of a Spy.

The witness, whose name was given as William Jones, is a small-sized man, with a very red face. In the course of his testimony, he said that he was originally sent to the United States in 1891 by the British Government. After arriving in New-York, he obtained employment with a firm of grocers, as a "blind," and it was not until 1895, when he blossomed out as a shop owner himself, that he got fully into the confidence of the Irish Nationalists. After entering the Shamrock Club, becoming attached to Camp No. 113, he helped to start a new camp, called the "Nally Club."

"Early in 1892," the witness said, "I became acquainted with a man named Boland, who introduced me to William Lyman, the owner of a paper called The Irish Republic. Lyman also controlled The United Irishman. He is President of the Irish National Alliance.

"When the Nally Club was formed, Boland became its President, and W. J. Balfe, Vice President, succeeded him upon the death of Boland, in 1895. I attended all of the meetings of the club, and as Secretary and Treasurer had access to all of the papers of this organization, and also the organization with which the Nally Club was connected.

"When a person was nominated for election to membership in the club, it was necessary that the proposer and seconder of the candidate should have known the candidate intimately for a year or more. Then the President appointed a committee of three, upon whose favorable report the election was proceeded with. The managers of the different camps throughout the United States had, therefore, an opportunity of knowing the individuals proposed in any particular camp. The papers, including the district orders, in regard to persons elected, were understood to be burned in every case. Members were never mentioned at camp meetings except by their numbers, and the signs and passwords were changed every three months.

Kept Documentary Evidence.

"I retain a complete set of documents, covering several years, containing the names of members and changes in the organization, including the details of the convention, names of the delegates from the different camps, &c. One convention was held in 1892, and the next was held in Chicago, in September, 1895. Kearney's camp was No. 152. It has since been disbanded. Kearney is now Vice President of Camp No. 81. Tynan's camp is No. 98, and Lyman's No. 81.

"In going to the Chicago convention in 1895, the members had a special car from New-York to a place called 'Ferry.' I met Kearney, who introduced me to the prisoner, saying he was a brother."

Jones said that part of the money contributed to the Nally Club was devoted to a revolutionary fund, and money was also called for to pay for celebrations of the death of the "Manchester Martyrs" and to assist the convicted dynamiters.

While going to Chicago in 1895, he said, Tynan, who was with the party, told him that Ivory was a member of his (Tynan's) camp and that he had known him in Dublin prior to 1882.

Jones then produced the documents he had mentioned, including the ritual of the Clan-na-Gael, which Prosecutor Gill read, showing that the object of the United Republican Brotherhood was to achieve the complete independence of Ireland by revolution. The witness was extremely nervous. He shifted about constantly and cast furtive glances in all directions, fearing that he would be sketched. He admitted that he had acted throughout as a British agent and had copied and preserved the documents submitted at the instance of the British Government.

Jones appears to be about forty years old. He was well, but plainly, dressed. He has nut-brown hair and wears a short cropped beard and mustache. He has sharp features, a clear skin, and clear blue eyes, which are rather sunken. He gave his address as 609 Amsterdam Avenue, New-York City.

Ivory Much Disconcerted.

Ivory, or Bell, exhibited the greatest consternation upon seeing Jones, but afterward regained his composure.

At the conclusion of the examination the Magistrate committed Ivory for trial in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey.

"JONES" WELL KNOWN HERE.

Irishmen Recall the Man Who Testified Against Ivory.

Jones, the informer, was well known in this city among the leaders in the Irish movement. He disappeared from his usual haunts about two months ago, and undoubtedly returned to London for the purpose of appearing against Ivory. Several prominent Irish-Americans interested in the cause of Ireland were seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. They recollected Jones well, but attach little importance to what he may have learned on this side of the water. They point to the fact that nothing was brought out at the examination in London which in any way implicated Ivory as being concerned in a dynamite plot. They admit, though, that it is likely that Jones has not told all he has to tell, but they are not alarmed even at this.

P. J. Cody, who has a saloon at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and who is mentioned by Jones, said that he remembered Jones very well.

"I never did like the fellow," said Mr. Cody. "He was one of those little sneaky fellows, and talked and acted more like a Scotchman than an Irishman. He has been in here several times, and seemed to take a great interest in the Irish movement. He was always expressing sympathy with the Irish prisoners and damning England and the Queen, but for all that I did not like him. I have not seen him for the last two months or more. I have no doubt that he is the man who testified in London yesterday."

Others who were in the saloon remembered Jones, and the topic was general. It would not be well for the informer if he happened to be in New-York at present.

James F. Egan, the Irishman who was released from prison nearly two years ago, and who has been in this country for nearly a year working in aid of the Irish Amnesty Association, also remembered Jones.

"I knew something was in the wind," said Mr. Egan yesterday, "for three weeks ago I saw a Scotland Yard detective in this city watching a certain place. Last night I saw the same man again watching a place. This made me suspicious. At the first amnesty meeting I held last February at the Grand Opera House in this city Jones was on one of the committees. Yes, I remember him well. The description given of him is a good one. He was a small fellow, with a bulging forehead. He wore no beard when he was here, but wore a mustache. I remember now it has been several weeks since I have seen him. I have some postal cards home from him now. He professed to be deeply interested in the Irish movement, and was very active.

"I attach little importance to the evidence given by Jones yesterday. But there is something held back, you may rest assured of that. Jones has more to tell. But it would not amount to anything here, and should not in London, for whatever Jones may see fit to tell cannot be corroborated. Yes, I used to meet this Jones frequently. I think his name was T. M. Jones. It is needless for the English Government to try and keep his identity a secret, for he is well known, very well known. I never knew where he lived, or what he did for a living."

Jones opened a little candy store at 609 Amsterdam Avenue in the Fall of 1895, but is said to have sold it just before leaving for England to Henry Haas of Canal Street. W. J. Balfe, who, Jones declared, was President of the Nally Club, is employed by a local insurance company. Last night he said that Jones was a consummate and unmitigated liar.

William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, could not be found yesterday, and at his home it was said that he was out on business, and it was not known when he would return.

A woman, who gave the name of Ellen Cary, and said that she was Jones's sister, called at Haas's store recently for letters addressed to her reputed brother.

John E. Redmond to Lecture.

The coming visit of John E. Redmond, the Irish M. P. and leader, to this city, and his first appearance on the lecture platform, is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Redmond will deliver his first lecture at the Broadway Theatre Sunday, Nov. 29. Arrangements are being made by the Wexford Men's Association and the Ladies '98 Club to give Mr. Redmond a rousing reception on his arrival in this country.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—Navigation at this port has closed for the season.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—John Lancaster, proprietor of the Shaftesbury Theatre, and husband of the well-known English actress, Miss Wallis, committed suicide at Blackpool to-day by drowning himself in the sea.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Bernard Abrahams, one of the counsel in the case of Mrs. Ella Castle of San Francisco, said to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Castle would sail for America about Nov. 21.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Queen left Ballater, Scotland, this afternoon, en route from Balmoral for Winsdor. She is in excellent health.

TOLD OF ANTI-RENT RIOTS.

Prof. Murray Reads a Paper on Historical Disturbances.

Prof. David Murray, LL. D., formerly State Librarian of New-York, read a paper before the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society last night which makes the anti-rent troubles of early America for the first time a matter of complete historical record. Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the society; Dr. Fernow, Richard H. Greene, and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, all of whom are connected by descent with principal actors in the anti-rent troubles, or witnesses of some of the most interesting episodes, were present and discussed the paper after its presentation.

Prof. Murray knew many of the principals in the final struggle fifty years ago, and has compiled with their aid and from the scant historical records existing a minute and comprehensive history of the troubles. His paper is entitled "The Anti-Rent Episode in the State of New-York," although it relates the facts bearing on the famous controversy from the seventeenth century to its close in 1845.

"The anti-rent agitation, which became acute in 1839," said Prof. Murray, "was the American protest against the extension to this country of the European feudal system from which it sprang. The New-York communities which became involved in the disturbances and were led into unforeseen exhibitions of lawlessness, sometimes ending in bloodshed, were exceptionally moral and industrious. They were in no respect improvident or vicious, but their opposition to the leasehold system of holding lands for years kept officers of the law alert, and made it necessary for the State to intervene with its military force to suppress the disorders that arose.

"The first anti-rent outbreak took place in the Helderbergs of Albany County, held under the Van Rensselaer leases, in 1839. In consequence of the mistaken kindness of the policy of Stephen Van Rensselaer toward his tenants, the back rents at the time of his death amounted to $400,000. The attempts of his successors to the leasehold to collect the rents were the immediate cause of the trouble, which ended in the organization of the anti-renters into bands determined to break the law. The disturbances gave rise in 1840 to State interference, and Gov. Seward, in his message to the Legislature in that year, condemned the prevalence of leasehold tenures, which he pronounced contrary to sound public policy. The Commissioners appointed in response to his suggestion, failed to adjust the differences, and the agitation continued to spread. The onward march of public sentiment finally ended in the political victory gained by the anti-renters against the leasehold system."

Prof. Murray's paper will be published by the American Historical Society.

GREAT BED OF OYSTERS.

Valuable Discovery Off Norton's Point —Many Boats Engaged.

ORIENT, L. I., Nov. 13.—For several years the lighthouse keeper at Norton's Point, on Long Island Sound, has occasionally found a number of oysters of good quality on the sound beach, after heavy gales. Where they came from was a mystery. That mystery has been solved.

For three months a good-sized sharpie has been seen at different times lying off and on just west of Norton's Point. Finally another small boat met her and found that she was partly loaded and was still dredging for oysters. The matter was immediately reported to the authorities on Long Island, some of whom employed boats and dredges and went out to the place. Two men, with a rowboat, took twenty-five bushels of oysters in one day.

Soon sailboats were on the ground, and now 100 bushels is a daily catch. All classes of boats are being pressed into the service, and the "scallop fleet" is now known as the "oyster fleet." This natural bed is estimated to be six miles in length and two miles wide. The oysters sort out about thirty bushels salable stock to the hundred, bringing $1 to $1.25 per bushel. The balance are easily sold for seed oysters at 25 cents.

The new bed is located about a mile from shore, in a good place for dredging. At this time of the year, however, caution is needed to escape the heavy northwest gales, which blow directly on shore and would wreck any boat in five minutes.

About sixty years ago a vessel known as the Commodore came ashore or sank near this point and was wrecked. She was loaded with oysters, and it is thought by some that this bed is a result of that disaster. Others attribute the deposit to spawn coming with the tides from Norwalk Island, where there is another natural bed.

Aged Shoplifter Held.

Mrs. Evelyn Taylor was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Mott yesterday, to answer to a charge of shoplifting. She is sixty years old, white-haired, good-looking, and was richly attired when arrested. Her address she would not give, but a return ticket to Albany was found in her pocket. The arrest was made in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store by Miss Louise Elfoff, the firm's private detective. When Mrs. Taylor was searched, many things that she had hidden under her wraps were found. When she was arraigned before the Magistrate, she offered to pay for what she had taken, but did not have $500 to deposit for bail, and was locked up.

GIFTS TO CHARITY LOST

BEQUESTS UNDER MARY A. EDSON'S WILL VOID.

Amount Given to Her Lawyer Declared a Secret Trust and Invalid Under the Two Months' Limit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday which is important as regards the law which makes void all charitable bequests made in a will within two months of the death of the testator.

The action in which the decision was rendered was brought by Margaret B. Edson against John E. Parsons, John A. Bartow, and Charles S. Fairchild, executors of the will of Mary A. Edson, who died in 1890. The plaintiff is the widow of Marmont B. Edson, the brother and only next of kin of Mary A. Edson.

Within a month prior to her death, as is shown by the evidence, Mary A. Edson, knowing that her death was close at hand, added a codicil to her will making her executors each a gift of one-third of the residuary estate, which was to be divided among beneficiaries to be selected by the Rev. W. R. Huntington. This was done on the advice of Mr. Parsons, who, as the testator's attorney, was present when the will was made and when the codicil was added. After Miss Edson's death the executors distributed about $500,000 of her fortune among certain institutions.

Mrs. Edson sued the executors for the recovery of the money on the ground that the codicil was made to evade the law. Judge Russell, in Special Term, dismissed the complaint, holding that it was proper to make the executors residuary legatees. The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed this judgment so far as Mr. Bartow and Mr. Fairchild are concerned, but reversed it as to Mr. Parsons. It was held that Mr. Parsons was aware of the testator's wishes, and that he had entered into a secret trust to distribute the money left to him among charitable institutions, which could not legally accept the estate directly under the will. In the care of Messrs. Fairchild and Bartow it was held that, as there was no evidence of any promise, express or implied, binding them as to a disposition of the money left to them, the gift was absolute and valid.

The opinion, which was written by Justice Rumsey, was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Williams and Patterson. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that the action of Messrs. Bartow and Fairchild, in taking steps to distribute the mony among various charities, and their declarations that they did not consider that in honor the money belonged to them, made them also parties to the secret trust.

Justice Rumsey says in his opinion: "It is perhaps unnecessary to say that there is no claim on the part of anybody that there is any actual fraudulent intent on the part of the executors or anybody else to get possession of the property. The attempt is simply to evade well-settled rules of law which render a bequest void if it should happen that they were applied in this case. While such an intent, which has for its ultimate end not private gain but to devote the property to charitable uses, involves no immorality, but the opposite, yet there are grave reasons of public policy why such things should not be permitted."

The one-third of the money allotted to Mr. Parsons will now go to Mrs. Edson, as would also the other portions distributed by Messrs. Fairchild and Bartow should Justice Ingraham's opinion prevail. Some of the institutions affected by the decision are the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, the New-York Sabbath Committee, the Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital.

DR. A. H. DOTY TO GO ABROAD.

He Will Study Contagious Diseases in Mediterranean Ports.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, will sail for Southern Europe to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Ems. The object of the trip is to enable him to thoroughly acquaint himself with all the details regarding the precautions taken in the various Mediterranean ports to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases.

It is the intention of Dr. Doty to attempt to inaugurate a system of baling rags in foreign ports under consular supervision, whereby the United States consular authorities could conscientiously certify to their thorough disinfection.

The Health Officer expects to be abroad until the middle of January. In his absence Deputy Health Officer Sanborn, who has been in the Quarantine service since 1878, will have charge of the entire business of the department.

LOCKED IN THEIR OFFICE.

Four Men Imprisoned by a Thoughtless Office Boy.

The following message was telephoned to Police Headquarters about 8:30 o'clock last night:

"This is R. A. McCrum. I am locked in with three others at 643 Broadway."

From Police Headquarters the message was telephoned to the Mercer Street Station and Policeman Klan was sent to liberate the imprisoned men. He got a long ladder from the fire house in Great Jones Street, and by this means the men got out of the second-floor window. The men were employed by M. & L. Hess, real estate dealers, who have offices in 643 Broadway. They had worked late, and had been locked in by the office boy, who forgot to leave a key where they could get it. The men are Nathaniel J. Hess, Edward H. Hess, Max Heil, and Robert A. McCrum.

Vanderbilt to Race in France.

William K. Vanderbilt began about a year ago to prepare for the establishment of a racing stable in France. He bought twenty-two mares here and shipped them to France for breeding purposes. Now the announcement is made that he has purchased thirteen yearlings from M. Camille Blanc, the well-known French horse owner, and that he has bought M. Blanc's training course at St. Louis de Poissy. The yearlings are mostly the offspring of Stuart, Escrigoffe, and Hardy. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt will go to France early next year.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Condition.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is gaining strength so rapidly that he is able to spend a part of each day in the library on the first floor of his Fifth Avenue mansion. Although still obliged to carry his right arm in a sling he has so far regained the use of his right leg that he can move freely about the house, and walk to and from his carriage. In pleasant weather he goes out driving twice a day. He has not yet made any plans for the future.

Accused of Stealing Cloaks.

Jacob Kasasky of 62 Essex Street, Herman Jacobs, employed at 442 Broadway; Charles Caster of 140 Suffolk Street, and Hazel Haney of 144 Chrystie Street, were arrested last night, all four charged with having for some time stolen cloaks from the cloak manufacturing house of M. Cohen & Co. of 442 Broadway.

THE ANDRUS INQUEST.

Coroner's Jury Does Not Solve the Yonkers Bomb Mystery.

YONKERS, Nov. 13.—The inquest into the death of Hamlin J. Andrus, which was occasioned by the explosion of a bomb in his office Oct. 21, was held by Coroner C. A. Miles in the City Court room to-day.

Before the inquest, Coroner Miles took the jury to the factory where the explosion took place, and arranged the wires as he had found them the day after the explosion. He also, by means of the wires, exploded a detonating cap, showing that the explosion might have been caused by some one with the purpose of killing Mr. Andrus. A number of witnesses were examined without throwing much light on the case. Several stated that Mr. Andrus had at times talked in a suicidal strain, and it was brought out in the evidence given that all the material for making bombs existed in the office and that a section of pipe had been fitted with a nipple under the dead man's directions a day or two previous to his death. The wires in the cellar were hard to account for. Mr. Andrus's son testified that he had worked in the cellar with his cousin the day before the explosion and had not noticed them. He would, he said, have seen them had they been in place then. The watchman at the factory testified that on the night preceding the explosion he had missed the register on his watchman's clock at 8:30 P. M. The key for that hour—No. 3, was kept in the room where the battery and wires were arranged. He could not say how he happened to miss Key No. 3.

After hearing all the testimony, the jury brought in a verdict declaring that Hamlin J. Andrus came to his death by the explosion of nitroglycerine, dynamite, or some other high explosive by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

AHAWATH-CHESED JUBILEE.

Temple Will Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary for Three Days.

The congregation of the Temple Ahawath-Chesed, corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, began the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation last night. The festivities will continue three days.

The Temple is elaborately decorated. The front of the gallery is covered with maroon velvet and gold, and silk American flags are draped on every pillar. On either side of the pulpit the looped folds of the flags are held in the talons of gilt eagles. Over the altar is an illuminated arch or crescent, with the name of the church and the dates 1846-1896, formed in electric lights.

The programme for the three days will be varied and interesting. That for last night consisted of a jubilee overture on the organ by C. M. Weber, a prayer by the Rev. Dr. F. Vidaver, a jubilee hymn by the Rev. Theodore Guinsburg, the cantor and musical director of the Temple, and addresses by the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the pastor of the Temple, and Mr. Louis Ast, interspersed with hymns by the congregation. To-day the regular Sabbath services will be held, but with jubilee accompaniments and addresses by Mr. Marcus Kohner, President of the congregation, and the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of the Beth-El Congregation. Sunday will be largely devoted to a celebration by the children, with a special jubilee song written for them for this occasion, to the tune of "America." There will be also recitations by the little ones and an address by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel, to be followed by a presentation to the church by one of the sisterhoods of $600 in gold and another presentation by a second sisterhood.

HARVARD CLASS DAY MEN.

The Senior Class Selects Officers—Olds for Orator.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The selection of class day officers by the seniors at Harvard has been made, although their formal election will not take place till next week. They are as follows:

First Marshal—R. H. Stevenson, Jr., Boston; Second Marshal—E. N. Wrightington, Brookline; Third Marshal—James Dean, Brookline; Secretary—W. L. Garrison, Jr., Brookline; Orator—R. E. Olds, St. Paul, Minn.; Ivy Orator—Herbert Schurz, a son of Carl Schurz, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.; Class Poet—J. H. Choate, Jr., New-York; Odist—R. E. Gregg, Colorado Springs, Col.; Chorister, probably—J. A. Carpenter; Class Committee—N. P. Hallowell, Medford, Chairman; D. D. Scannell, and a third man not yet named; Class Day Committee—Arnold Scott, Chairman, Leominster; W. H. Vincent, Boston, and J. W. Dunlop, Cambridge; Photographic Committee—K. Delaittre, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman; W. R. Mansfield, Boston, and A. M. Beale.

Dinner Given by Eugene Paige.

Eugene Paige of the Produce Exchange gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night to Henry L. Little of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company of Minneapolis. A number of Produce Exchange men from this city and representatives of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company in Eastern cities were among the guests. Mr. Little will sail on the Umbria to-day.

Shonnard Will Appeal.

YONKERS, Nov. 13.—Frederic Shonnard, one of the Commissioners appointed to appraise the land required by the City of New-York at Katonah, who was removed from the office by a decision of Justice Dykman, rendered yesterday, said to-day that he was surprised at such a decision, and would appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a reversal of Justice Dykman.

Mrs. Paget Improving Rapidly.

At the residence of Col. Payne, 852 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that Mrs. A. H. Paget was rapidly improving. She was able to sit up in a chair for the first time since she was taken ill.

Federation of Women's Clubs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to hold next year's convention at New-Brighton, S. I. The date is to be fixed by the President.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 13.—May M. Facmer, sixteen months old, was fatally scalded in her father's house to-day by overturning a boiler of boiling water upon herself.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Mrs. George J. Snook, wife of a prominent photographer, died this afternoon from burns received by the upsetting of a lamp last night at a ball.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 13.—While gunning this morning near here George Mason, a young man living at Smithville, was shot in the head and instantly killed by Dallas Pierce, a companion, through the accidental discharge of his gun.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—James Davison, while repairing the steeple of the new German Presbyterian Church at Sayreville, fell seventy-five feet into a pile of sand, to-day. He will probably die.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Rose Markowitz, her daughter Mary, sixteen years old, and her infant son, were badly burned to-day by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the bakery of August Markowitz. They may not recover.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 13.—The steamer Tourist, plying between Long Branch and New-York, whenever navigation on the Shrewsbury River is possible, was libeled yesterday by Edward H. Price of Pleasure Bay, one of the stockholders, for material and wharfage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Dr. P. Frank Bowers, fifty-eight years old, of 148 Courtland Street, drowned himself here last night. He was connected by birth and marriage with some of the most prominent families in Ohio. It is believed that overwork unbalanced his brain.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—An illicit still, located at 14 Willard Street, in the West End, was seized this afternoon by officers of the liquor squad and attachés of the United States Internal Revenue Department, and two men arrrested. This is the fourth illicit distillery raided in Boston within a year.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—E. Ambuhl, a traveling salesman for Chickering & Son of Boston and New-York, and whose home is in Ghent, N. Y., was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Worthy this morning. The gascock was found turned on full head, and it is thought to have been a deliberate act.

GIBBONS NOT IN DANGER

FRIENDS DENY THAT HE IS OUT OF FAVOR AT THE VATICAN.

Rumors that the American Cardinal Is Attacked in Satolli's Report to the Pope Are Not Credited at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—A report telegraphed from New-York last night to the effect that Cardinal Gibbons, as well as Archbishop Ireland, had been attacked by Cardinal Satolli in his report to the Holy Father on American affairs, and that Cardinal Gibbons had become persona non grata at the Vatican is scoffed at by representative Catholics of this city.

A gentleman conversant with the ins and outs of the whole controversy, in which the Catholic University is the centrepiece, and who is upon terms of friendship with many of the hierarchy throughout the country, said:

"There is not a clergyman, be he priest or Bishop, regular or secular, who will not regard the statement that it is proposed to discipline Cardinal Gibbons as the veriest twaddle and as emanating from an addled brain. In the first place, everybody knows that Cardinal Gibbons has held quite aloof from entanglements such as are hinted at in the dispatches, and that might possibly prove troublesome.

"The Cardinal's attitude has been that of the peacemaker, and his actions have been entirely consistent in this direction. Due largely to his efforts, much friction has been allayed or abated on many occas

HARMONY IN BASEBALL

SECURED BY CLIPPING THE ARBITRATION BOARD'S WINGS.

No Change Will Be Made in the National Agreement, Except by Majority Vote of the League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—By a vote of 7 to 5, Louisville and Washington voting with the "Big Five" minority faction, the National Legue of Baseball Clubs at its concluding session this afternoon decided to clip the wings of the National Board of Arbitration by striking out that part of Section 34 of the National agreement which provided that an amendment could be made by unanimous consent of the board. Now the League is the only authority competent to change the National agreement and the arbitration board is not the arbiter of its own jurisdiction.

This apparent change of factional strength was made by the Brush majority of seven in the interests of harmony and to show the minority faction that the magnanimous victors did not want to arrogate to the arbitration board, which they control, the arbitrary powers which the "Big Five" are credited with having schemed for until Louisville turned the tables. The "Big Five," being outvoted in the arbitration board, were willing to settle now instead of at the Spring meeting the question of power to touch the National agreement, so these voted to strike out. Both sides professed to be satisfied with the action taken, and there was more friendliness displayed than at any time since the League met.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay Henry Chadwick, "the father of baseball," $50 a month during the remainder of his life, in recognition of his past services and for what he may do hereafter for the Playing Rules Committee.

The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three, of which Mr. Young is to be Chairman, to devise if possible a better means of controlling umpires and to make their report at the Spring meeting. The scheme is to have some one travel around the circuit under Young's direction and watch the playing.

Mr. Hart of Chicago renewed his motion of last year for the abolition of the Temple Cup games, but it was laid on the table, 10 to 2.

The First Deal.

The first baseball deal of the day went through just as the National League magnates went upstairs to begin their meeting. Chris Von der Ahe drafted Hartman, the third baseman, who used to play with Pittsburg, from Milwaukee, and then sold Bert Meyers to the Milwaukee Club, a practical exchange. Hartman is said to have developed into a splendid third baseman and fine hitter, but the deal was generally regarded as about even.

The Louisville team sold Jack Crooks to Columbus for $500, and thus an erstwhile king passed from the National League, perhaps for ever. Ten times the money would have been cheap for Crooks six years ago. Ewing of Cincinnati wants Tenney of the Bostons at first base. The Reds' pitcher, Foreman, is on the market as a consequence of Breitenstein's signing. Gettinger and McGann and $335 cash were offered in exchange for Cassidy by the Grand Rapids Club, and refused. "Patsey" Donovan of Pittsburg said that he for one was satisfied with the Stenzel-Brodie-Donnelly deal, and would make no more trades, unless possibly of Bierbauer for some good infielder.

Manning of Kansas City cornered Dr. Stuckey and tried to make a deal for Cassidy. There was still some talk of the Ganzel-Kittridge transfer, and rumor had it that Cincinnati wanted a first baseman. Some fuel was added to the small excitement by Brush, who coolly declared that, although he had no Indianapolis team yet, that club would continue to be a nursery and training school for Cincinnati.

The feeling between the factions still ran very high to-night, and the big fellows kept in cliques even when at supper.

"I saw them eating," declared the irreverent "Buck" Ewing. "Seven of them sat at one side of the table with a big bottle of wine, and the other five were on the other side with nothing but a bottle of Worcestershire sauce among them."

Probably the first bet on the coming season was registered at 10 o'clock, when Harry Pulliam of Louisville wagered a wine supper for ten people, C. H. Zuber taking the bet, that Louisville will beat out Cincinnati in 1897.

Mr. Brush to-day traded Smith, shortstop, and Fisher, pitcher, of Cincinnati to Brooklyn for Corcoran, shortstop, and it is said he paid $1,000 to balance the deal.

The persistency shown by Pitcher Amos Rusie in his fight to set aside the claim of the New-York Club to his services has given to not a few of the National League magnates the suspicion that some club is playing a big game with the hope of possessing Rusie as an addition to its staff of pitchers. A rumor is in circulation to the effect that some one besides Rusie is paying the expenses attending his fight with New-York. This new turn of comment in the Rusie case is a result of his filing suits in the Federal courts asking to be legally released from the control of Magnate Freedman, and for $5,000 damages for his having been prevented from playing last season. Rusie, those claim who favor the new turn of comment, is not foolish enough to lose an exceptionally good salary for two or three seasons, and at the same time stand the expense of a prolonged fight in the courts.

Harvard's New Rowing Coach Arrives.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—R. P. Lehman of England, Harvard's new rowing coach, was welcomed by some 400 students on his arrival at Harvard Square yesterday. After he acknowledged the cheers of the students, he was driven to the boathouse, and at once began to show the men the new English stroke. With members of the crew he went out in pair-oared shells. Mr. Lehman acted as coxswain, and later he rowed, showing the difference between his stroke and that used by Harvard. He will be the guest of Col. Peabody while training the crew.

The Sound-Money Democrats.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. (Rep.)

The hearty thanks, not only of the Republican Party, but of the whole people, are due to all those Democrats in every State who placed their country's welfare before party traditions and regularity, and did all they could do for the result which has been achieved. The complete returns and an analysis of the vote in all the States will be of particular interest this year, and it will show, in a large degree, the extent to which the sound-money Democrats voted for either Palmer or McKinley.

They rallied from the defeat received at Chicago, held their Indianapolis Convention, nominated their ticket, and carried on an aggressive and effective canvass, knowing it to be hopeless so far as the possibility of success for their own ticket was concerned, but desirous only of defeating the candidates and platform whose success meant danger to the country.

That praiseworthy object has been achieved, the sound-money Democrats contributed to it to the best of their ability, and they are entitled to, and will receive, all proper thanks for the good work they have done.

How They Look at It in Canada.

From The Montreal Gazette.

Bryan's telegram to McKinley is his most manly and straightforward utterance up to date. In spite of his Scriptural metaphors and cheap rhetoric, there is something likeable about the man. His wholeheartedness and evident sincerity have won him a lot of sympathy, but the principles he advocated were too strong even for the United States stomach. McKinley had less personal magnetism and less oratorical powers; he evoked less enthusiasm. But the principles to which he attached his name commended themselves to the National conscience, and he won. It was not a victory for McKinley so much as for National honesty, which became identified with McKinley's name.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Is the Best.
At Factory Prices.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Recommendations of Gov. Oates to the Legislature of Alabama.

Gov. Oates of Alabama says in his annual message to the Legislature of that State:

"Our State Constitution was framed and adopted twenty-one years ago, when the State had just emerged from reconstruction with its credit broken down and which, with the surrounding circumstances, influenced the convention to frame a Constitution adapted as they supposed, to the necessities which then existed. These conditions have undergone very material changes in several respects. We have twice the railroad facilities, the farmers cultivate one-third more acres of land, make one-third more cotton, grain, and agricultural products, three times as many cotton factories are in operation, and the population of the State is more than one-third greater than at that time. These changes of condition render necessary several changes in the fundamental law. There are many provisions in the present Constitution which are wise and answer good purposes, but some changes seem to me absolutely essential to the future welfare and prosperity of the State. The limit of the right of taxation for State and county purposes is wise and should be retained. It is a protection to taxpayers against burdensome taxation. But the restriction of the right of cities to tax themselves retards their growth and development. Every city with a population of 10,000 or upward should have the right to levy as great a rate of tax for the use of such city as can be laid for State purposes.

"Our elections are too frequent. The Governor and State officers just about become thoroughly familiar with their duties by the expiration of their two years' term. They should be elected for four years and be made ineligible to succeed themselves. The appointing power of the Governor should not extend to Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, with Justice's powers, constables, and perhaps to other county officers. Their appointment, in case of vacancy, should be vested in the higher county officials.

"The members of the General Assembly should be elected for the term of four years and be required to serve in two legislative sessions, one every other year, which should be extended to at least 42 days at each session instead of fifty as at present, and no general law should be passed except on reconsideration during the last five days of the session. One of the necessities for the last Constitutional Convention was to prevent so much local legislation. The remedy provided by the Constitution is publication in a newspaper of the intention to have a local measure passed. That has proved to be wholly ineffectual, and local legislation now claims the attention of legislators all through the session, and on the last day all the most important acts are presented to the Governor for his approval, when he has no time to duly consider them, and if found objectionable in any particular there is no opportunity to send them back to the General Assembly for amendment.

"There should be a clause in the Constitution prohibiting the General Assembly from passing any local or special acts on at least twenty different subjects and requiring general provision to be made by statute for those things to be done by the courts. Some of the State Constitutions adopted within the last ten or fifteen years have extended this prohibition to more than thirty subjects.

Our judicial system could well be reformed. The Justices of the Supreme Court should have a longer term, say nine or ten years, and it be so arranged that the term of one Judge should expire every three years and thus a majority of experienced men would always be kept on the bench.

"That court is the expounder of the Constitution and the final arbiter of all legal controversies, and hence uniformity is as important as correctness of principle in its rulings. Under the present six-year term and elections by popular vote the office is made political and an entire bench of inexperienced men may be chosen from the same, or an opposing political party, which would beget conflict of decision, impair uniformity and the respect and confidence of the people, which are so conducive to the best interests of the State. The Justices of that court should be as far removed from all political influences as practicable.

"Our present Judges and Chancellors are exceptionally good and competent men, but changes may be made in our methods which would be a vast improvement in the administration of justice, and we have no guarantee that our present Judges and Chancellors will succeed themselves or be succeeded by equally able and faithful expounders of the law. The system of electing by popular vote was adopted on the supposition of being more conducive to the administration of justice to all litigants than any other mode of selection. I think this a mistake. A Judge who is a candidate for re-election tries a case, one of the parties to which is supposed to be worth 100 votes at an election, while the other may be a man who can scarcely control his own vote. Might not that Judge be tempted to lean, or incline, toward the strong man in his rulings? And yet the poor suitor is told that his vote will have such an influence upon the Judge as to make him perfectly impartial. The Judge may be an honest man, but human nature almost imperceptibly to him, may make him incline somewhat to the man who will be most useful to him in the impending struggle for re-election. The present system is therefore in direct violation of that part of the Lord's Prayer which says, 'Lead us not into temptation.' Fearless impartiality and ability of the Judges are essential to the public welfare. The Judges, in my opinion, above those of probate, should be appointed by the Governor and confirmed or rejected by the Senate. An intelligent, independent, and efficient judiciary is the very life of the State.

"Our present system was adopted in the State's infancy, and has been retained ever since, with but few changes. The true objects of jurisprudence are the speedy administration of justice between man and man, and the enforcement of peace and good order for the protection of society. Frequent and short terms of the court will clear up the dockets, empty the jails, and save much cost to litigants and to the State. The 'law's delay' was mentioned by Shakespeare as one of the annoyances which made Hamlet contemplate suicide, and its delay and heavy bills of cost, as shown in the case of the chancery prisoner, enabled Dickens to ridicule the separate chancery system out of existence thirty years ago in Great Britain, where it originated.

"When a Grand Jury fails to find bills in very important criminal cases, the Judge should have power to order the solicitor to proceed by information. This would tend to suppress the horrible crime of lynching.

"There are 330,000 voters in the State. The Constitution requires the General Assembly to provide for the levying and collecting of a poll tax, not to exceed $1.50 on each poll, which shall be applied to the support of the public schools in the county where collected, and exempts no one, not even women, from paying it. Section 452 of the Code requires all males over twenty-one and under forty-five years of age to pay this tax. Of the total number of voters a fair allowance for those over forty-five years of age would be 100,000. That would leave 230,000 who should pay this tax, which would aggregate $345,000 per annum. The Auditor's report shows only about $145,000 collected. Mobile County, Birmingham, Bessemer, Pratt City, Gadsden, Attalla, Alabama City, and Faunsdale are not included in the above, because statutes give this tax to those localities, and the State has no account of it. The aggregate collections of this tax in these localities would not exceed perhaps $35,000, which facts show that not more than 120,000 voters within the State pay poll tax. Extending this tax to all males up to sixty years of age and raising it to $2 each would bring to the public schools from this source alone, if collected, at least $500,000 per annum. No man should be exempt from paying it, except in consequence of great age, or infirmity, and those who will not pay it should not be allowed to vote at any election, but to do this the Constitution must be changed.

"Other amendments might well be made, but those named above are the chief ones. There are but two modes of effecting these changes. One is by submitting the proposed amendments to a vote of the people at the next general election for Representatives, and the other is by a Constitutional Convention called by a vote of the people."

Mr. Pratt Had a Quarter of a Million.

From The Baltimore News.

At the first intimation that gold might become scarce in the market and command a premium, the late Enoch Pratt secured $250,000 in the coin from the Sub-Treasury. Some of the notes exchanged were of old dates, showing that Mr. Pratt had been saving them up for many years.

YALE-PRINCETON MATCH

NEITHER TEAM SEEMS TO BE IN SATISFACTORY FORM.

Stars of the Sons of Eli Meet With Mishaps, but Substitutes Do Well —Tigers Make a Poor Showing in Practice.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 13.—The past week has been one series of mishaps so far as the Yale team is concerned. Hinkey, who has been playing full back, is sick with a sore throat and unable to be on the field. Gilmore, who has been doing good work during the past few weeks, had his knee injured in last Saturday's game, and the chances are that he will not appear on the field again this year. Capt. Murphy, Chamberlain, and Benjamin have received injuries more or less serious.

At present the outlook is not encouraging, but the absence of some of the stars has brought forward some good material. If Yale comes out victorious it will be a case where her proverbial luck is spelled with a "p."

Already a large army of coaches has appeared, and from this time on the team will be in the hands of the well-known guard, Heffelfinger, McCormick, Captain of the '92 team, and "Josh" Hartwell. The retiring of some of the regular players has given the substitutes a splendid showing. With the careful coaching which they will receive during the coming week they may be expected to do good work if called upon in the big game next week.

Hine, who played at Andover and on the freshman team last year, has improved wonderfully during Hinkey's absence, and has practically assured his place as substitute full back. There is a possibility that Hine may do the kicking, and Hinkey will return to his old position at end in case he does not recover strength enough to hold the position at full back.

Connor, who has been playing end all the season, has also played at half back two or three times during the present change of affairs. He has done some fine work, and has demonstrated his ability as a player. It is not unlikely that he will play behind the line against Princeton should more than two of the regular backs get hurt. He runs low and hard, has plenty of nerve, and has developed a great deal during this his first season.

Fincke at quarter back will certainly hold his enviable reputation as a star. He has been tried in every position back of the line during the week past, and has shown his remarkable capabilities. His faculty for throwing men running with the ball is not far from that of the famous Laurie Bliss. He has done some wonderful playing during the past few days, making gain after gain against the scrub eleven. He will undoubtedly do some fine work in the game next week. The spirit of his playing does much to inspire the men, which is a valuable aid to Capt. Murphy.

Alport, substitute tackle, has been showing up finely in the recent practice games. Although he lacks the experience of the veterans, Murphy and Chadwick, still he may be looked upon to fill the place of either, in case of accident.

The team has gone into secret practice, but so much interest has been shown in the work that visitors have been allowed to see the first half of each of the afternoon games.

The team will probably leave New-Haven next Friday and stay at the Plaza, as is the usual custom. Tickets will be given out to those who have applied for them next Monday, and after they have been distributed those remaining will be placed on public sale.

A game has been arranged for quite unexpectedly with the New-Jersey Athletic Association for to-morrow afternoon.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS EXPELLED.

They Helped Pittsburg Last Week in a Game with Allegheny.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Chicago Athletic Club Directors to-night expelled the six football men who played last week for Pittsburg in its game with Allegheny.

The expelled men are Paul Brown, formerly full back for Cornell; Harry Hadden, who was Michigan's half tackle; Phil Grover, W. H. Aldrich, L. K. Stewart, and Ben Thomas, all well known in the game. They engaged themselves for money to strengthen the Pittsburg eleven, and were warned by their own manager that they would be expelled. They disregarded him, and to-night's action by the club's Directors is the result.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A HEARTY WELCOME to Central Metropolitan Tempie, 7th Ave. and 14th St. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor, preaches morning and evening, 11 and 8. The Temple being crowded Sunday evening, the morning service is urged upon the many who worship here. Monday, lecture "Spare the Rod," Hon. H. H. Childers. Tuesday, "Bassett's Old Folk's Concert." Wednesday, service for deepening of spiritual life. Thursday, evangelistic. Friday, Questions. Saturday, Grand Temple Concert. Something interesting and helpful every night.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 6th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin 3 P. M. Addresses by Hon. Thomas L. Castle of Pittsburg, Pa. Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President. Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Rev. Thomas Dixon preaches Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; "Warnings from the Election." Young People's meeting at 8 o'clock. Clubhouse 816 East 15th St. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Moral Aspects of Corporations." Evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free;) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christs Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "The Teaching of the Jesuits Contrasted with the Gospel." Protestants and Catholics invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Some Modern Thought-Pictures of God." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. by the pastor. 8 P. M., Nicola Eyoub-Tams, lecturer and evangelist, will speak. Strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, FOURTH AV., CORner of 20th St.—Rev. Samuel A. Elliot of Brooklyn will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday Nov. 15, at 11 A. M.
Rev. R. W. Wallace will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11—"The Hen's Impressive Lesson"; 8, "If Christianity Could be Abolished, What Would Be Its Substitute?" All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., of New-York will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, Nov. 15, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Choral Service, with Sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at the Morning Service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Three Timely Topics in Course on Divine Voices in Current Events." Readings next Wednesday evening by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
REV. PERCY S. GRANT, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
Holy Communion at 9 A. M.
Morning service at 11 A. M.
Musical service at 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Harvest Lautata," by Garrett.
Offertory, from "Festival Te Deum," by Sullivan.
Evening service at 8 P. M.
The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The Rev. John Williams, M. A., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector. Holy Communion at 8 A. M.; morning service at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, 11 A. M., "The Modern Revival"; 8 P. M., "James Madison, The Father of the Constitution."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "Bible Worship and Salvation." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9. High mass, 10:45. Vespers, 4. Choir anniversary Nov. 22.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Personal and Social Discontent." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"By the Mercies of God," and 8 P. M., topic—"The Tent, the Rock, and the Mount."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness," and 8 P. M., topic—"Returning from Babylon."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

D. L. MOODY
Preaches in
COOPER UNION
Every day next week, except Saturday, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
MR. SANKEY
Will sing. Seats free. Come. Will speak Sunday, 3 P. M., Carnegie Hall.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Cordial welcome to all.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 80 22D RUE Ouest—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D.D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT EACH SERVICE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. the pastor will preach. At 7:45 P. M., monthly musical service; selections from "Elijah." Address by pastor. Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST,"
5th Av. and 12th St.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Way to Win."
4 P. M., The Hebrew Hymn Book, No. XXII.
Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches at 11, "Resting in God"; 8, "Salvation from God." Chorus choir. Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Service every night, including Saturday.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian), East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30; services at 11 o'clock, subject, "Words of Encouragement."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College. Weekly service: Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 15, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Moral Dangers of Life in a Great City." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer service on Wednesday evening. The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector. Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-9 East 42d St.—Sunday services: Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will officiate. Seats free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the morning, the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach, and in the evening, Rev. John C. Palmer will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXaminations.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

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CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION. H. G. STEVENS, AUCTIONEER,
AT
Madison Square Garden, New-York,
on Monday and Tuesday Next, Nov. 16 and 17, at 10 A. M.,
AND 7:30 P. M. EACH DAY,
The Horse Show Sale
OF
THREE HUNDRED
PRIZE WINNING
AND
Other High-Class Horses,
The property of
WELL-KNOWN BREEDERS, SHIPPERS, EXHIBITORS, AND PRIVATE OWNERS.
TROTTING AND ROAD HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT 10 A. M. ON TUESDAY.
HUNTERS, SADDLE HORSES, AND JUMPERS SAME DAY AT 1:30 P. M.
FOR CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ADDRESS W. D. GRAND,
(Durland's.) 59th St. and 8th Av., New-York.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent, reliable North German young woman in first-class family; excellent city reference. M. G., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; 5 years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; best reference. 844 3d Av., Armstrong's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls together in private family; one as cook; other as waitress or chambermaid; wages, $25 and $20; good reference. Call, from 1 to 4, 153 East 31st St., care Troely.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best city references. M., Box 376, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By colored woman as cook, laundress, cleaning, washing, ironing by the day, week, or month; can give best city reference. Jones, 420 West 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as first-class cook and to assist with washing; flat preferred. 112 East 108th St. Coleman.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good, long city reference. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young German girl as first-class cook in American family; city reference. 820 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 188 W. 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Does repairing and all kinds of sewing; go out by day, $1. O., 251 Columbus Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends German governess; for afternoon engagements, or lessons in German, French, (all branches.) Call, from 3 to 5, 24 East 46th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; first-class references; out of town. Young, 118 West 13th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with other work; three years' city references. 941 3d Av., near 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By elderly woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, for three days, 301 East 114th St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; no objection to light chamberwork. 171 East 63d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family by first-class laundress; no other duties. 211 East 56th St.; ring Earley's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young North German girl as nurse and seamstress. Harenberg, 1,745 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; elite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age twenty-five; thoroughly competent, trustworthy; three years with last employer. Advertiser, 138 East 28th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English couple; wife first-class cook; thorough servants; personal references. M. P., Box 355, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of family going abroad; 7 years' good reference. S., Box 276, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; (32 years;) competent, willing, and sober; first-class references. Julliard, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By young Swede in private family; best city references; city or country. Pertson, 424 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 26; leaving present place on account of family going abroad. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; where second is kept, or single; 2½ years' references; 1½ previous Fall; good appearance. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER or SECOND BUTLER.—Good references. A. Tarmnowsky, 124 Clinton St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; good, careful driver; sober, honest, and civil; of good appearance; understands his business thoroughly; last employer can be personally seen at his residence, A. J. Price, care Duncan, Downey & White, 5th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COACHMAN.—Eighteen months' reference; sober, honest; thoroughly understands his business; age 26; single. M. A., 909 6th Av., care of Denning.

COACHMAN.—German; can milk; generally useful; good city reference; city or country. Henry, 139 East 42d St., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. Smith, 1,340 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—A furnaceman would like one or two between East 34th and 40th Sts. D. C., Box 339 Tomes Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By young man (twenty-five) as second man and valet in house; good city references. 928 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By competent young fellow; very useful; first-class references. Walker, 306 East 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION and ASSISTANT.—By an American young man of good appearance, kind disposition, and musical talent; to a cultured gentleman accustomed to the best surroundings. Address, with some particulars, stating age, height, and weight, Protestant Companion, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, balls, dinners; head waiter takes charge; always first-class men on hand; disengaged from next Sunday. Chas. Rickers, 94 Lexington Av.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small family a competent German cook who is willing to assist with washing and ironing; city references. 69 East 86th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; HANDsomely furnished; bath; suites, single rooms; board optional; transients or permanents; references. 14 West 33d St.

1.—BERKSHIRE FAMILY OFFER CHOICE rooms, (excellent board optional,)

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES GATHER IN ST. LOUIS.

Miss Willard's Address Touches on Politics, Past, Present, and Future—Report on the Saloon at Ellis Island and Senator Hill's Course.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—For the twenty-third time in the history of the organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in annual convention this morning. The delegates to the number of nearly 500 assembled in Schuyler Memorial House at 8 o'clock and attended devotional exercises led by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood of New-York. Shortly afterward the audience adjourned to Music Hall in the Exposition Building, which had been elaborately decorated in honor of the conference.

Nearly 2,000 delegates and visitors were present when Miss Frances E. Willard called the convention to order at 9:45 o'clock. Among the prominent delegates were Miss Agnes Slack of England, Secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Maud Booth of the American Volunteers, Miss Rebecca Krikorian of Armenia, the Rev. F. D. Greene, Secretary of the Armenian Relief Committee, New-York; Dr. Mary Wood Allen of Detroit, "Mother" Ransom of Los Angeles, Cal.

When Miss Willard appeared on the platform, the audience tendered the Chautauqua salute. The proceedings began with the reading of the Crusade Psalm, after which Mrs. Henrietta L. Monrie, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, delivered the opening prayer. The convention then joined in singing the Crusade Hymn, "Give to the Wind Thy Fears."

The report of the Executive Committee brought out some spirited debate over the recommendation that the State Superintendents should be under the direct control of the National Committee, so far as the collection and expenditure of moneys in the cause was concerned. The matter was finally settled by a majority vote in favor of the recommendation. The committee also recommended that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union begin an active crusade against the evils of gambling, and the Committee on Legislation was authorized to take measures toward this end. After the usual committees were appointed, President Willard addressed the convention.

Miss Willard's Address.

Miss Willard said her annual address was partly prepared when the call came to work for the refugees in Marseilles, and since that time it had been impossible for her to complete her message, and she therefore gave a familiar talk to the delegates, of which the following is an outline:

She expressed the warmest appreciation of the white ribbon women of St. Louis, who, undeterred by the calamity of the cyclone, had invited the convention and made generous and elaborate provision for its entertainment. In 1884, only a few days previous to the Presidential election, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met here and ventured on the high seas of political contention. They had espoused the cause of the Prohibition Party and called down curses on their devoted heads. She spoke of the rank bitterness of the time and how who had had patience when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union "passed under the rod of a Nation's criticism."

Miss Willard continued: "We have marched far since then, and the alignments of parties have changed. The labor movement has taken on proportions so vast that no one speaks lightly of it any more. They are forging their way to the front, misguided often, making pitiful paths in the wilderness, following false lights, and relegating the fight for a clear brain to the Spartan band of Prohibitionists, when, if labor would win, it must make the temperance reform the ark of God borne in the very van of its swift-gathering army.

"In 1892 some of us sat up all night with the Committee on Resolutions of the great labor convention, with its thousand delegates, pleading with them to put a prohibition and a home protection plank in their platform, and they would not."

She said that prohibition in politics has been and is now, and is to be, the embodied protest of the home against the saloon; it held up a torch in the gloom, and it set the keynote of a divine anthem of liberty. When the white ribbon women plighted their faith to the movement it had polled only 10,000 votes. In 1884 the number rose to 150,000 and had gone on slowly increasing until 250,000 had been gathered, but, owing to the great controversy concerning the free coinage of silver this party, like every other, had split in twain in this memorable year of 1896, and the vote had fallen off to about 200,000 out of 14,000,000 of ballots.

Prohibition and Politics.

"When we were in St. Louis twelve years ago," she said, "we declared for the only party that was pledged to prohibition and the home protection ballot; but as there are now two parties so pledged, we cannot in conscience declare for either, but we are, I hope, the earnest friends of both and shall in this convention make it plain that we will lend our influence to any party that incorporates our principles into its platform. I do not mean that we shall indorse all the planks in that platform, but only those embodying our principles."

Miss Willard then spoke of the woman's ballot as "the surest method of political prohibition." She emphasized the declaration of the California suffragists that they were defeated by the liquor league and rejoiced in the victory for woman's ballot that seems to have been gained in Idaho. She made the point that the men of Wyoming, after having watched the workings of woman's suffrage for twenty years, had incorporated it into their Constitution, and that if the men of Kansas, Colorado, and Utah had felt that the effect of the enfranchisement of women had been to make them less loyal to the home and all that it involves, they would never have given them the ballot.

It was significant that the States that had enfranchised women were all in a group, a fact that ought to be conclusive in favor of woman's ballot, to any reasonable man.

She then spoke of the Armenians and the excellent work done by Mrs. Stevens of Maine, Mrs. Fessenden, and Mrs. Blackwell of Massachusetts in finding homes for the refugees sent over by herself and Lady Henry Somerset, and praised the Armenian Relief Committee and the Salvation Army for the admirable work done by them, so that nearly 400 friendless men had found friends and occupations. She stated that the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union intended to take up work for the Armenians as an important part of its endeavor; they would probably found a colony in Cyprus for the women and children. It had been stated by those who ought to know that among all the societies not one had sent in so much for the Armenians as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She spoke of the proposition to form a new department, to be called "The Department of Work Against the Gambling Vice," and expressed the "disgust that all sensible persons must feel in view of this growing evil as evinced by the universality of the election bet, the grotesqueness of which, in many of its phases, well-nigh exceeds belief."

Prohibition and Day.

She gave notice that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union would call upon all temperance and philanthropic societies throughout the world to set apart March 20, the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, as "Prohibition Day."

Miss Willard closed with affectionate mention of Mrs. Letitia Youmans of Canada, the white-ribbon pioneer in that country, and Mrs. Sallie Chapin, the Southern pioneer, both of whom have recently passed away.

At the conclusion of Miss Willard's address, fifty-eight young ladies, pupils of a local seminary, marched upon the platform, each carrying a huge chrysanthemum, which they presented to the President in honor of the fifty-eighth milestone which she has passed on the journey of life. The entire audience rose and again waved the Chautauqua salute.

The afternoon session was opened with an eloquent prayer by Mrs. Mary Cartland, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that all delegates were entitled to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Then followed a report from each of the department Superintendents, in which ten minutes were allotted to each.

Mary F. Lovell, Superintendent of the Department of Mercy, in the course of her report, said:

"The work of the missionary at Ellis Island is satisfactory. We had hoped, with the inspiring and efficient aid so cordially extended by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to have abolished the saloon at Ellis Island. We sent thousands of petitions to Congress urging this action. Senator Hill of New-York seemed overwhelmed by them and deprecated having to present them. He declared he could not understand why the immigrants should not have been at Ellis Island, and made the remarkable statement that the right of petition should be taken away from the American people. How quickly and bravely does the politician respond when the liquor interests are imperiled! The American flag still floats over the saloon at our chief port of entry, and immigrants are welcomed with the greeting of the saloon."

MRS. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Her Estate of $1,100,000 Divided Among Various Relatives.

Chauncey M. Depew yesterday filed the will of Maria Louisa Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, with the Surrogate. Mrs. Vanderbilt died on Nov. 6 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, at Scarborough, N. Y. Mr. Depew yesterday said that Mrs. Vanderbilt's estate is valued at about $1,100,000.

In the first paragraph of her will, the testatrix refers to the $500,000 which, by the will of her husband, she was empowered to dispose of by will.

The decedent's sister, Margaret A. Bromley, is left $50,000 absolutely, and $75,000 is directed to be placed with the executors of the will, in trust for her. On her death the income is to go to the decedent's niece, Louise Vanderbilt Kerr, or her issue.

She directs that $150,000 be invested by the executors and the income paid to Ethel Kissam during her life, and on her death to her children.

Her brother, Samuel Kissam, gets $50,000 absolutely, and the income from $75,000 for his life. Upon his death the income is to be divided among his children.

William Vanderbilt Kissam is left the interest on one-half of $125,000, the executors to pay him so much as is deemed necessary for his support, any accumulation to be paid to his child or children for their maintenance and support. The other half is to be invested for Josephine De Mott Kissam. On their death the interest is to go to their children.

An annuity of $1,000 is left to the decendent's cousins, Harriet and Josephine Kissam, and the same income is to given from capital invested to Mrs. Harriet L. Britton, Helena Clausen of Staten Island, Mrs. Fannie Lumont, and Mrs. Minnie Brantigham. The principal from these trusts reverts to the residuary estate on the death of the beneficiaries.

The decedent orders that $10,000 be placed in trust for Mrs. Cynthia Anstey, and on her death the principal to go to her daughter, Minnie Anstey.

The sum of $20,000 is left in trust for Benjamin G. MacLelland, the principal to go to his children on his death.

All the testatrix's jewelry, diamonds, precious stones, laces, and other personal effects are left to her living children. Of this she says:

"I make no trust in respect thereof, but if I leave a letter addressed to my executors respecting this clause of my will, I hope that such letter may be regarded by my children."

Her pew, No. 17, in St. Bartholomew's Church, is left to her son George W. Vanderbilt.

To the rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of the church, the sum of $250,000 is left absolutely, to be kept invested by them and the income applied to the uses of the church, but in the first place to the running expenses of the Parish House connected with the church.

The residuary estate is divided into four parts. One of these goes to Mrs. Bromley, another to Samuel H. Kissam, one-half of another in trust for a child of William V. Kissam, and the other one-half to go to Josephine De Mott Kissam. The remaining part goes to Ethel Kissam.

Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt are named as executors, and are authorized to invest the trust funds in bonds of the United States, or the State of New-York, or in mortgage bonds of the New-York Central, the New-York and Harlem, the Lake Shore, or the Chicago and Northwestern Railways, or in bonds guaranteed by either of the companies. If the executors desire they can transfer the trusts to any desirable trust company, and this transfer, if it be made, shall absolve them from any responsibility.

The will is dated March 25, 1896, and the witnesses are Edward V. W. Anderson of Flushing, N. Y.; Henry H. Anderson and Henry B. Anderson of New-York.

Probate Clerk Washburne will take the testimony of the subscribing witnesses next week.

THE PERSIA IN COLLISION.

Mishap to the Hamburg Freighter—Two Children Hurt.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia, one of the new big freighters, while inward bound, in the harbor last evening came in collision with an outward bound coastwise steamer, which had anchored off Robbin's Reef. The details of the accident were difficult to obtain.

Chief Officer Kepke of the Persia was averse to talking about the affair when seen on board as the vessel lay at her dock in Hoboken last night. He admitted, however, that the Persia had had a brush against another steamer, but said that it was nothing much. He did not know the name of the steamer with which his ship was in collision, nor did he know the line to which she belonged. He thought the smaller ship was not much injured. The injuries to the Persia, he said, were slight, and all above the water line. Some of the upper works forward had been broken, but the plates had not been started, at least not below the water line. He could not tell just how serious the damage was, until a survey had been made in daylight. Not a drop of water had entered his ship.

The chief officer at first denied that any one had been hurt, but when pressed he said that one child had suffered a crushed hand, but it did not amount to much. The child belonged to a family of immigrants.

From an official of the line, who was found on the dock, it was ascertained that two children had been injured, both having had their hands crushed. One of them, the official said, would probably suffer the loss of the hand. They were standing at the rail on the main deck close by the point of contact when the collision occurred.

Left All to His Intended Bride.

Miss Violet Gratz-Brown of St. Louis, Mo., was granted letters of administration yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald on the estate of Frederick M. Somers. The estate is valued at about $10,000. Somers was at one time proprietor of Current Literature. He sailed for Europe in January, 1894, with William J. Ritchie, and arrived at Southhampton on Feb. 1. He was ill when he landed and died the next day. A few hours before his death, Somers made a will, leaving all his property to Miss Violet Gratz-Brown, a granddaughter of E. Gratz-Brown, who ran for Vice President on the Horace Greeley ticket. Mr. Somers and Miss Brown were engaged to be married.

Old Indictments Dismissed.

Judge Newburger yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, dismissed twenty indictments for false registration against Bartholomew Buckley. It was claimed that Buckley was the proprietor of a lodging house in the Bowery and that twenty men illegally registered from there previous to the election on Nov. 3, 1893. None of the men attempted to vote, and so the case fell through.

VANDALIA ROAD IN COURT

RECEIVER APPOINTED BY UNITED STATES JUDGE WOODS.

Security Holders Not Parties to the Suit Hint Collusion to Force a Sale of the Road to the Pennsylvania System.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court this evening appointed a receiver for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway Company, familiarly known as the Vandalia line, naming Volney T. Malott, President of the Indiana National Bank, for the place. The receiver was appointed upon the application of Mark T. Cox, James A. Blair, and James W. Paul, Jr., in a suit against the company, and the ground for the appointment was the admission of the company in court that it is insolvent.

The Vandalia has been known as one of the most prosperous railroads in the country, and, until a year ago, when it passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Company, which purchased a majority of its stock, it met its dividends and all charges with the utmost promptness. During the hearing to-day Judge Woods remarked in court upon the peculiar fact that all the attorneys seemed to desire a receiver, and he did not make up his mind to appoint one until this evening.

Some of the parties interested in securities of the system who are not made parties in interest are declaring to-night that the suit is a collusive one for the purpose of freezing them out and selling the system to the Pennsylvania at a low figure. The plaintiffs in the suit were represented by John G. Williams, formerly General Manager of the Vandalia system; George W. Wickersham of New-York, Samuel Dickinson of New-York, and Mr. Golden of St. Louis. The defendant company was represented by S. O. Pickens, who is also attorney for the Pennsylvania Company.

The bill says further that in 1870 the defendant company acquired possession of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, and that in 1892 it took charge of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad, entering into a contract with it for ninety-nine years. Prior to this latter consolidation—in 1887—the Terre Haute and Peoria had, by deed of trust, conveyed all its property to the Union Trust Company of New-York to secure first mortgage gold coupon bonds to the amount of $1,800,000, due March 1, 1927, with interest at 5 per cent. In 1892, while the negotiations for consolidation with the Terre Haute and Indianapolis were pending, the Terre Haute and Peoria authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, payable to the Union Trust Company, for the purpose of improving the road and for retiring the first issue of bonds. The consolidation was effected in October, 1892, and the bonds were issued.

By the terms of the contract entered into between the defendant company and the bondholders it was agreed that 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad should be devoted to the payment of the interest on the Terre Haute and Peoria bonds, taxes, and rentals, the remainder of the 30 per cent., if there should be any, to be paid to the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad. The complainants aver that the interest has not been paid, though the 30 per cent. of the gross earnings would have been sufficient to have paid it.

The gross earnings since the defendant company took possession of the Terre Haute and Peoria have been as follows: For the thirteen months ending Oct. 31, 1893, $449,520.33; for the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, $404,014.69; for the year ending Oct. 31, 1895, $445,483; October, 1895, up to Sept. 1, 1896, (estimated,) $340,000; all of which money, it is alleged, has been appropriated by the defendant.

According to the complaint the total amount due on the interest coupons Sept. 1, 1896, and which still remains unpaid is $55,750, "and," continues the complainant, "your orators are the owners and holders of $5,000 of said bonds, secured by the deed of trust of March 1, 1887, and of $1,410,000 of said bonds secured by the deed of trust of Sept. 1, 1892, and as such there is due them the principal sum of $35,375, together with interest from September, 1896."

Tha bill recites that the defendant company is operating the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad, and has agreed to pay the interest and principal on $1,500,000 of its bonds; that it is operating the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and has agreed to pay the interest and principal on an issue of first mortgage bonds to the amount of $480,000. It is then shown that the Pennsylvania Company owns about half the stock of the Vandalia. It is set forth that interest to the amount of $91,000 on bonds of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute will fall due Nov. 1, and that it is the belief of the complainant that it will not be paid. The complainants also aver "that the principal and interest on the first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1897, will not be paid when due; that upon this contingency the obligations of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis will become enforceable; that in that case the Terre Haute and Indianapolis will be unable to comply and a claim will be created against the defendant for reimbursement of its secured proportion."

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Plan to Lease It to a Syndicate Fails to Go Through.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—It had been arranged that the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, in which the State owns a two-thirds interest, should meet to-day to ratify its lease to a goldsborough syndicate for a term of years at 2½ per cent. a year, on three millions of capital stock, but certain stockholders secured a restraining order and this is to be heard Dec. 1.

In the application for the order it is alleged that the attempt to lease is a conspiracy and that the charter does not permit it. The State always has operated the road and it never has paid over a 2 per cent. dividened.

The Republicans allege that the Democratic Administration is attempting to make the lease so as to prevent the incoming Republican Administration from controling the road. The Democrats assert that the lease would be a good thing.

PIEDMONT CASE REVIEWED.

Inter-State Commission Trying to Enforce Its Orders.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—The celebrated Piedmont Air Line case was revived here to-day when the Inter-State Commerce Commission filed suit in the United States court against the Southern Railway and its allies, the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley, and Norfolk and Western Railroads, seeking to compel these railroads to obey the orders of the commission.

The commission ordered these roads to cease carrying certain freights from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chattanooga to Anniston cheaper than to Piedmont, eleven miles' shorter distance. The commission charges that its order has been wilfully disobeyed, and asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from further disobedience under pain of $500 fine for each day they disobey.

Assistant District Attorney Cowart left to-night for Montgomery to secure Judge Bruce's signature to the order.

The merchants of Piedmont filed their complaint in March, 1895. Other Alabama towns are awaiting the result with much interest, as its outcome will determine their future course of action.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Feast of Ideas—
Our Show Windows.

A riot of drapery and dull teak tones, of soft Indian tints and brilliant silks, of gold with decorations as delicate as the tinting of a butterfly's wing. But color is not all.—There are ideas of whimsicality peculiarly our own. There is grotesqueness with fantastic carvings; beauty of form with exquisite contours, and all has such freshness and charm as delight one's heart to enter and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO SHUT OUT A CABLE LINE.

The Government's Action Against the French Company.

The suit of the United States against La Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques, the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, and the United States and Haiti Cable Company came up before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon on a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant companies from establishing submarine cable termini upon the shores of this country.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane and Elihu Root appeared for the Government, and Frederic R. Coudert and Col. Ingersoll for the defendant.

The French cable company has for a number of years been endeavoring to secure permission to land its cables in this country, but both the President and Congress have required in return for such concession the surrender by the French company of the monopoly it holds of the cable routes between the United States and the West Indies and the west coast of South America. The French company, however, has been unwilling to surrender this monopoly.

The Government claims, in the present suit, that in order to surmount these difficulties, two companies were formed in this ccuntry, the United States and Haiti Cable Company, to lay a cable ten miles out from Coney Island, to connect with the French company's cable, and the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, to construct land lines from Coney Island to a number of points in the United States.

In this way, the Government claims, it was planned to give the French company a landing on the shores of the United States and enable it to carry out certain contracts embodied in the charter granted it by the French Government. The ten miles of cable from Coney Island was actually laid in 1895, and the land lines have since been constructed.

In behalf of the defendant companies, their counsel claimed that there was no conspiracy between them to outwit the Government, and declared that neither the President nor the courts had the power to prevent trade agreements with which Congress had not interfered. They also claimed that the present suit was instituted at the instigation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which at present has a monopoly of cable communication with the West Indies, and is desirous of maintaining its monopoly.

Counsel said that the defendant companies intended to lower by from 10 to 30 per cent. the present rates to the West Indies charged by the Western Union Company. The Western Union Company, counsel said, has by contract a monopoly in Mexico, Cuba, the Central American States, the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company is unable to do business in any of those countries. The proposed cable to Haiti, instead of creating a monopoly, would, they said, destroy one. Judge Lacombe took the papers in the case and reserved decision.

A DUEL OR A JOKE.

Only One of the Alleged Principals Appears in Earnest.

A bloodless duel, or the discovery of a practical joke, with a laugh in either event, is in store for the entertainment of the good people of New-Brighton, S. I. Only one man wants to fight, as far as the evidence has yet gone. The names of the other one and of a girl the pugnacious person loves are on the tongues of gossips, but the other one says he has neither cause for nor intention of shooting at the man who wants to fight.

Harry Leonard, who is twenty years old, and who attends the College of Pharmacy in this city and lives with his parents in New-Brighton, is named as the bellicose one. He declares he has received a challenge from William Vanderhoff, a clerk in Wall Street, and so determined was he to accept that he spent the greater part of a night stalking grimly about the ferry house at the foot of Whitehall Street, nervously fingering a new and vicious revolver. And Vanderhoff did not appear.

Indeed, that young man declares he does not believe even in French duels, and, further, that he is a relative and not a sweetheart of the girl for whom Leonard fain would fight.

If a poll of New-Brighton should be made, odds could be found that Leonard cannot find anybody who wants to shoot at him. The girl in the case says he has no rival. She admits, however, that a letter, supposedly the challenge to combat, was transmitted through her.

Robert W. Hebberd Honored.

Robert W. Hebberd, who entered the service of the Charity Organization Society in July 1883, and, through his good work in the society was advanced to the post of Superintendent of all its district agents, offices, and its central office bureau, attended a farewell reception given in his honor Thursday evening, in the library of the Charity Organization Society, upon the occasion of his departure for Albany to enter upon his recent appointment to the Secretaryship of the State Board of Charities. A short address was made by Second Vice President Kellogg, who presented to Mr. Hebberd, in behalf of his associates, a handsome traveling bag, fully equipped. A letter highly eulogizing his work in the society and regretting his loss was also handed to Mr. Hebberd. It was signed by all those present and by many others who had worked with him in the society.

Moffatt and His Housekeeper Guilty.

The trial of Charles A. Moffatt, his son, Edward A. Moffatt, and his colored housekeeper, Emma Booker, for knowingly letting the flats in West Thirty-ninth Street, and known as Soubrette Row, to disorderly persons, was ended yesterday. No more evidence was taken. The case was given to the jury at noon, and at 6 o'clock in the evening a verdict of guilty was returned against Charles A. Moffatt and the housekeeper, but the son was acquitted. The prisoners were remanded until next Tuesday for sentence.

Struck a Woman in the Street.

Miss Carrie Matthews of 49 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Knowles, a neighbor, were walking along Vernon Avenue about 5 o'clock last evening when a young man seized Miss Matthews and tried to snatch her pocketbook. She screamed, and thereupon the fellow struck her on the head with a piece of lead pipe that was wrapped in a handkerchief, and ran away. Miss Matthews was not severely hurt, and went home after reporting the assault at the Vernon Avenue Station House, and giving a good description of the man. The police found the lead pipe, and are looking for the robber.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

We're considering the million buyers harder than ever.

Prices are brought down to the lowest point consistent with our standard of excellence.

No side profits to saddle on the cost. Direct selling (from the maker to the consumer) makes lower prices possible.

Lower prices mean larger sales; and that's what we're depending on for good pay for ourselves—wheel within wheel.

An excellent strap-seam Covert Top Coat $15.
Boys' all-wool School Suits, $4, $4.50, and $5.
Boys' all-wool Chinchilla Reefers, $4.
Uncommonly good Business Suits, $12 and $15.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Try our $1 Gloves. Usually sold for $1.50.
Our $3 Derby takes the blue ribbon.
Ready for your Winter Overcoat? We are.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

REST FOR OLD TOMBSTONES.

The Unique Project of the Van Cortlandt Heirs.

Members of the old families of New-York will be much interested in a project which has been started by the Van Cortlandt heirs, at Croton-on-Hudson, in setting apart about ten acres of the old Van Cortlandt manor land for the establishment of a cemetery.

In these modern times, when advancing civilization is continually encroaching upon "God's Acre," this must appeal to many who have an affection for the ancient tombstones which record the virtues of their ancestors, and who are compelled to move their dead from their old resting places, and know not where to place them. The modern cemetery excludes the old moss-grown slab, and the consequence has been that many of these old stones have been left to be broken in pieces by modern vandals when the ancient dust has been moved. It is the purpose of the Van Cortlandts to preserve this feature of "ye ancient churchyard," and to provide a place where the old tombstones may be gathered and cared for, to constitute in themselves a monument to the past.

The spot chosen for this unique cemetery is on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson River both north and south. It skirts the old Post Road about a mile south of the village of Croton, and is only a short distance from the old Manor House, erected by Stephanus Van Cortlandt, soon after the manor was created. This house has today the distinction of being the only original manor house now occupied by the family by which it was erected. A most notable beginning for this cemetery is to be found on the southerly side, where many generations of the Van Cortlandts lie buried. Here repose the remains of "The Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt, late Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, and President of the Convention that formed the Constitution thereof during the Revolutionary War with Great Britain. He departed this life on the first day of May in the year 1814, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was a Patriot of the first order, zealous to the last for the Liberties of his Country. A man of exemplary virtues; kind as a neighbor, fond and indulgent as a Parent. An honest man, ever the friend of the Poor."

Next is the grave of "Joanna Van Cortlandt, wife of The Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt, late Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, daughter of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman. Born at Kingston, in the County of Ulster, the 28th day of August, 1722. Died at her residence at Croton River, on the 10th of September, 1808, aged 87 years. Every virtue and every excellence which can adorn the female character were united with the sincerest Piety in this Lady."

Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, one of the most illustrious officers of the patriot army, has a memorial erected by his great-nephew, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, the present head of the family. The inscription reads as follows:

"In memory of Philip Van Cortlandt, eldest son of Pierre and Joanna Van Cortlandt. Died at the Manor House Nov. 21, 1831, aged 82 years 3 months. He was a distinguished officer of the Revolution, one of the founders of the Cincinnati Society, and served his country in many positions of trust."

Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt's record is there: "Born August 29th, 1762. Died July 13th, 1848. A true Patriot, a good citizen, and an affectionate friend and Parent. He was a witness of the great events of the Revolution and held many important public offices, both in the State and National Governments, and closed his eyes on a country United, Prosperous, and Powerful." His first wife was the daughter of "George Clinton, Esq., Vice President of the United States," "born at New-Windsor the 5th of November, 1770, she deceased at her residence, near Peekskill, on the 10th of January, 1811, aged 40 years 2 months and 25 days." His second wife, Anne, daughter of John Stevenson and Magdalena Douw, "died February 20th, 1821." For her Annsville was named.

There are many other stones, some quaint and curious, all interesting, recording the burials of the Clintons, Beekmans, Van Wycks, and others nearly related to the Van Cortlandt family. The last to be buried there was Mrs. Catharine E. Van Cortlandt, the widow of the last Pierre Van Cortlandt and the daughter of Theodoric Romeyn and Harriet Caldwell Beck, born in 1818 and died at the Manor House Jan. 12, 1895. She was the first Vice President of the Society of Colonial Dames, a woman of distinguished ability and rare virtues.

The cemetery has been incorporated under the title of "The Manor Cemetery," and an office opened at 38 Park Row, New-York City. Henry H. Underhill of Croton is the President, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt Vice President, and Morris P. Ferris Treasurer. It is proposed to erect a station on the Hudson River Railroad, which runs at the west of the cemetery grounds, so that visitors may enter there and a long drive be avoided.

A. G. TODD A LIEUTENANT.

Election in Company G of the Seventh—Bandmaster Resigns.

Sergt. Albert G. Todd of Company G, Seventh Regiment, was elected First Lieutenant last night. Lieutenant-elect Todd is a well-known rifle shot, and popular in the regiment.

The members of the regiment will regret to learn that Bandmaster Walter G. Rogers sent in his resignation, but no reason was given. Bandmaster Rogers was not at the armory.

It was said by some members that Mr. Rogers might accept a position under Sousa, and that this was probably the reason for his resignation.

Shot, but Refuses to Tell by Whom.

John J. O'Connell was shot in the abdomen at Oliver and New Chambers Streets Thursday night. He is in the Hudson Street Hospital, and the physicians there say that he may die from his wound. He was found by the police a few moments after he had been shot, but refused to say who had shot him. Bystanders said they saw a short, stout man walking away from O'Connell after the shot had been fired, and as O'Connell had been in Cunningham's saloon, in Chatham Square, a short time before, and had been quarreling, and as Cunningham is short and stout, Cunningham was arrested. When he was taken before O'Connell, the wounded man refused to look at or identify him, and he was released.

Our Rich Overplaids, in Nut-Brown Cheviots and Worsteds.

SUITS FOR $11.80

They command (at retail) elsewhere $20.00.

Our Overcoats are Correct. $9.80 $11.80 to $30

Full Back, Satin Saddle, Rich Tailoring, worsted and plain lining. Length 40 in.

It's generally a disadvantage to be big, but this time you are ahead of the little fellows.

Overstocked on sizes 38, 40, 42, and 44. 300 SUITS, formerly $12 to $25. Black, blue, and Fancy; now $8.50

Our Famous 2100 LINEN Collars, 10c. Link and Plain Cuffs, 13c.

At Both Stores.

383 Broadway, Near White St.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

123 & 125 Fulton St., Near Nassau St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is a newspaper car on all the Third Avenue Elevated trains running up town in the early part of each afternoon. The car next the engine, which is least patronized by the general public, is the one taken for this purpose and it is well filled with men, boys, and a ton or more of afternoon papers which are being taken to different destinations up town. There is one regular woman passenger on the newspaper car. She is pretty and about sixteen years old. She takes the train at the City Hall Station and travels to the upper part of the city with a big bundle of papers which must be a heavy lift for her. She has two brothers who have news stands, but she comes down town in order to get the papers in good season. The women get the papers first at the offices and this girl gets her supply sometimes an hour earlier than her brothers could.

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Sidewalk display seems to be a favorite practice with many furniture dealers who cater to the popular taste. They have all varieties of household goods ranged along the sidewalk at the fronts of their respective shops, with large placards giving the prices of each article. Not many dealers, however, appear to consider the advertisement of sufficient value to continue the outside show and risk the effect of the changing atmosphere on the goods or to pay the wages of a watchman through the night. There are said to be one firm in Brooklyn and one in New-York which do this. A large shedlike roof is built out over the sidewalk and the goods stand out under it week in and week out, Sundays and Saturdays and Sunday nights excepted. The watchman goes on duty when the store closes at night and remains until it is opened in the morning. The New-York store is on a well-lighted street, one that is crowded in the daytime, but which is comparatively quiet at night. The Brooklyn shop has a better situation, not only for the night exhibition of goods, but for the pleasure of the watchman. It is situated in one of the little business districts around which Brooklyn centres like a colony of villages. It is a centre for milkmen, bakers, and trainmen who are out early, and has two or three tiny all-night restaurants. The elevated station is at the corner, and, with all the little all-night current of life which this means, the police also go that way frequently. The watchman of the outdoor furniture exhibit attracts some attention from the apparent enjoyment he takes in life. At almost any time during the night he may be seen entertaining a friend, the two, perhaps, sitting comfortably in a couple of rocking chairs, or he chats with the policeman on the beat.

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A doctor who uses hypnotism a great deal in the amelioration of his patients' ills is treating a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three, who has been blind for the past nineteen years of his life. He is a good hypnotic subject, and the doctor gave a visitor the other day an exhibition of his power to follow hypnotic suggestion. "Who would you like him to be?" asked the doctor. "I should like him to be Mrs. Bryan," answered the visitor. "Very well," said the doctor, "tell him what you wish him to do, and he will do it." "I should like to have you bow to an audience, Mrs. Bryan," said the visitor, addressing the subject; "bow as you do to a very large audience." The young man took a step or two forward and made a very low bow; turned and made a step or two first to one side and then to the other, using his feet very much as a dancing school pupil might, and made a low bow again in each place. "Does Mrs. Bryan bow like that?" asked the doctor, and the visitor replied that the characterization was perfect. The point made from this was that if there had been any doubt of the power of hypnotic suggestion this would prove its truth, as the young man being blind could not possibly have seen Mrs. Bryan to imitate her.

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Women in Utah had their first vote this election. That was enough to give them a strong interest in politics, and they had it. They could not even keep their enthusiasm within the bounds of their own State. It overflowed into different parts of the country in their letters to their friends. It all goes to show what the country is coming to when all women vote. There may not even be love letters in those days, or if there are, they will get sadly mixed up with politics at election time. This is what a nice young woman in Utah wrote to a nice young man, who is now in New-York in regard to the election. She may be excused for extra enthusiasm, for it was in every sense her maiden vote, as she has just passed her voting majority—twenty-one. "I voted for the first time this election," she wrote. "I had to vote for McKinley as a representative of the G. O. P., not as a goldbug. All my friends are Bryan people, and I had a dreadfully hard time defending my political views. You Democrats did not get everything if you did carry Colorado, did you? I am truly awfully sorry for Mr. Bryan. I admire him very much. His only fault is that he is a Democrat."

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Brooklyn, which is a progressive city in many respects, has a firm of "Lady Barbers." That is what the sign on the outside of the shop says, and it appears to be an attractive shop. The "lady barbers" are well patronized. There are at least four of them. They are not too young, they are not frivolous, and they are said to do their work well.

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A Brooklyn store has a door which is at once the source of great pleasure to its clerks and some annoyance to the customers. This is because the customers can only with difficulty be persuaded to go through it. The door is at what is apparently the end of the second floor of the store. To reach it a half dozen steps must be climbed, and passing through a room an addition is reached. The vista of this room has an indefinite appearance. It is more indefinite than the reflection to be seen in the two mirrors on either side of the door. Then, at one side of the mirror, is a window looking out into space. This emphasizes the feeling that the building ends at that wall and that the door is not a door, but a third mirror. Nine women out of ten who wish to buy the goods to be found in that extension have to be assured that the door is a door after it has been pointed out to them, and sometimes even then they will not venture through it unless actually escorted by a clerk. This notwithstanding the fact that there is a sign saying, "To Second Floor." But it is all fun for the clerks.

St. Cecilia's to Celebrate.

St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, at North Henry and Herbert Streets, Williamsburg, will celebrate on St. Cecilia's Day, Sunday, Nov. 22, its silver jubilee. The services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. E. J. McGolrick, who has been in charge of the parish since November, 1888. At that date the church was a small wooden building on North Henry Street. The present handsome white stone structure was erected in 1891, and two years later it was dedicated by Mgr. Satolli. On Saturday, Nov. 21, when Bishop McDonnell will consecrate three new altars erected at a cost of $15,000, relics of St. Cecilia brought from Rome for the occasion will be exhibited to the congregation.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Eccentric Association of Engineers, No. 1, of New-York will hold a ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on Nov. 21 in Murray Hill Lyceum.

—Triune Chapter No. 241, R. A. M., will have a ladies' night reception next Thursday evening at the Lenox Lyceum, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

—Dr. Mary Putnam Jacoby will lecture at 11 o'clock this morning before

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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SOUGHT GOD IN BOOKS

MR. MOODY'S STORY OF MANY WRETCHED PRISONERS.

When the Evangelist Asked Convicts in Texas What They Wanted Most of All, They Asked for Religious Pamphlets and Publications.

Mr. Moody's 10 o'clock meeting in Cooper Union yesterday morning was attended by a larger crowd than usually goes to the forenoon services. There were as many lined up, waiting for the doors to open, as turn out in the afternoons, and the hall was just as full five minutes after the doors were opened as it has been at any time during this revival.

It is Mr. Moody's wish that, so far as possible, the same persons shall not attend both services in one day. This is in order that as many persons as possible, in the long run, may get into the hall. The injunction is needed for the most part, and the forenoon and afternoon congregations are to a certain extent different. But an experienced observer may recognize at every meeting many familiar faces, persons whose religious duty is to get to the services as soon as possible. Then they take the front seats and sit there till the last hymn has been sung and the last prayer said.

The interest never flags. The hymns are sung with ever-increasing zeal and fervor, and while at first the "Amens" from the congregations were a little backward, they now grow louder and more frequent, and are varied by such ejaculations as "Hallelujah!" and "Bless the Lord!"

Mr. Moody's manner of working and preaching has varied. First come some hymns, led usually by Ira D. Sankey, who has lost none of his fire. And such hymns! They are not from the Hymn Book, but are inspiriting, rapid, moving songs, that are a cross between those heard in regular church service and those sung by the Salvation Army.

The singing is interspersed with prayers, and then Mr. Moody talks. It would be a misnomer to call these talks sermons. They are extreme in their lack of conventionality. There is no text, no exposition of Biblical passages, little pathos, and less humor. There is no exegesis, no logic. It is all just a simple appeal, directed straight to the audience, and aimed at their hearts. There is not the slightest ornamentation, for the preacher is prodigiously ungrammatical and unrhetorical. It is safe to say that he doesn't get through one single sentence, no matter how short, without murdering the English language with errors of the commonest sort. But these things are nothing, and before many minutes of his discourses have passed, the women begin to ply their handkerchiefs, the men begin to say "Bless the Lord!" and the entire congregation is hanging intently on the speaker's words.

Mr. Moody has been talking about prayer, but yesterday morning he varied his remarks a little.

"Somebody asked me yesterday afternoon," he said, "if I knew folks had been talking about me, because I believe the story of Jonah and the whale. One of the city newspapers pitched into me for this reason. I wish they'd send reporters around and interview the priests and rabbis, and the Protestant ministers, and find out whether they believe in Jonah. When Jonah goes, Christ goes. If the newspapers will write out a creed better than the Bible, I'll read it; that is, if it isn't published in the Sunday editions.

"I always said I was willing to give up the Bible if I could find a better book, but I've never found it yet."

The Curious Reproved.

An infant, held by its mother in the middle of the hall, began at this point a shrill wail, and attracted the attention of the entire audience. The blushing mother gave a few jog-jogs with her knee, which made the infant's cry come in waves louder than ever. Then she got up and hastily took it out. The little procedure attracted the preacher's attention from his subject.

"Don't you know you've looked that mother out of this hall?" he asked. "You looked at her until she was glad to get away. You can look anybody out as well as put 'em out. Maybe that dear mother came a long way from home, and had no one to leave her baby with, but you've put her out, perhaps because her baby cried. Wouldn't it have been better for some of you women to have gone to her and helped her take care of the baby?"

Some women here went out after the woman.

"Fetch the baby up here," suggested a minister on the platform.

"I like for the mothers to bring out their babies," continued Mr. Moody. "I had a meeting in London once where I couldn't let any mother in who didn't bring her baby, if she had one. That was a great meeting. Let the babies cry. It shows they've got life in 'em. I wouldn't give a pin for a preacher who can't preach because a baby's crying."

The woman with the baby was here escorted back into the hall. The youngster howled more lustily than ever, but no one looked back. Finally, another woman, one of the old church-goers, took it outside.

"I am amused when a man pitches into my theology," Mr. Moody declared. "Theology! Why, I've got none except the Bible. The newspapers may be able to handle the Chicago platform or the St. Louis platform, but they can't touch the faith I've stood on for forty years."

The rest of the talk was about the efficacy of the Bible. He said the story of Jonah is no more unreasonable than the story of the resurrection, and if one goes, the other must go with it.

After the usual singing and prayers prefacing the afternoon meeting, Mr. Moody called for a few moments of "silent prayer."

"One year ago last January," he began, "I was in Texas. I visited the county prisons and found the men in a wretched condition. In one jail 300 prisoners were crowded into six iron cages. They had no chairs, no benches, and no beds. What steep they got they had to get in a blanket strung up like a hammock. I asked them what they wanted most.

"To my surprise, they said they wanted something to read. I thought they wanted dime novels, but on inquiring, found they would be glad to have Spurgeon's sermons, and books like that.

"I visited the chain gangs in Georgia, and went all over the South, distributing books among the convicts. I wrote to 2,700 Sheriffs all over the United States, and got only one refusal to allow any books among the prisoners. We now have 140,000 volumes distributed among the prisons of this country, and before the year closes we want to put 60,000 more there. So, when we take up our collection in a minute, I want you to give just double your usual amount, and after the money for the expenses of the meeting has been deducted, it will all go toward this work."

Talked of Prayer.

"Abide with Me" was sung, and Mr. Moody began his talk. He rehearsed the points of his previous discourses on the subject of prayer, and told about a lady telling him her husband was a splendid Christian worker, but had a bad temper.

"Why, you might as well say a man is a good Christian worker, but will steal," he said. "An essential point in prayer is unity. God doesn't work in a divided house. The fear of the Lord will fall on New-York when we get united, and then it will go through this city like a red-hot ball. I don't mean that the Methodists and Presbyterians and Episcopalians will be united. That doesn't count. Why, do you know that twenty-five or thirty years ago it would have been impossible to hold a union meeting like this? We had to take care to have every denomination represented, or there was trouble. The Presbyterian would come out and declare that he was a Presbyterian, but had condescended to come out. The others would do the same thing. And they all had to speak or be offended, and altogether we had enough talking to kill any meeting."

He told a story of a man who was always saying, "Praise the Lord!" (followed by an unusual chorus of amens.) One day he cut his finger nearly off, but blessed the Lord that he hadn't cut it entirely off, (more loud amens.)

"Now let's git on the sunny side of life," he continued. "Let's git out of Grumble Street and go and live in Thanksgiving Street. Why, some folk will drive one from the cross just with their looks. We must have faith, too, if our prayers are to avail. Now, there are some great misconceptions here. Don't think that every time you pray God will say 'Yes.' Sometimes 'No' is a better answer than 'Yes.' When Elijah prayed that God would let him die, God refused. Elijah was the veteran of prayer. When he wanted the doors of heaven locked he just put the keys in his pocket, and no rain came. When he wanted rain or fire from heaven he prayed, and got it. But God denied his prayer under the juniper tree! Why? Because God had a greater use for him. He took Elijah on high in a chariot of fire.

"Moses prayed to God to let him in the promised land. God refused, and Moses renewed his prayer till God told him to stop. Moses was dissatisfied, but 1,500 years later he found himself in Canaan with James and Peter. Wasn't that better than going in to fight like Joshua did?

"I tell you lots of folk pray for things they ought not to have. Paul had a thorn in his flesh and prayed to have it taken out, and afterward thanked God for letting him keep it. Perseverance is another element in prayer. Don't give up, Oh, mothers, because your prayers for your boys' salvation are not answered. Don't stop praying. It may be that when you are lying in your coffin that boy will look on the dear face, and your prayers will be answered."

By this time both the speaker and many in the audience were crying.

"I knew a woman once who had an infidel husband. She prayed for him for many years. He forbade her to talk to him about religion. She was in despair. Finally she determined to pray six months longer for him and then stop. The end of the six months came and the husband was still unconverted. The wife decided she would not stop, but would keep up her prayers. That very day she went to her husband to tell him dinner was ready, and she found him on his knees. Her prayers were answered after many years. Never give up. It may be God only testing you.

"The prayers in the Bible are short. The Cyrophoenician woman threw away the long prayer she had learned and besought Christ in a few humble words for pardon. The prayer of the dying thief on the cross was short. We don't need those long, eloquent orations; just the short little petitions that ask for something."

The usual prayer meeting followed. Many stood up asking for the prayers of the ministers and congregation; many others stood up, declaring their willingness to be converted.

There will be no services to-day. They will be resumed in Cooper Union on Monday. To-morrow at 3 P. M. there will be services in Carnegie Hall.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Ex-Speaker Fish and Mavroyeni Bey Among the Notables.

Among the passengers booked to sail on to-day's transatlantic fleet are the following:

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems, for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa—Health Officer A. H. Doty, Speaker and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the Misses Fish, E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore; Lieut. C. S. Wilson, R. E.; Mrs. Wilson, Charles A. Cushman, T. M. Davis, Dr. George L. Peabody, and Edmund D. Scott.

Cunard Line Steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Herbert Ainsworth, William G. Benedict, George W. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Forwood, I. W. Green, Mr. and Mrs. James Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Lieut. Percy B. Tod, Maxwell Trayner, British Consul at New-York; J. H. Wheelock, and W. G. Raoul.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Fürst Bismarck, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette de Friese, William Josephy, H. T. Leavitt, Mavroyéni Bey, former Turkish Minister to the United States; Dr. and Mrs. William N. Swift; Col. and Mrs. H. C. Weir, and Alfred M. Zeigler.

French Line Steamship La Champagne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Benson, Dr. and Mrs. Homer C. Brigham, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Pedro Diaz, Ramon Diaz, W. G. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thoms, and L. C. Richard.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Veendam, for Rotterdam—R. H. Tripp, D. N. Appel, J. Witmond, the Rev. G. Kolhne, and J. W. Lambert.

DECORATIONS HER THEME.

Mrs. Campbell Lectures on the Beautifying of Homes.

A lecture on "The Laws of Decoration and Its Effect on the American People" was delivered by Mrs. Helen Campbell, in her course of lectures on "Household Economics," at the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Campbell said, in part:

"All famous artists tell us to use as a fundamental rule the maxim, 'Decorate constructions, but do not construct decorations.' Under this head may be placed the putting of lamps into petticoats or hanging gilded dustpans, rolling pins, or other natural kitchen utensils on the parlor or drawing room walls. The color scheme of a room has a remarkable moral effect on children. It should be artistically regulated by the parents, who should study to better their children's condition by improving their environment in this practical way—that is, by having harmonious decorations in the household. Moreover, every home should have a 'rest room' decorated in restful colors, a warm red, interspersed with maroon and buff colorings, making an ideal autumnal retreat."

Among those present were Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Evarts, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Dr. Elizabeth Cushier, Miss Alice Woodbridge, Miss Rachel Kennedy, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. D. Willis James, Miss Helen Weston, and Mrs. James Newton.

Policeman Reilly Accused of Brutality

Policeman Thomas Reilly, who has been on the force three months, is accused by a number of citizens with having brutally beaten Ernest Miller, whom he arrested early yesterday in Houston Street, near the Bowery, for intoxication and disorderly conduct. A number of those who witnessed the affair went to Police Headquarters to make complaint against the officer. At the police station it was found to be necessary to summon a surgeon from Bellevue Hospital to look after Miller's wounds. The latter was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and fined $3, which was paid by friends. Nothing was said in court about the clubbing.

Little Peter Freese Discharged.

An inquest into the death of William McGowan, nine years old, of 1,459 Amsterdam Avenue, who was killed Nov. 4 by a knife wound inflicted by Peter Freese, fourteen years old, was held by Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday, and, to the surprise of every one present, the jury returned a verdict exonerating the Freese boy. They held that, although he caused McGowan's death, he did not stab him with malicious intent.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 258 failures in the United States during the week, against 223 for the previous week, and 279, 280, 370, and 255 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 63, New-England 40, Southern 40, Western 56, Northwestern, 30, Pacific 18, Territories 5. Canada had 44, against 50 for the previous week. About 79 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

POLICE NET IS CLOSING

SWINDLE SYNDICATE GRADUALLY BEING ENMESHED.

Two of the Members, C. H. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton, Indicted by the Grand Jury—Further Arrests Expected at an Early Date.

The police are rapidly closing in on the gang of swindlers of which John L. Bough was the ringleader and whose dishonest practices were exposed by the confession of William Valentine, now under indictment for forgery in Brooklyn. C. H. McLaughlin, one of the leaders of the gang, was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., Thursday night, with a young woman named Daisy Hampton, nineteen years old, who posed as his wife. She lived with him in Long Branch last Summer.

McLaughlin is wanted in this city for forgery and the girl is charged with obtaining $370 worth of furs from an East Twenty-third Street dealer on a bogus draft, drawn on the fake banking company of Behrens & Co., at 64 Stone Street, which has been used by the syndicate in its swindling operations.

When the pair were arraigned yesterday McLaughlin begged that the girl should be released. Among his effects was a bank book showing a deposit of $1,300 in a Long Branch bank, and a lot of blank checks on J. H. Baker & Co. and the "fake" bank in Stone Street.

Detectives from this city learned that McLaughlin and the young woman had been living at 1,688 Madison Avenue. They went there and obtained a trunk. It was the property of McLaughlin, and was filled with bonds and certificates of shares of all kinds, supposed to have been used in the swindle. Among the documents were one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Wayne County Coal and Iron Railway Company; the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company, the Washington City Mining Company, La Pierre Phosphate Company, the Manly Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, and the Schenectady Silver Mining Company.

There were certificates of the Garfield Gold and Silver Mining Company and the Hydro-Pneumatic Ore Mill Company, and 500 blank one-thousand-dollar first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Standard Oil and Coal Company.

Both McLaughlin and Miss Hampton were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, and extradition papers to bring them here will be made out at once. There is also an old indictment hanging over McLaughlin for forgery in Kings County.

Edward Records, a Boston lawyer, supposed to have been connected with Bough and his gang, has also been arrested in this city, at the request of the Boston authorities. Records is charged with obtaining by false pretenses bonds valued at $33,000 from Arthur Atkinson, agent of Joseph Atkinson of Hallowell, Me.

The police are still anxious to arrest John L. Bough, C. H. Abbott, the dishonest partner in the firm of Baker & Co.; George J. Tragedis, J. G. Wilson, Luke Gallagher, J. D. Hennessy, Neil McCallum, and A. C. Brady. All of these were concerned in the swindles with McLaughlin and Valentine.

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.

Two Men Charged with Obtaining Advances on Imaginary Whisky.

Another alleged swindling scheme, not so gigantic as that conducted by the Bough-McLaughlin-Valentine syndicate, was brought to light in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

On Thursday warrants were obtained from Magistrate Mott for Walter Hoenighausen and William Newburg, charging them with the larceny of $100 from Joseph Roberts, a broker, at 307 East Seventy-second Street: Hoenighausen was arrested at 287 Hudson Street, and Newburg at 656 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Newburg's office is in the Wool Exchange Building.

It is asserted that Newburg borrowed $100 from Roberts Oct. 22, giving as security a warehouse receipt for eight barrels of whisky. The warehouse was run by Hoenighausen. When Roberts went to see the whisky he found the barrels contained water. Roberts claimed he had lent Newburg $500 Oct. 2 on a receipt for seventy cases of whisky, gin, &c., also in Hoenighausen's place. He claimed that the security was worthless, and that Newburg did not own seventy cases of whisky and gin.

A lawyer named Leonard, who appeared for Roberts, stated that he knew of other similar cases involving at least $5,000.

The examination was heard in part yesterday afternoon, and then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The defendants were held in $5,000 bail each.

WALTER B. PETERS ARRIVES.

Brought Here from Chicago for Forging Drafts.

Walter B. Peters, the head of the draft-forging syndicate of which Connors, Thomas, and Smith were members, and who was arrested in Chicago by aid of the Pinkertons some time ago, arrived here from Chicago yesterday. He was at once arraigned before Judge Newburger in Part I., General Sessions, and was committed to the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said he had in his possession thirty forged drafts made by Peters. Three were for $125, purporting to be issued by the Third National Bank of Buffalo on the Third National Bank of this city. The other twenty-seven are for $85 each.

Peters is also under $1,000 bail in Chicago charged with forging United States postage stamps.

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

From South America Came $37,000—Silver to be Sent Abroad.

Only $37,000 in gold came to this port yesterday. It was on the steamship Valencia from South America.

At the Sub-Treasury there was a net gain in gold of about $250,000. In all, currency was given for $270,000 of bank gold. Only $16,000 in gold was gained by Assay Office checks paid in notes.

Computations of the amount of gold held in Europe are interesting just now. There are in its principal banks—England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, and Spain—$999,464,000 in gold. To this sum may be added $600,000,000 in the minor banks, making more than a billion and a half of the standard of value.

The steamship Umbria will to-day take to Europe 570,000 ounces of silver and 115,000 Mexican dollars shipped by several firms.

Roundsmen Want to be Sergeants.

A civil service examination for the position of Police Sergeant was held yesterday at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Over 100 Roundsmen underwent the examination, which was conducted by Commissioner Grant in person. It was the first examination held since the exposure of the leak in the questions, and great care was exercised to guard against a repetition of such a fraud. There are at present eleven vacancies for Sergeant in the Police Department.

Crushed to Death by a Rock.

Dominico Feleck, an Italian, fifty years old, the assistant foreman of a gang of men doing night work on the new speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, was instantly killed at an early hour yesterday morning by a rock falling on him.

CAUGHT THE BURGLAR.

He Used a Jimmy and Pistol Without Avail.

Policemen and citizens of the Twenty-seventh Precinct had a hot chase after a burglar yesterday afternoon, and he assaulted a citizen with a jimmy and tried to shoot two policemen with a revolver before he was finally disarmed and captured.

Jacob Giessler keeps a grocery at Second Avenue and Ninetieth Street, and lives on the floor above. Mrs. Giessler was in the store about 1 P. M., when the burglar alarm up stairs sounded. Mrs. Giessler called for help, and Oscar Wellandt, who keeps a shop next door, hastened up stairs and met a man coming out of a door of Mrs. Giessler's apartment. The man said he was trying to sell sewing machines. Wellandt said he did not believe him, whereupon the man struck Wellandt four times on the head with a jimmy, felling him to the floor. The man then ran down stairs to the street, and ran down Second Avenue and turned into Eighty-ninth Street, toward the East River, followed by a large crowd, who were shouting "Stop thief!"

Half way between Second and First Avenues the man met Policeman Terpening. Terpening grasped the man, who broke away and continued on to First Avenue, where he was intercepted by Ward Detectives Langons and Nilan. As the detectives attempted to seize him, the man pointed a revolver at them. They drew their billies, and ordered him to surrender, which he did at once, giving up the revolver and the jimmy. The detectives took their prisoner to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where he described himself as Frank Dunn, twenty-seven years old, but refused to give his residence. The police think that he is an old offender. A large amount of jewelry which Dunn had stolen was recovered. Wellandt was not seriously hurt.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONISTS.

Meeting of the General Court of the Patriots of America.

In the Governor's room of the City Hall yesterday afternoon the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America met and continued the adjourned semi-annual meeting of May 31.

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the Governor General of the order, was prevented from attending, and Morris Patterson Ferris, the Attorney General of the order, presided.

The business of the meeting was mainly routine, and much time was given to receiving reports from the Committees on Insignia, Diploma, Credentials, Finance, and Printing.

The report of General Register Howard Sumner Robbins showed that since May the order had increased to 172 members, of which 134 are in the New-York State society, 21 in the New-Jersey State society, and 17 in the Connecticut State society.

There was a long discussion as to the necessity of preserving the historical sketches of the members and their ancestors furnished when their applications were made for membership.

The object of the order is to foster patriotism and to preserve for future generations the interesting historical data that bear directly on the history of the colonies.

Historian General Thomas Eggleston was directed to keep a book of necrology. A resolution was adopted directing Register General Robbins to have a year book printed annually containing news of general interest to the order. John Quincy Adams, who ran on the Tammany ticket for Congress in the Fourteenth District, was Secretary of the meeting.

MORE TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Jersey City Cars Run Down Men, Women, and Wagons.

Mrs. J. B. Faulks, wife of Presiding Elder Faulks of the Jersey City District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was seriously injured Thursday night by a trolley car. She left her home, 68 Summit Avenue, on the Heights, to attend the graduating exercises of Drake's Business College. As she crossed Grand Street she was struck by Bayonne Car No. 123. She was not run over, but was knocked down.

Mrs. Faulks's right arm was broken near the shoulder, and she was severely bruised. Her injuries were said to be serious, but not dangerous. Edward Lawler, the motorman, of 790 Ocean Avenue, was held to answer a charge of atrocious assault.

Two other trolley accidents occurred yesterday. An express wagon, driven by John Le Graf of 1,167 Summit Avenue, was struck by a North Hudson car at Summit Avenue and Hutton Street. The wagon was demolished, but Le Graf escaped by jumping off.

Another express wagon, driven by Jacob Brown of 207 Broom Street, Newark, was run down on Newark Avenue by Trolley Car No. 359 of the Newark Turnpike line. Brown was thrown in front of the car. His coat caught in the fender, and he was dragged about a hundred feet before the car could be stopped. He was fortunate enough to escape with a few bruises, but his clothes were torn to tatters. The wagon was not damaged.

VICTIMS OF BOGUS LAWYERS.

An Investigation Begun of Alleged Swindling of Prisoners.

Recorder Goff and Judge McMahon have begun an investigation of complaints that men who pretend to be lawyers have been swindling prisoners confined in the Tombs out of money paid as retaining fees for counsel. A short time ago James Johnson and Isaac Lock, two Finns, were in the Tombs on a charge of assaulting a policeman. A man, who gave the name of Emil Friend, called on them, and said he would defend them on their trial. He got $25 from Lock's sister as a retainer for her brother, but when the trial came on no counsel appeared for them, and Judge McMahon assigned H. Digby Johnson to defend them.

Later, it was said Friend acknowledged taking the money, but swore that he had returned it. He also acknowledged that he was not a lawyer. Judge McMahon requested Mr. Johnson to make affidavits in the matter, and submit them to the Grand Jury.

Lawyer Emanuel Friend said that some one had been pretending to be he and got money on his name, and was getting him into bad repute.

Louis M. Muller Arrested.

Louis M. Muller was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday by a detective of the District Attorney's office, this city, on two bench warrants that were issued six months ago. Muller lived at 302 Grand Avenue, and under the name of M. Miller conducted the Greater New-York Land and Improvement Company at 2,587 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. The complaints against him were for obtaining goods and money on notes and making representations that he owned certain property to inspire confidence in his ability to pay for what he obtained and to make the notes good at their maturity. William J. Jenner, a broker, of 135 Broadway, said that Muller robbed him of $2,500 by false representations.

Monitor Terror Goes to Sea.

The monitor Terror, which left the navy yard Thursday afternoon for a second trial trip, and anchored off Sandy Hook during the night, passed out to sea yesterday morning for an official trial of the pneumatic appliances for moving her gun carriages, turrets, and operating her steering gear. She returned and anchored inside the Hook soon after 6 o'clock last evening, presumably on account of the high wind which had come up.

COL. WARING THEIR GUEST

JUVENILE STREET CLEANERS HAVE A RECEPTION.

Show a Keen Knowledge of Methods Pursued in the Department—Work They Have Done on the East Side.

A reception was given to Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, by the Juvenile Street Cleaning League of the Children's Aid Society Industrial School, at 249 East Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The league numbers 250 children.

Several essays on the methods of street cleaning as carried on at present in this city were read by some of the children. They showed a surprising familiarity with the Colonel's plan and discipline. Three patriotic songs, "Salute to the Flag," "Guard Our Flag," "The Stars and Stripes of the City of New-York," and a whistling chorus of National airs were given by the scholars.

After singing a song entitled "The Man in White," illustrated by a dozen boys in white costumes with brooms and bags, in imitation of the street-cleaning brigade, the children sang at the top of their voices, with much enthusiasm, the following rollicking march song, entitled "Hurrah for the Colonel":

O busy city by the sea,
The idol of the land,
Thy streets were but a by-word
Till the Colonel took command.

CHORUS—Hurrah for Col. Waring,
Hurrah for the Colonel!
Hurrah for Col. Waring,
And his White Angels, too.

But now thy white-capped legion,
With broom and cart or bag,
Has ta'en away the stigma,
And ne'er a tongue doth wag.

Forever may thy thoroughfares
Present so fair a view,
To dwellers or to strangers,
To old friends or to new.

"I hardly know what to say to you, children," declared the Colonel, "though I am accustomed to frequently tell very important audiences all I know about street cleaning, for I came here prepared to teach you the rudiments of my system, but find that you are already well informed in many points, greatly to my surprise.

"In fact, I find you know as much about my business as I do; and you might possibly be able to tell me something about it that I don't know.

"In your league reports you state that you have picked up 1,000 banana skins and deposited them in the ash barrels. This pleased me immensely, and while it shows me that you are helping the department it shows that you are helping yourselves. I don't believe that such efforts as these have ever been made by children in the history of the City Government.

"You will be future citizens of this city, and should have its future welfare close to your hearts. You evidently recognize by the wording of your song that there is a vast difference for the better in the condition of the streets in the past few years. For now the department is being run for the benefit of the people, and not for the money that is in it. Bear this in mind, and some day when some of you are prominent politicians endeavor to do likewise for the betterment of humanity."

The Secretary of the Juvenile Street Cleaning League read in the report that since Sept. 23 the members of the league have picked up and properly deposited in waste barrels 608 papers, 213 orange skins, 221 apple peelings, 1,000 banana skins, 44 decayed tomatoes, 97 onions, 131 coals, 50 pieces of broken glass, 94 potatoes, and other vegetables found on the sidewalks.

TO BENEFIT A DAY NURSERY.

Tekakwitha Sewing Circle Has a Tea at the San Remo.

The second annual "chrysanthemum tea" of the Tekakwitha Sewing Circle for the benefit of St. Joseph's Day Nursery, took place yesterday afternoon and evening at the Hotel San Remo, Central Park West.

The guests were received by the members of the circle, who are the Misses Helen M. Barrett, Marguerite G. Barrett, Annie Brennan, Edith Callahan, Sadie Davis, Mary C. Dunn, Agnes L. Ducey, Mary E. Duffy, A. E. Fitzpatrick, Agnes V. Harrington, Adelaide E. Kennedy, Theresa Kennedy, May G. Ledwith, Augusta M. Linherr, Caroline C. Linherr, Helen M. Maher, Marguerite McNeirny, May V. McNulty, Charlotte O'Donohue, Agnes O'Shea, Amelia Roche, Annette Rogers, Elisa M. Sayer, Regina C. Schmitz, J. F. Stokes, M. K. Stokes, Clementine M. Thiery, Anna M. Tierney, Lillian M. Tierney, K. A. Travers, and Mae E. Ward.

The officers of the circle are: President—Miss Isabella Davidson; Vice President—Miss Mary Travers; Secretary—Miss Eleanor Stern; Treasurer—Miss Marie Roche. They looked after the details of the reception.

The tea was held in the ballroom of the hotel, which was elaborately decorated with potted plants and chrysanthemums. To each guest was presented a hand-painted souvenir. The violinist, Miss Winifred Rogers, and Mrs. Jacoby played and sang during the evening reception.

Normal College Alumnæ "At Home."

The officers and settlement workers of the Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College gave an "at home" to the members and friends of the association yesterday afternoon, at the Alumnæ House, 446 East Seventy-second Street. A loan collection of pictures was on exhibition. Among them were water color works by Mrs. Sophie Knight Oak, Miss Elizabeth Beach, and Miss Carolin Pitkin, who presided at the tea tables. The gallery was thrown open to the neighborhood in the evening, and the tenement folk took a vote on the most popular picture. The Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College supports a free kindergarten at the Alumnæ House. There are fifty pupils in regular attendance, and about 125 go for the benefit of the library.

Postal Employes' Bulletin.

The Bulletin of the Postal Employes' Mutual Association, just issued, gives a full account of the proceedings of the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, held at Denver, in September. It was one of the most exciting conventions ever held by the association, as a diversity of opinion existed on many of the subjects brought up for discussion, and the debates were often spirited. The interest of the association, however, formed the basis of every argument. The reports from city associations claimed much attention. They, as well as the discussions, are given in full in the Bulletin.

"The" Allen Held for Examination.

The sixty-nine men who were arrested in the raid made by the police on Thursday in the West Side Club, in West Broadway, and said to be conducted by "The" Allen as a poolroom and gambling place, were yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court. "The" Allen and six others who were charged with being connected with the place were held in bail for examination on Wednesday afternoon, and the other prisoners were discharged.

Visited by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle called yesterday on Collector James T. Kilbreth at the Custom House and on United States Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan at the Sub-Treasury.

MISS REGAN WANTS $10,000.

Dresses Taken from Her House During Her Absence.

Miss Kathrine Regan, a dressmaker, of 4 West Thirty-seventh Street, is about to begin a suit for $10,000 against Muxlow & Co., the proprietors of the Guarantee Storage Company, in Forty-first Street, near Eighth Avenue. Her complaint is that the storage company removed her goods without authority, and refused to return them until she paid $9.70. She also asserts that several articles are missing from her belongings.

Miss Regan formerly occupied apartments at 557 Fifth Avenue, in the same building with Dr. Abbott M. Mason. She leased her apartments of Dr. Mason. Last Summer she decided to go to the home of her parents, in Wellsville, N. Y., and told Dr. Mason if he found an opportunity to rent her rooms, to do so, and she would move. Soon after that the rooms were rented, and when Miss Regan returned to the city she found it necessary to move.

She applied for storage rates to the Guarantee Storage Company, but the latter concern neglected her order to call for her chattels until Sept. 14, when during her absence a van was driven to the door of the house and her goods taken to the storage house. The company declined to return the goods until $9.70 had been paid. In order to get back her dresses, and even her comb and brush, she had to pay the fee demanded.

At the warehouse of the Guarantee Storage Company, the proprietor was not in, but a young man who was in charge laughed heartily when told of the claim made by Miss Regan.

"Why, we had authority to take those goods. A man told us to take them, and that's all there is of it."

Dr. Mason denied that he had ordered the goods removed, and the hall boy, who is a mere lad, said he just let the men into the rooms, because they demanded admittance.

BURGLAR SENTENCED TWICE.

Benjamin Harned's Double Punishment for a Crime.

A writ of habeas corpus was served on the Warden of the penitentiary yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kelly to produce before Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., this morning, Benjamin Harned of 349 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, now confined there on a charge of petit larceny. Judge Lawrence will then decide whether Harned shall serve eleven months and pay $250 fine or whether he shall only serve six months for the same crime.

The former sentence was passed upon him by Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions, and the latter by Judge McMahon in Part I., General Sessions.

On Oct. 19, Harned broke into the office of James F. Dolan, a dealer in granite and bluestone, at 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, broke open a safe, and stole $6.75 and two hammers valued at $14. He was arrested and was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions on Oct. 27, and pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence. On the following day he was indicted by the Grand Jury for burglary in the third degree and petit larceny and arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, on Oct. 29 for pleading and pleaded not guilty. He was called for trial on Nov. 2, and allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced by Judge McMahon to six months in the penitentiary on Nov. 5.

On Nov. 6 he was again arraigned in Special Sessions before Justices Jerome, Hayes, and Jacobs, and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary and to pay $250 fine.

DUG UP TWO HUMAN SKULLS.

Were Found by a Gang of Workmen in Reade Street.

John Buckbee was superintending the work on an excavation for a sewer connection in Reade Street yesterday, opposite the Stewart Building, when "Marty" Keese, the janitor of the City Hall, came along and said:

"John, if your men dig deep enough, they'll turn up some human bones."

The prediction came true, for later in the day Mr. Buckbee hurried over to the City Hall and told Mr. Keese that his men had dug up two human skulls and one shinbone.

"I knew it," said Mr. Keese. "A hundred years or so ago, all this land in and around the City Hall Park was a burial ground—it was the Potter's Field of those days. Every time any excavations of any depths are made in or near the City Hall, bones are disinterred."

HARLEM BRIDGE DAMAGED.

Sand Scow Swings Against Guard Spiles and Blocks Draw.

The temporary wooden bridge across the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, was damaged in a collision with a sand scow yesterday afternoon, and for nearly two hours all traffic was suspended.

A sand scow in tow of the tug Howard Carroll, while passing through the north side of the draw, broke one of its hawsers and swung with terrific force against a cluster of guard spiles at the northwest corner of the approach, and knocked it five feet forward into the draw-way.

While repairs were going on, wagons and trolley cars were blocked as far north as One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and as far south as One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Two More Offers of Rooms Have Been Made to the City.

Mayor Strong received a letter yesterday from Joseph W. Mead, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church of East Fiftieth Street, offering the city the use of the Sunday-school room attached to the church for school children who have been kept out of the public schools for lack of accommodations. The school will accommodate about 250 children.

A letter was also received from Jacob Ankel, Secretary of the Congregation Shaaral Berocho of 138 East Fiftieth Street, offering the Sabbath-school room for the accommodation of school children. This school has a seating capacity of 200.

Will Lengthen the Augusta Victoria.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoia has completed her last trip prior to the alterations, some time ago decided upon, by which she is to be lengthened and provided with additional power. She arrived yesterday at Hamburg, and after discharging her cargo she will go at once to the ship yard. Her length is to be increased 60 feet, making her 520 feet long, or about the length of the New-York and Paris. Her horse power will be increased from 12,500 to 16,400, by which her speed will be increased about 2 knots. It is intended to have her ready for next Summer's service.

Civil Service Examinations.

Seven candidates for General Inspector in the Department of Charities were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. The place pays $3,000 a year, and candidates are required to be experienced in hospital work. The board will hold an examination Dec. 4 for candidates for chief of the medical staff in the Department of Charities. The salary is $2,500 a year.

JEWISH WOMEN TO MEET

FIRST CONVENTION WILL BEGIN HERE TO-MORROW.

Methods of Perpetuating the Hebrew Religion to be Discussed—Religious Schools and Charities Will Also Receive Attention.

The first convention of Jewish women, to be held in this country, will meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The delegates compose the National Council of Jewish Women. The sessions will continue until Friday.

The organization is one of those which grew out of the congress of women at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. It is directly associated with the National Council of Women. Immediately after the women's congress some of the leaders among the Jewish women in philanthropic and educational affairs, formed a temporary organization. Mrs. Hannah G. Soloman, who had instigated the movement, was made Chairman of a General Committee. Circular letters, sent to every Jewish community in the United States, announced a Jewish Women's Congress, to be held at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, Sept. 4, 1893. Delegates were appointed by the Chicago Committee in the principal cities to select essayists and arrange for exhibits of work from charitable and benevolent institutions, under the administration of Jewish women.

There was an enthusiastic response. In the following May a permanent organization was effected. The growth since then of the National Council of Jewish Women has been remarkable. Forty-six sections are now in operation, with a total membership of more than 3,000. The New-York section alone has an enrollment of 600 active workers. Two sections of the council are in Canada, and there is some talk of making the organization international.

Objects of the Council.

The purposes of the National Council of Jewish Women as defined in its constitution are:

"To bring about closer relations among Jewish women;

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 Wall St. NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
Our Offerings of High-grade Investment Securities Suitable for
Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors Furnished Upon Application.
Members of New-York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
Commission Orders Executed.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.
To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.
Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.
New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.
The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the insts of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.
Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.
Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.
Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, } Counsel.
HERBERT B. TURNER, }
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Spanish war fables dominated the stock market. Short interest extended. Few long stocks sold. Money on call, highest at 4 per cent., down to 3½.

⁂

Sensationalism ran riot in the stock market yesterday. Nothing was considered but Spanish war "news." Special dispatches from Washington, via Chicago, were abundant, and all were of the same scarecrow tenor.

⁂

Denials from the very highest official quarters were received, but for the time all the professional talent on the Stock Exchange was determined to believe that war was certain and Governmental refutation of the tales was considered unimportant. The fact is that the "room traders" of the Stock Exchange, after hacking away at the market for weeks, are still trying to grab profits on the short side, and, lacking helpful facts, they manufacture foolish canards daily.

⁂

The short interest in the market is in some quarters unwieldy. During the depression of the past few days a large volume of stocks—chiefly those in the low-priced list—have been bought outright and taken away from the Street by investors who do not trade to catch fractional fluctuations. There is significance in the frequent appearance on the tape of transactions in small lots—almost universally representing purchases by outside investors who are buying to hold.

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Important owners of securities are not letting them go, though it is doubtless true that influential people on the long side of the market have been disposed to see the current reaction in quotations.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Peo. & Eastern	½
Canadia Pacific	¾	St. P. & Omaha	½
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Cordage pf.	½
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Cordage 2d	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅜	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅛	Minn., & St. L.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Bay State Gas	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chicago Gas	½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	½	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	Southern Pac.	½
Consolidated Gas	⅝	Southern Ry.	½
Del., Lac. & West.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Texas Pacific	½
Dal., S. S. & At.	⅝	U. P., Den. & G.	½
Erie	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Flint & P. M.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Illinois Steel Co.	1⅜	West. Union	1¼
L. E. & West pf.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Balt. Belt 1st.	5	Nor. Pac. 3d c. t. r.	2
Can. South. 1st.	1	Nor. Pac. con. t. r.	1½
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext.		R., W. & O. con.	1
vs.	2¾	L. & S. F. con. 4s,	
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	1	c. t. r.	5
Ft.W. & D.C. 1st t. r.	1	St. P. 1st So. Minn.	1
Iowa Cent. 1st.	2	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Met. Ele. 1st.	1½	Third Av. 5s.	1¼
M., L. & W. 5s.	1	U. Pac. col. tr. notes	2
N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1½	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	1
Nor. Pac. 2d c. t. r.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Mahoning Coal 5s.	2½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Oreg. Imp. con. 5s.	1½
Int. & G., N. 3d.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
L., N. A. & C. gen.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and 5½@6 per cent. for single names four to six months to run, and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,274,461; balances, $6,170,674; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $384,818.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchanges quiet. Posted rates unchanged for sixty days at $4.82½, and ½c higher for demand at $4.86½. Actual rates were $4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.80@$4.80¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@95¼, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, closing slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅝. Declined—Erie, ⅞, to 37⅛; Erie, first preferred, ⅝, to 38¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 80⅝; New-York Central, ¼, to 99¼, and Reading, ¼, to 15¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 60¼. Illinois Central at 99¼, and Pehnsylvania at 54⅜. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110 3-16 for money, and ¼, to 110⅝ for the account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance £20,000. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 60c. Exchange on London at 25f. 23½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days sight, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,316,194 against $1,542,773 last week and $2,292,502 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,379,402 against $1,595,781 last week and $2,063,638 in the same week of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	170
American Ex.	170	Merchants'	186
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
City	500	Metropolis	425
Citizens'	125	Mount Morris	100
Columbia	175	National Union	175
Commerce	200	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	135	New-York	220
Corn Exchange	280	New-York County	610
East River	125	Ninth National	112
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	108
Fourth National	170	Republic	140
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	170
German-American	108	Second National	420
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Importers & Traders'	525	Third National	100
Irving	150	Tradesmen's	92
Manhattan	210	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	210	West Side	275
Mechanics'	190	Western National	114

There was a sale of 100 shares of Phenix at 108.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65. Sales of 20,000 ounces at 64¾@64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 750,100.67 ounces of silver bullion, against which 750 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 740 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,757,648
Imports for same period	76,863,859
Net imports	$26,106,211
Net exports to date, 1895	46,132,678
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,272
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,946

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 700 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .07, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .18, 10 Ontario Mining at $10, 100 Standard at 1.50, 500 Syndicate at .04, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .40.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 5s advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1925, registered, ½. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 112½, and $5,000 2s, registered, at 96. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	120	120¼
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120¼
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...
Currency 6s, 1897	101	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¼	...

In State bonds, $14,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¾ seller, 20 flat, and $9,000 do at 61¾@61¼ regular way.

THE VIEWS OF S. V. WHITE.

Mr. S. V. White, who is credited by Wall Street with having on hand new and important business enterprises, and who is about to leave for a flying trip to California, said yesterday in discussing the financial outlook:

"I do not see anything ahead but good times and improvement. The election was the turning point and that has been successfully passed. Its outcome brought back confidence and gave the signal for a general change in the whole business situation.

"The improvement in trade has begun, but, as yet, we have seen only a beginning. There is every evidence of its reaching to every line of business and resulting in widespread betterment. Every condition and every influence unites to bring about improvement.

"Thousands of idle men are being put to work, mills and factories are getting themselves in readiness to start anew. All this means great quantities of freight to be moved east and west and north and south. And from this will come largely increased railroad earnings, which means higher prices in Wall Street.

"In my opinion, we will see substantial advances in stocks in the next few months. With confidence again restored in the minds of investors; with a far-reaching improvement in trade, and with intrinsic values increasing, it would seem strange if we had anything but an advancing market.

"Foreign buying and investing will come all in good time. Just now money is bringing high interest rates in France, and this is one factor operating against the buying of American stocks and bonds. But even if foreign investors do keep away from our securities, there will be plenty of American money to buy stocks and to keep them in good demand. Our people are now reassured of the soundness of American securities, and, in a great measure, they are convinced of their present cheapness.

"No better instance of this confident feeling can be given than that of the recent sale of New-York City bonds. Here are bonds that no one wanted two months ago, now subscribed for many times over, and at a price that brings their interest rate down considerably. That shows the restoration of confidence and the readiness of investors to take up good securities.

"The outlook is all right. I feel confident of the general prosperity that is ahead—of improvement in all lines of American business."

AS TO A SPANISH WAR.

Although the professional talent of Wall Street in general yesterday tried to persuade itself that we are threatened with imminent hostilities with Spain over the Cuban question, no man of well balanced mental calibre gave credence to the rumors, nor looked upon them as anything more than stock jobbing inventions by the bear speculators trying to get market values down.

⁂

Gen. Horace Porter, seen by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was asked whether or not, in his opinion, holders of American securities could have any good reasons for selling out, even in the event of the hippodromed hostilities. Gen. Porter said:

"It is nonsensical even to talk of a war with Spain. Such a thing is out of the bounds of all probability. People are too apt to get frightened without any grounds for it. No matter what might result from a fracas over the Cuban question, it is absurd for any one to cry out before he is hurt.

"I do not know what investors would do if a Spanish war should materialize—it is too far away from probability to be seriously considered."

⁂

Regarding this same question, Messrs. Watson & Gibson, in a letter to customers last night, quote Edmond Théry, editor of L'Economiste Européan, and the best known statistical writer in France, as giving the following debt figures of Spain and Cuba:

"The total debt of Spain proper is 6,954,470,000 pesetas, (a peseta is worth about 19 cents in gold.) This makes the national debt proper about $1,321,260,000. The Cuban debt for which Spain is responsible is 1,755,500,000 pesetas, or $343,545,000, a total debt of $1,664,805,000. It is now proposed to float an issue of $50,000,000, nominal value, in bonds, but owing to the discount on the bonds, only about $30,000,000 would be realized. The monthly expenses of the Cuban war, and in suppressing the revolt in the Philippine Islands, are about $10,000,000 per month, so that even if this pending loan is a success, the unexpended balance will last only three or four months.

"The Rothschilds already have turned a cold shoulder on Spain. In the Summer the Spanish Government made a contingent contract with the London Rothschilds to borrow £3,502,000, or nearly $18,000,000, with a thirty years' concession on the Almaden quicksilver mines, the property of the Government, as security. The Cortes haggled over the terms, and, as Spanish military incapacity became more flagrantly illustrated, and as Spanish exterior bonds continued to fall, the Rothschilds availed themselves of their option and canceled the contract. The Spanish exterior 4 per cents. sold on Oct. 2 in the Paris Bourse at 63.65 and Oct. 30 at 57.70. That tells the story of a rapidly declining credit.

"For the last ten years the Spanish Treasury has shown a deficit annually, and in 1891 they made a forced loan of about $30,000,000 (150,000,000 pesetas) from the Bank of Spain, giving in return an extension of the bank's charter from 1904 to 1921. This shows how they have bartered away everything they had as security, and anticipated by eight years a bank franchise which a solvent nation would not think of doing.

"When all other sources of money supply gave out, the Spanish Government made demands on the Bank of Spain, which, though of private ownership, is dictated to by the public authorities. The Government now owes the bank 400,000,000 pesetas, or, say, $76,000,000, whereas its capital is only $30,000,000. In other words, Spain, in her necessities, takes money collected from Spanish commerce and applies it to military uses, spending most of it outside of the Spanish peninsula.

"What absolute nonsense it is to talk of this bankrupt fourth-rate power, baffled in its attempt to subdue 30,000 Cubans by its force of from 175,000 to 200,000 Spaniards, provoking or even permitting a war with the United States."

A GOOD TIMES SIGN.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York reports for the month of October a net gain of about 40 per cent. Here are the comparative figures:

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross	$193,626	$160,479	Inc. $33,346
Op. ex. and taxes.	104,393	96,440	Inc. 7,953
Net	$89,432	$64,039	Inc. $25,393

HOW VERY EASY IT IS.

The science of speculation in a generally rising market is to buy when prices are down and sell when they are up.—Boston Herald.

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day, in its review of the iron and coal trades:

"Pig iron production during November will increase steadily, as some furnaces have already gone into blast since Nov. 1, and others are preparing to follow.

"The period of waiting in the iron market is over, and from every direction we hear of furnaces and mills starting up, orders coming in, and preparations made for an active business. Possibly things may be a little overdone in the first rush to get into line, but there is undoubtedly a solid basis for this activity, and prosperous trade is to be expected. Everywhere stocks are low, and the improvement in demand at once starts the mills.

"The Dean Iron Mines, at Highland Falls, N. Y., have resumed work. These mines were first worked during the Revolutionary War. They were worked for more than a century with very few interruptions, but were closed down in 1894.

"There is a marked improvement in the local market. Everybody is talking business and buyers are beginning to disturb what was lately the restful quiet of agents' offices. Sales have improved, and there are plenty of inquiries for all kinds of iron. Agents generally are inclined to be firmer as to quotations than purchasers like; there will be a good deal of dickering before prices are settled. Deliveries are increasing and there is a noticeable improvement in the quantity of iron going eastward to New-England points. There is no rush yet, but matters are beginning to tend that way.

⁂

"The anthracite coal trade during the past week has not been of such a nature as to indicate the immediate realization of the hope that was general a week ago, that an improvement in the trade was to be felt as the result of the solution of the political question. One company reports having done a fair amount of business and the receipt of quite a number of inquiries; nearly all have nothing new to report, and one company says the week's trade was duller, for the time of the year, than any other week with which comparison can be made. Even the weather seems to have conspired, with other unsatisfactory conditions, to keep the trade in a sluggish condition.

"The West has had a fall of snow within the last few days of unusual severity for the time of the year, which the Eastern coal people would have been only too glad to share for the benefit of the trade here. All hope of a brisker business is deferred until cold weather sets in.

"The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade this week is perhaps not in quite as good a condition as it was a week ago. The first increase in trade noted two or three weeks ago was due to the discounting of the election by certain consumers, who did not wait for the final verdict before placing orders. This trade was slightly increased by the actual result, immediately following which other orders that had been withheld came into the market. The first rush of business due to this cause has now subsided; hence the less active condition of the market at present. The orders now coming in are for coal required merely for the regular working consumption. Regardless of this, however, there is still a fair amount of business in hand to be attended to."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day in their Weekly Review of Trade:

"No one now doubts that the brighter day is dawning, and it is the common remark that never before has business shown so great a change for the better within a single week. To the change of conditions and of spirit there has already answered a large increase in the working force and in the volume of trade. Dispatches telling of about five hundred establishments which have opened or have materially enlarged their force, though they fill many columns, give only part of the fact, for throughout the country the gain has been surprising even to the most hopeful.

"It is not mere speculation or hope which lights the fires and starts the wheels, for orders which have been accumulating for months, with the necessary replenishment of dealers' stocks now greatly reduced, would employ the whole producing force for a time, and the increase in number of hands at work means increase in purchases for consumption. Monetary anxiety and peril being removed, the business world has that confidence which is worth more in practical influence than several thousand millions of currency in circulation.

"The volume of money hoarded for months, but now seeking investment, is remarkably large. Returns of earnings are not yet satisfactory, those for election week being 15.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and 17.3 per cent. smaller than in 1892, but October returns covering $44,249,429 on half the mileage of the country are given for day, and are the best since June. Chicago east-bound tonnage for election week was smaller than last year. Since the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, the natural desire of foreign investors to share in American prosperity may balance the inclination of speculators to take small profits, which caused foreign selling of 40,000 shares this week. After specie resumption, this single force practically ruled the market and the gold movement for years.

"Many textile works have been starting or increasing force, mostly on orders booked weeks ago.

"The output of iron furnaces in blast November 1 was 124,077 tons weekly, having been increased 11,295 tons, or 10 per cent. in the latter part of October, by confidence in the future. All the markets were stronger.

"The change in the money market is striking. Instead of $2,500,000 going out to the interior, as before, $2,500,000 has come in this week; instead of 80 cents discount, New-York exchange at Chicago is at 70 cents premium; instead of merchants and manufacturers vainly hunting lenders, banks are hunting for more commercial paper."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"The volume of business improves slowly in nearly all lines. The most active demand is among jobbers in dry goods, clothing, millinery, shoes, leather, and hardware, and in leading industrial lines, nearly 200 mills, factories, and foundries having started up this week, one-half of them in iron, steel, machinery, tools, carriages, lumber, glass, woolen, and cotton goods lines. About 130 other industrial establishments have increased working forces or working hours, or both, among them nineteen iron and steel establishments, ten glass works, and four factories, each making lamps, clocks, woolen goods, and cotton. A partial record of the number of men given employment in industrial lines since Nov. 6 shows an aggregate of nearly 30,000.

"Demand for iron and steel has not increased after the activity of a week ago, but prices are firm—in some instances advanced—and the trade continue confident of a large business during the coming year. Cotton and cotton goods continue firm and unchanged in price; print cloths have an upward tendency. Wool is higher on more active demand, but manufacturers are not supplying in excess of wants. Other advances in prices are for leather, shoes, white pine lumber, petroleum, lard, sugar, and for wheat, corn, and oats. The strength of the statistical position of wheat is as marked as heretofore, and renewed inquiries are received from Australia. The conspicuous decreases in price are those for coffee, pork, and turpentine. Western jobbers report an increase in mail orders, and that between seasons in some lines alone prevents improvement in demand from jobbing being general. Mercantile collections throughout Central Western and Southern States are easier, but complaints are still heard from the West.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal amount to 4,894,515 bushels this week, the heaviest week's total since the second week of September, 1893. This is an increase of about 1,200,000 bushels over last week, of more than 1,300,000 bushels over the corresponding week one year ago, more than 1,700,000 bushels as compared with the like week in 1894, a gain of about 2,000,000 bushels as compared with the corresponding week of 1893, and of more than 700,000 bushels as contrasted with the like week in 1892. Exports of Indian corn have also increased heavily, amounting to 3,782,000 bushels this week, compared with 2,247,000 bushels last week, 1,921,000 bushels in the like week last year, and very much smaller totals in corresponding periods in three preceding years."

WALL STREET TALK.

Standard Oil mines book orders for 500,000 tons of Minnesota ore, giving new employment to thousands of men.

⁂

Lake freights at Chicago in such demand that they increase 40 per cent.

⁂

Chicago and St. Louis railroads have booked with one Illinois car builder orders for $500,000 worth of new equipment.

⁂

Hocking Valley pay roll doubled at Toledo by employing new men required to handle pressing business.

⁂

General Electric Company extends its Schenectady plant to employ 5,000 additional hands.

⁂

Standard Oil to double the capacity of important refineries.

⁂

Pig iron demand increasing, price rising, one Pennsylvania manufacturer reporting that orders on his books election day for 800 tons extend now to 8,000 tons.

⁂

Studebaker Manufacturing Company of Indiana trebles its stock to extend business to meet trade demands.

⁂

All "outside securities" advancing.

⁂

Orders booked by the United States Rubber Company far ahead.

⁂

Bank clearings for the week increase 20 per cent.

⁂

Railway earnings are changing from the rule of bad decreases.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	...
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.	106	109
American Bank Note	41	...
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	37	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	...
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	...
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	78
Celluloid Company	59	62
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	...
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s.	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s.	110½	...
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	...	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	45	...
Coney Island Racing stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	...	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	...
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	95	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	...
Continental Trust	168	173
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	...
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	168	...
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.	111½	...
‡D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	...	212
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	...
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	95	...
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	58	...
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	...
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	64
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	92
Hide & Leather National Bank	...	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	...
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	23	...
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s.	100½	49
Hoboken Ferry stock	46	...
‡Hoboken Ferry Company 5s.	91	...
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	...
Importers & Traders' National Bank.	525	135
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	105
Indianapolis Gas 1st.	102½	...
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	73	...
International Ocean Telegraph	103	5
Iron Steamboat	3	65
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	40
Journeay & Burnham	...	93
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	4
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	45½
Kings County Traction	42½	182
Knickerbocker Trust Company	...	...
Lafayette Gas stock	83	...
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	84	103
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	25
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s.	...	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	...
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	74	105½
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	...
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s.	100	14
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9½	...
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	08	...
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	160
Manhattan Trust Company	145	200
Mechanics' National Bank	180	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	...
Mercantile Trust Company	405	...
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	107	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	16
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	13	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	58	94
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	87	250
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	235	135
National Citizens' Bank	125	208
National Bank of Commerce	200	100
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	80
National Wall Paper stock	...	2
‡New-Orleans Facific l. g. stubs	¾	5
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	43½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	...
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	96	120
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	114
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	...
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	...
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	...
New-York Air Brake Company	12	103
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	1045
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	...
New-York Security & Trust	285	10
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	110
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	...
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.	101	...
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	205
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	70
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	335
Pennsylvania Coal	328	15
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	12½	128
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock.	118	90½
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87½	...
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	05	...
Real Estate Trust Company	165	170
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st.	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	82	...
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	176
Second Avenue Railroad stock	168	...
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	105	...
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	...
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	62
*St. Paul Gas stock	59	84½
Standard Gas	82½	110
Standard Gas pf.	107	...
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	256
Standard Oil Trust	254	113
‡Steinway Railway 6s.	110	50
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	25	...
Texas & Pacific Co

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Parks Loan," for two million dollars ($2,000,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000), each, or multiples thereof, dated July 1, 1896, due Jan. 1, 1936, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, from July 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Parks Loan" is authorized by Chapter 407 of the Acts of 1893, Chapters 483 and 509 of the Acts of 1894, Chapter 305 of the Acts of 1895, and Chapter 466 of the Acts of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "State House Construction Loan," for six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($625,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated Oct. 1, 1896, due April 1, 1916, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, from Oct. 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "State House Construction Loan" is authorized by Chapter 394 of 1889, Chapter 490 of 1895, Chapters 531 and 545 of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan," for two million dollars ($2,000,000), will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of ($1,000) each, dated July 1, 1895, payable July 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, from July 1, 1896, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the Acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$600,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "State Highway Loan," for six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated July 1, 1896, due July 1, 1936, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, from July 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "State Highway Loan" is authorized by Chapter 349 of 1888, Chapter 300 of 1889, Chapter 438 of 1892, Chapter 532 of 1894, and Chapter 549 of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "State House Loan of 1901," for five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated October 1, 1896, due April 1, 1920, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, from October 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "State House Loan of 1901 is authorized by Chapter 349 of 1888, Chapter 300 of 1889, Chapter 438 of 1892, Chapter 532 of 1894, and Chapter 549 of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$625,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Loan for the Abolition of Grade Crossings," for two million dollars ($2,000,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, dated May 1, 1896, payable Nov. 1, 1923, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1896, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston. The "Loan for the Abolition of Grade Crossings" is authorized by Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1890, Chapter 433 of the Acts of 1892, and Chapter 439 of the Acts of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Parks Loan, Series Two," for five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated July 1, 1896, due April 1, 1936, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, from July 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Parks Loan, Series Two," is authorized by Chapter 288 of the Acts of 1894 and Chapter 472 of the Acts of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, November 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 1, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon,) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for gun emplacements on Tybee Island, Ga., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, city time, November 16, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. O. M. CARTER, Capt. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON-Kanawha, W. Va., Nov. 11, 1896.—Proposals for iron work for lock gates on Great Kanawha River will be received until DEC. 1, 1896, 2:30 P. M., Standard Eastern Time, and then opened. Information furnished by Addison M. Scott at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The transactions today were very light and the changes in prices were very small. In the speculative stocks, like Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit, and the cables, the variations in prices were less than 1 per cent. Prices closed on an average about ½ to 1 per cent. lower, with the exception of the International Packing securities, which were in good demand at an advance of a point. Nearly all trades made to-day were for the investment account, and the inquiries for the better class of bonds continue to be the feature. The markeet as a whole has a strong undertone.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices in Chicago as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	39½	40½	39½	39¾
C. & C. Canal & Dock	67½	69	67½	69
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15½	16½	15½	16½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	39	40½	39	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	38½	40	38½	40
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	50	51	50	51
Chi. City Railway	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Chicago Telephone	237	240	237	240
Diamond M. of Ill.	160	170	160	170
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	135	137½	135	137½
Metropolitan Elevated	22	22½	22	22½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	15	15½	15	15½
New-York Biscuit	38½	39¾	38½	39½
North C. St. R. R.	60½	61½	60½	61½
S. W. Stable Car Line	225	228	225	228
S. W. S. R. Car Line pf.	16	17	16	17
West Chi. St. R. R.	62	62½	58	62½
	94½	95½	94½	95½

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s. 98	99	98	98	99
1st 5s				
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61½	65	61½	65
ext. 5s				
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102	..	..	100
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	74	..	102	102½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s.	64	..	76	..
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	99	..	66	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100¼	..	99¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100	..	101	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	97¾	..	100½	..
			98¼	..

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 554, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 555, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1896. For particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 13, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
57¼	57¾	785	American Cot. Oil pf.	58⅞	59	57¾	57¾	— ½
12⅝	13	31,470	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¾	14	12½	12¾	— ⅝
30½	30½	7,380	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	28¾	30½	— 1⅝
119⅝	119¾	63,480	American Sugar Refs.	122	122	119	119⅝	— 2⅛
89½	91	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.					
83	83¼	4,775	American Tobacco	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	
101¼	103½	630	American Tobacco pf.	83½	83⅞	83	83⅛	— ⅜
24½	25	100	Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	25	— 3
15⅞	16	5,065	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	16½	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
26⅛	26¼	4,940	Atlantic & Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	26¼	— ¼
17	18	720	Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17	17	— ½
13¾	14½	4,090	Bay State Gas	14¾	14¾	13¾	14¼	— ½
21¾	23	150	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	22	22	21½	22	— 1⅛
95	96	245	Brooklyn Union Gas	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
40½	50½	100	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	— ½
58	59½	100	Canadian Pacific	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
17¾	18	2,067	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¾
82⅜	82¼	18,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83¼	83¼	81⅞	82⅜	— ⅜
77¾	78	9,235	Chicago Gas	78½	78⅝	77¼	77⅞	— ⅜
77⅝	77¾	22,470	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78⅝	78⅝	77¼	77⅞	— ⅜
129	130	95	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129½	129⅞	129¼	129½	— ½
105¼	105½	1,370	Chicago & Northw.	106	106¼	105½	106½	— ⅜
148	150	10	Chicago & Northw. pf.	150	150	150	150	— ½
72⅝	73	10,092	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	74	74	72	72⅝	
32	32½	1,710	C., C. C. & St. Louis	33¼	33¼	32	32¼	— ¾
84½	85½	20	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¾
1½	2¼	800	Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	2	2¼	2	2	
26⅝	27	1,365	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅞	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¾
18¾	19	3,520	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	20⅜	20⅜	19	20⅜	— ¾
162½	163	2,170	Consolidated Gas Co.	163⅞	164	163	163	—1
127½	128	60	Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ¾
158	160	150	Del., Lack. & Western	158	158	158	158	—2½
45	45½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ⅝
9	9½	500	Des Moines & Ft. D.	9	9	9	9¼	+ ¼
5	5½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	5	5	5	5	— ⅝
100	102	320	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	100½	100	100½	
16⅝	16⅞	325	Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
36¾	38	50	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37¾	37	37	
22	23	300	Erie 2d pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅝
13½	14	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	— ¾
33⅞	34	4,710	General Electric	34	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
95½	96½	10	Illinois Central	96½	96½	96	96	— ⅝
55¼	57	400	Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	57½	55⅞	55⅝	—1⅜
8¾	9¼	50	Iowa Central Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28¾	29	2,250	Laclede Gas.	28	29¼	27½	27½	+1
19	19¼	100	Lake Erie & Western.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
72	73	425	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾	— ½
152	153	117	Lake Shore	152	152	152	152	—1
51⅞	51⅞	7,935	Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	52⅜	51	51⅝	— ⅝
1⅛	1⅜	175	L., N. A. & Chicago	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	3½	25	L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	3	3	3	3	
99½	100	4,364	Manhattan Con.	101¾	102	99¼	99¾	— ⅛
108		1,000	Metropolitan Traction.	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	—1⅜
		25	Michigan Central	98	96	96	96	
19½	21	100	Minn. & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	
76½	78½	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	
47	50	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	
14¼	14¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14½	14½	14	14	
29½	30	2,912	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	
24⅜	24⅞	2,405	Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	24½	24½	
22½	24	112	Mobile & Ohio	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
163	167	34	Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	
26⅞	27	975	National Lead Co.	27½	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
87	92	200	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	90¾	90¾	
807		110	National Starch	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	
		120	National Starch 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	
		475	National Starch 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	
		20	New-York Central	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
		25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	183¾	183¾	181¾	181¾	
		620	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	
		1,590	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11½	11½	11½	11½	
		110	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
		1,100	N. W. pf., all in. pd.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
		3,235	North American	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		11,125	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		7,135	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
		3,090	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	27⅞	28	26½	26¾	
		100	Ontario & Western	35	35½	34⅞	35¼	
		1,930	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	16½	16⅝	16	16	
		100	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	
		16,220	Peoria & Eastern	25	25¼	24	24	
			P. & R., all in. pd.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
		100	P. C. C. & St. Louis.	31⅛	31⅛	30¼	30¼	
		130	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
		100	St. Louis Southwestern	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
		680	St. Louis Southw. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		230	St. P., Minn. & Man.	12	12	11½	11½	
		10	St. Paul & Omaha	111	111	111	111	
		100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	
		320	Southern Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	
		1,580	Southern Railway	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
		6,880	Southern Railway pf.	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
		5,410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32¾	32½	31¾	32	
		3,125	Texas Pacific	31⅝	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
		4,555	Union Pacific	11⅝	11½	10⅝	11⅛	
		425	U. P., Denver & Gulf	11⅝	11½	10⅞	11⅛	
		13,345	United States Cordage	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	
		3,200	U. S. Cordage pf.	6¾	7⅜	6¾	6¾	
		3,745	U. S. Cordage gtd.	13	14⅜	13	13½	
		1,525	United States Leather.	25¾	28	25¼	26¼	
		2,755	U. S. Leather pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	
		1,510	United States Rubber.	68	68¼	67	67	
		736	U. S. Rubber pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	
		835	Wabash	82	82	80½	81	
		996	Wabash pf.	7¾	7⅞	7½	7¾	
		50	Wells-Fargo Express.	18½	18½	17¾	18	
		5,292	Western Union Tel.	97	97	97	97	
		8,682	Wheeling & L. E.	89¾	89¾	87¾	88	
		200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9	9¼	8¾	8¾	
Sales		343,756		34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜

Silver.

64¾	65	20,000	Bullion certificates	64¾	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	+ ¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	150	155	Erie T. & T.	62½	63	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	45½	..	2d pf.	20	30½
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	F. P. & P. M. pf.	34	40	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Am Coal	111	125	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	125	Nor. & West., all		
Am. C. Oil.	16¾	17	Homestake	34½	..	In. paid.	12¼	13
Am. Express	112	114	Iowa Cent. pf.	31	32½	Ohio South., t. r.	9	10
Ann Arbor	10½	12½	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Ont. Mining.	2	10
Am. Sugar R. pf.	102	103¼	Kan. & Mich.	6½	9	Oregon Imp., t. r.	3	4
At. & Pac.	⅝	1	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Oregon S. L. & U.		
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	K. & D. M. pf.	14	17	N., all in. paid.	16½	17½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Keokuk & W.	30	45	Penn. Coal.	320	340
Brunswick Co.	1¼	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	75	80	Peo., D. & E.	3	3⅝
Buff., R. & P.	11	22	Long Island.	64	68	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	65	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	P. F. W. & C.	50	55
Chicago G. W.	4½	6	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Quicksilver	2	..
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	Man. Beach.	5	10	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Rens. & Sar.	151	186
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	50	Mexican Central.	8½	10	Rome, W. & O.	113	125
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅝	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	Minn. Iron.	63	68	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	..	Nat. Lin. Oil.	16	18	Third Avenue.	164	168
Consol. Coal.	34	37	New Cent. Coal.	7	9	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Den. & R. G.	12¾	13¾	N. J. Central.	106½	107½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
D. M. & F. D. pf.	51	58	New-England	..	45½	U. S. Express.	45	48
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80	West. Union Beef.	7¼	9

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,450	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝
160	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32¾	32¾	29¾	30⅞
25,020	Am. Sug. Ref.	122¼	122¼	119	119⅝
610	A., Top. & S. F.	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
2,680	Chicago Gas.	78⅜	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞
3,320	Chi., R. I. & Pa.	78⅞	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8,820	C., B. & Q.	83⅜	83⅝	81¾	82⅝
14,900	C., M. & St. P.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅛	77⅜
100	Gen. Electric	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅞
1,510	Louis. & Nash.	52¼	52½	50¾	51⅝
270	Manhattan	101¼	101¾	100	100
120	Mo. Pacific	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝
100	N. Y. C. & W.	16¼	16¼	16	16
740	Nor. Pacific	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
300	Nor. Pac. pf.	27⅞	27¾	26½	26¾
4,790	Phil. & Reading.	31	31	30¼	30¼
20	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
75	S. W. of Ga.	96½	97	96½	96½
130	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
120	Texas Pac.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝
560	Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	10⅝	11
1,510	U. S. Cordage.	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7
100	U. S. Cord. pf.	13	13	13	13
10	U. S. Cord. gtd.	25½	25½	25½	25½
100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Wheel. & L. E.	9¼	9¼	9	9
440	West. Union	89⅜	89⅝	88⅛	88¼
72,055					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Sp. Mfg 6s.	77½	78	77½	78
6,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	80	80¼	80	80¼
8,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
8,000	Nor. Pac. 5s.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	24	24	23¾	23¾
$42,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.41	.43
Best & Belcher	.78	.85
Bodie Consolidated	.54	.59
Bulwer	.40	.42
Chollar	1.75	*1.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.65
Crown Point	.32	*.46
Gould & Curry	.58	*.60
Hale & Norcross	.08	1.15
Mexican	1.15	.59
Ophir	.57	1.20
Potosi	1.20	.73
Savage	.74	.58
Sierra Nevada	.57	.50
Union Consolidated	.59	.60
Utah	.49	.50
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08
*Asked.	.40	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 13.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.07¾	.07¾
Anaconda	1.33	1.33
Blue Bell	.48	.48
Consolidated	.09	.09
Elkton	.17½	.17½
Gibson	1.72½	1.78
Golden Fleece	.55½	.52
Isabella	1.00	1.00
Jefferson	.43	.42½
Rosa	.12	.12
Pharmacist	.13	.15½
Portland	.18½	.10
Union	1.88	1.39
Work	.33½	.33½
	.09	.09

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The local market opened steady, but soon sympathized with the weakness in New-York and closed at fractional concessions throughout the list. It is conceded on all sides that the market will eventually be materially better for haying had the reaction that is now in progress. The demand for local securities continues fairly good, and the concession in prices is brought about chiefly through sales for the account of room traders, assisted by some realizing through commission houses. There was heavy buying of Reading, which came apparently from sources likely to have good information, and it was one of the steadiest on the list. The following stocks closed ½ per cent. lower: Philadelphia Traction, Metropolitan, Storage common, Heat common, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Navigation. Other declines extended to 1 point in Welsbach Light and in Welsbach Commercial preferred, and ¾ in Storage preferred. Money is obtained on mixed collaterals at 6 per cent., with a tendency toward a 5 to 5½ per cent. rate in the near future. The close was steady at the decline.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
Cambria	45	46	45⅞	46
Choctaw	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
Con. Trac. stock	22	22	21	22
Electric Storage	30	30½	30¼	30¾
Electric Storage pf.	32½	33	33¼	33½
Electro-Pneumatic				½
Hestonville	50	52	51½	
Hestonville pf.	60		60	
Hunt. & B. T.	24	26	23¼	
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	50		49¾	50
Indianapolis		19		20
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21½	22
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43¾	44	45
Lehigh Valley	33⅛	33½	33¼	34
Metropolitan Traction	108	108½	108⅝	108⅞
Northern Central	67		67	
Northern Pacific	16¾	16⅞	16½

CITY'S AQUARIUM TO OPEN

WITHIN A MONTH THE PUBLIC MAY SEE THE EXHIBIT.

There Are Ninety Varieties of Fish and an Excellent Selection of Sea Plants in the Collection.

The aquarium in the old Castle Garden Building is to be opened within thirty days. A similar announcement has been made several times, but Park Commissioners Stiles and Ely, who have taken much interest in the aquarium plans, now feel that everything will be ready in at least a month.

The delays in opening the aquarium have been caused by various reasons. The trouble with the aquarium has been mismanagement, according to those who have had charge of it. The plans of the first Superintendent failed. When water was forced into the tanks, they were proved not strong enough, and the fronts burst out. Matters dragged along for days, until finally a new Park Commission sent for Dr. Tarleton H. Bean and placed him in charge of the aquarium. Mr. Bean found it necessary to reconstruct the interior of the aquarium, and put in new tanks. This work is now nearly completed, and there is no reason why the aquarium should not be soon opened.

Ninety Varieties.

If the gallery tanks are not all completed it has been decided to open the ground floor anyway. There are enough specimens now in the Garden to make an excellent exhibit, and those who have taken an interest in the movement are satisfied that further delay in opening the doors to the public is unnecessary. There are ninety varieties of fish or sea animals now in the aquarium, and the facilities are such that all live fish sent to the old Castle Garden can be taken care of.

Besides the fish an excellent selection of sea plants has been provided. It is proposed to increase this collection as fast as possible. Indeed, the plans for the aquarium provide for a complete exhibit of the fish of the Eastern coast and the lakes, as well as turtles and shell fish of all kinds. Eugene G. Blackford, in talking about the aquarium, said yesterday that at once the exhibit would equal the aquariums of the cities in Europe which he had visited. Mr. Blackford has sent a letter to Captains of fishing vessels which come into Fulton Market asking for their aid in collecting specimens. There are sixty-four of these boats, and just now they are starting out for the Fall codfish. The letter reads:

"The New-York Aquarium at Castle Garden will open in a short time. They are now ready to take care of specimens of live salt-water fish of all kinds, and they desire very much to have the assistance of all of the Captains who bring live fish to Fulton Market Slip.

"They want to obtain specimens of every kind of living fish that can be brought in here alive in the wells of the fishing smacks. In order to facilitate the matter, I have agreed with the aquarium people that on the arrival of any fishing smack having specimens of fish to at once make arrangements to receive them from you, either by putting them in cars in Fulton Market Slip, or, in case of small specimens, the sending of cans and taking the fish away as soon as you arrive. I will pay a reasonable price for such specimens. They particularly desire as large a live shark as is possible to obtain.

"May I ask of you the favor that you specially interest yourself in this matter and help to make the New-York Aquarium the finest collection of live fish in the world?"

The Captains of the fishing vessels, when using trawls or handlines for the codfish, often secure queer specimens of marine life and gather in other fish. As each vessel is furnished with tanks and facilities for keeping the fish alive, there will be no trouble in adding greatly to the exhibit at the aquarium by the crews of the smacks.

Shark Is Wanted.

As mentioned in the letter, a big shark is wanted. Often on codfish banks a wolf-fish is picked up. The wolf-fish is an ugly-looking inhabitant of the sea, and is rarely shown in aquariums. It is proposed to secure a live white whale for the aquarium as soon as possible. There have been several white whales shown in New-York. When Frederick Mather, who has now charge of the fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, was connected with the old aquarium at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway several white whales were obtained. One was sent to London, but died after three days. There was such a rush to see the animal, however, that in the three days the whale paid all expenses twice over.

Sunapee Lake Trout.

There is already in a tank at the aquarium a school of codfish, brought in by a fishing boat. They were caught in Gravesend Bay, and weigh about three pounds apiece. Another exhibit that will prove interesting to trout fishermen is a collection of Sunapee Lake trout and land-locked salmon. They arrived yesterday from State Fish Culturist Cheney of New-Hampshire. These are the first live Sunapee Lake trout ever brought to this city.

A brown trout that weighs eight pounds is also at the aquarium. The fish came from Cold Spring Harbor, and was seen at the Fulton Market trout exhibition two years ago. The fish has grown remarkably fast.

It was two years ago that a striped bass was put in a tank in the garden. Confinement, however, has agreed with the fish. When first put in his tank he weighed about two pounds. He will tip the scales at over five pounds now.

Eugene G. Blackford, who has been much interested in the aquarium and who in a talk with Controller Myers first suggested the idea of making over Castle Garden into a building for the display of live fish, representing the sea and lake supply of the country, said yesterday that the bass had become acclimated, so to speak, and would probably thrive and grow fat as he grew old, even though in limited quarters.

LEGATION PROPERTY EXEMPT.

Not Subject to Taxes for Washington Street Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Under a decision of the Attorney for the District of Columbia, the property of foreign Governments held for legation purposes will not hereafter be liable for special taxes levied on account of street or other improvements.

The question was raised recently by the head of a legation, to whom a bill was sent for a sidewalk laid in front of the premises. He returned it to the Commissioners of the District through the Secretary of State, and they referred it to Attorney Thomas. Mr. Thomas says the property held by foreign Governments is classed as public property and by implication is exempt, not only from general taxes, but from assessments for improvements.

This ruling affects the property occupied by the British and German Embassies, and the Austro-Hungarian, Corean, Japanese, and Mexican Legations. It is all situated in the fashionable residence portion of the city, and has a total value of nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000.

Could Not Identify His Assailants.

Boys built a bonfire in front of John Baker's house, 340 East Forty-fifth Street, election night. Baker drove the boys away, but not until they had stoned him and had injured his leg with a piece of an iron fence. His physician fears that he may die from blood poisoning, and yesterday the boys who are said to have injured Baker, Louis Placek of 835 Second Avenue, William Menger of 319 East Forty-fifth Street, and George Hoffman of 331 East Forty-sixth Street, were arrested. They were subsequently discharged, as Baker could not identify them.

For Calling a Minister Names.

The Rev. Thomas P. Faust of the Presbyterian Hebrew Christian Mission, in Forsyth Street, had Israel Wolf of 117 Forsyth Street arrested and fined yesterday for calling him vile names in the street. The Rev. Mr. Faust had complained of women tenants in Wolf's house, and Wolf was angry because Magistrate Crane had told him to get rid of his tenants.

TRAINING FOR NAVAL CADETS.

Question of Athletics and the Kind of Ship Both Involved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Superintendent of the Naval Academy in his annual report says: "The department has been forced to remove the Bancroft from the Naval Academy through exigencies of service, and, in my opinion, she will make a much better cruiser for station duty than a cadet practice steamship. Engineering practice can be as well taught with one engine as with two. The Bancroft could not well berth more than thirty cadets, whereas one of the gunboat class now building will accommodate 75 or 100 cadets in addition to the crew."

The Superintendent, Capt. Cooper, urges that practice on sailing vessels is preferable to that on steamships for cadets, and says it is entirely useless to argue that sufficiently good seamen can be made on board steamships or auxiliary steamships, for there is an education of the nerves and brain and the habit of command, which can only be inculcated in the same school which has reared the greatest naval commanders the world has seen, and that school has been the sailing ship. He cannot urge too strongly his former recommendation that Congress authorize the building of two moderate-sized composite sailing vessels, which should be supplemented by two small brigs for stationary work. Everything within reason should be done to encourage a love for the water, where, as he thinks, the disposition has been to turn too much to the athletics of the field in competition with secular colleges. "During the past year," he says, "a properly equipped boathouse for the cadets has been built, two eight-oar shells of the latest type have been bought, and four catboats are now building, with others to be added. It is hoped that with the proper facilities at hand there may be a lesser tendency for football and baseball, which, although beneficial in their way, should not be the prominent sport for young sailors. And in the same line of thought it is presumed that with two full-rigged brigs which can be handled in these narrow waters, there may be additional means to gain those accomplishments which should be pre-eminent."

This reiteration of the effort to give cadets practice only in sailing ships which was so unceremoniously disregarded by the last Congress, is expected to give rise to much opposition in the service, as all the modern ships are without sails, and masts are only used for signal purposes.

UNIVERSALIST WOMEN MEET.

They Discuss the Possibilities of Their Alliance.

The Universalist Women's Alliance of the metropolitan district met yesterday morning at the Church of Eternal Hope, West Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The meeting, which was the first since the alliance's organization last May, was presided over by Mrs. Jane Peirce, who spoke on the topic of the morning, "The Possibilities of the Alliance." Other speakers were Mrs. Edwin C. Bolles, President of the society, and the Rev. Alice Wright. A general discussion by the members of the alliance, followed by a luncheon, closed the meeting.

The next meeting will be held at the Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M., when the subject of the meeting will be "The Education of Children in the Church, Home, and School." Mrs. W. S. Townsend will preside. The officers of the society are Mrs. Edwin C. Bolles, President; Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, First Vice President; the Rev. Alice Wright, Second Vice President; Mrs. Elizabeth White, Third Vice President; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Seth R. Abrams; Mrs. Charles Vail, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. W. S. Townsend, Treasurer.

The alliance is composed of women delegates from eleven Universalist churches in the district. Their organization in form closely resembles the Unitarian Women's Missionary Society of New-York. Its objects are the diffusing of Universalism and creating interest in philanthropy.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

Comes with a Well-Developed Squall—Fall in Temperature.

A well-developed squall passed over the city at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It brought with it some rain, a little snow for up town the first of the season, a forty-mile wind, a Summer-like picture of black clouds, and passed away in a short time, leaving some water to lay its tracks and a steadily falling temperature.

The squall came out of the west, and announced its coming by throwing the city into premature darkness. Then it began to blow, and the bay and rivers were kicked up into a whitecapped sea. Fine rain first, beaten against windowpanes, gave place to a downpour, but it lasted only five or ten minutes. Up town, the steady drops were mingled with white flakes, and there were a few minutes during which the snow fell without liquid accompaniment.

When it was over, the temperature, which had registered 48 degrees at 2 o'clock, had fallen considerably. It continued to fall, and at 11 P. M. the mercury indicated 35 degrees. The wind hauled to the northwest during the evening, and blew at a rate of twenty-four miles an hour.

Snow fell all over the lake region yesterday. The temperature in the West ranged from 25 degrees to 35 degrees.

Brooklyn Church Dedication.

A long programme has been prepared for the dedication services of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn, which will take place to-morrow. The morning services will begin at 10 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John A. Singmaster of Allentown, Penn. The afternoon services will begin at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the pastor and visiting clergymen. Then will follow the consecration and the presentation of the building by the President of the Board of Trustees. Services will also be held in the evening.

Chicago School Building Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Chicago English High and Manual Training School, 165 West Monroe Street, one of the largest public institutions in the city, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The fire was supposed to have been extinguished, but it smouldered and broke out this morning in the Board of Education warehouse, causing the explosion of several barrels of oil. No one was hurt. The total loss, including $35,000 worth of machinery, is estimated at $60,000.

To Play the Yale Team.

Manager Moss of the New-Jersey Football team has arranged to play Yale University to-day at New-Haven. The New-Jersey players are delighted at this chance of playing the collegians, and they will put up a stiff game. The line up will be as follows:

N. J. A. C.	Position.	Yale.
Petz or A. Murphy	Right end	Hazen
Murphy or Fyfe	Right tackle	Alport, Murphy
Crichton or Milne	Right guard	Chadwick
Moore or Cole	Centre	McFarland
W. Moore	Left guard	Murray
Couch	Left tackle	Rodgers
Masterson (Capt.)	Left end	Bass
Acken or Moss	Quarter back	Pinks
Barclay	Left half back	Connor
Whyte or Davis	Right half back	Mills, Gilmore
Ward	Full back	Chauncey

Union and League May Unite.

Steps will be taken at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, in this city Monday, to form an alliance with the League of American Wheelmen. Chairman Gideon of the League's Racing Board has been invited to be present, and has accepted. It is considered likely that the alliance will be formed. The union has long sought the favor of the League, and there seems to be every ground for encouraging the arrangement.

Amateur Boxing Bouts.

The final bouts in a joint tournament of the Bohemian Sporting Club and the Pastime Athletic Club will be decided at the clubhouse, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to-night. This tournament, the first of the season, has brought out aspiring amateurs. The price of seats is 50 cents and $1.

ARGUMENT FOR FREE TRADE

INGENIOUS PLEA OF A JAPANESE LEGISLATOR.

He Quotes the Aphorism of Admiral Perry Against Those Who Would Close American Ports to Japanese Goods.

Shimada Saburo, Vice President of the Lower Diet of Japan, has written an interesting article for the English edition of Ko-Kumin-No-Torno. In it he makes the following observations:

"'Twas forty years ago that Japan, standing alone on the seas of the far East, secluded from all the outside world in the fashion of her ancestors, enjoyed tranquillity and was contented with her own limited products for two and a half centuries. She menaced no one, she sought no one's possessions. No interference was ever forced upon her by other nations, nor did she ever annoy them.

"Who was it that knocked at the gate of this celestial region, startling these noncovetous Utopian islanders, and enticed them into the world of woe, where they came to learn of cupidity and taste affliction in running the race after fame with other nations? The chaperon was no other than the people of the United States, who boast of their great Republic, east of our empire beyond the Pacific.

"Being satisfied with its own, the nation of Japan did not at first seek for the world; so Japan declined to trade with America. Japan did not desire to scrape acquaintance with other nations; therefore she refused to have intercourse with America.

Americans Urged Intercourse.

"The Americans, however, did not heed our expressed desires. They solicited trade. They urged international communication, saying, 'To maintain convenient relations between those who have and those who have not, is the way of Providence; to maintain communication between the races is the will of God.' They went a step further. They came to proclaim that they would consider the nation as heathen unless we should accept their advice, and that they would even appeal to arms and armed warships in order to carry out the divine will.

"There were some in the country who acknowledged the reasonableness of such arguments, and their suggestions as worthy to be followed; and thus the ports were opened; strangers were welcomed, and the nations came to have tradal connection with Japan. Sacrificing their Nirvanalike peace, Japan cast herself into the tumult of the world, and after passing through many hardships has gradually attained the position of to-day.

"Those who allured us, announcing the 'divine will' at the time when we were averse to foreign intercourse, were not only the Americans. The British did so, and the French, and so did the Germans. Their advice we followed, and we satisfied them. Strange! How is it that the nations of the West have lately pronounced opinions contrary to their former utterances? And, strangest of all, are the Americans, who principally enticed us into having international communication.

Trade Is Growing Rapidly.

"The intercourse between Japan and America is growing daily closer. Their vessels constanly visit each other. Their trade yearly becomes more prosperous. Exports and imports are increasing steadily. It is the natural consequence of such communication that some of our people should enter America and freely labor there and receive due recompense for their toil. It is based upon a free bargain between the employer and the employe, and no reasonable man can object to such an arrangement. But now there is a motion in America to interrupt this, alleging that cheap labor must not enter into America, and some are even planning to establish a law to tax every Japanese who shall land on American soil.

"That Japanese commodities should enter into America is like American products being brought over into Japan. It is one consequence of intercommunication; it is not selling compulsorily articles to those who dislike them. Therefore there is no reason why a nation should seek to stop this or a people to interrupt it. But in America there is a movement to interrupt this process.

American Aphorism Turned.

"It is not only ignorant people that are thus agitated, but great speakers and politicians are alike disturbed by the idea of Japanese manufactures entering America at cheap rates. They think of this as injuring their industries and they are desirous of keeping out Japanese imports by putting an impassable wall about their ports. What an excitement! How narrow their ideas! Is not America proud of her prosperity in commerce and industry? 'To use cheap articles is profitable for the users, and to establish communication between those who have and those who have not is the will of Heaven'—are the words once uttered to us by the Americans. We are now doing no more than acting on this principle.

"As the lands differ, so also the products. There are things which Americans may well call their specialties. There are also things by which Japan may well develop her nationality. Japan has, of late years, very largely put manufactures to her own uses. The imports during the first eight months of this year exceeded the exports by 25,000,000 yen. The total sum of both imports and exports of the last year amounts to over 200,000,000 yen, and there is no reason why American products alone should be excluded from our marts.

"In reality, however, in the list of the foreign products imported into Japan, Great Britain ranks first, while America comes far down the list. Our products and manufactures are sent in great quantities to America, while only few of hers come to us. That is one cause, I fancy, of Americans' repeated expression of discontent with their trade with our land. But it is America's own fault, and we are not concerned.

American Goods Are Dear.

"The distance between the United States and Japan is far less than that between Great Britain and Japan, the former being located on the opposite side of the Pacific Ocean. The cheapness of transportation and the raptdity of navigation between Japan and America are not to be compared with those between Japan and Great Britain, transportation to the latter taking much time and being very expensive.

"There are the same chances for American products to enter Japan as for ours to go over to the United States. In fact, however, American manufactures are less imported by us, and that is because American articles are dear in price. In the region of economy there is no bias of nations. A thing cheap in price finds its way without wings into a far-off country. If American manufactures should become like those of Great Britain in price and quality, Americans would see their products come over to Japan in greatly increased ratio.

"We have lately heard that some Americans have made exaggerated reports of the development of Japanese industry, and, fearing our cheap labor, have said that intercourse with 'Mongolians' is unprofitable for Americans.

"These must be the utterances of lunatics; we can give no heed to such statements. But is it not a great shame for such lunatics to be produced in the great Republic?

"Before God every man is equal. So west or east of the oceans, and in ancient or modern times, there should be no difference of rank in the human race. Acting on this truth, did the Americans release their slaves. This is certainly an admirable fact in the golden age of their history. But now they speak arbitrarily of the diversity of races; they interrupt the freedom of labor, and they try to interfere with the free interchange of products.

"We, the Japanese people, would quote to the Americans those words to which we listened when Commodore Perry and Ambassador Harris came here forty years ago. 'To maintain convenient relations between those who have and those who have not is the way of Providence; and to maintain communication between the races is the will of God.' Will the Americans listen to us as we did once to them?"

POUGHKEEPSIE'S SHOW.

Gov. Morton One of the Prize-Winning Exhibitors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 13.—The Chrysanthemum Show, at the State Armory, which closed to-day, scored a distinct financial success. The attendance was large all three days, and included many of the well-known people who own country homes on the Hudson.

Among the exhibitors were Samuel Thorne of Millbrook, Mrs. Edward Beck of Poughkeepsie, Charles F. Deiterich of Millbrook, S. B. Sexton of Hyde Park, Winthrop Sargent of Fishkill, Miss C. Cruger of Barrytown, Mrs. Thomas Newbold of Hyde Park, Mrs. H. J. Davison of Millbrook, Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park, Ogden Mills of Staatsburg, Gov. Morton and Dr. George N. Miller of Rhinebeck, and Clarence E. Young of Poughkeepsie.

The special prizes were won as follows:

Silver Cup, offered by William Crawford of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, for the best collection of four varieties of roses—Charles F. Deiterich of Millbrook.

Loving Cup, for best group of chrysanthemums—W. G. Saltford, Poughkeepsie.

Prize Cup, offered by Reginald Rives of New-Hamburg, for six best varieties of chrysanthemums, fifty blooms in a vase—Wood Brothers, Fishkill.

Silver Cup, offered by David E. Howatt, for best 250 blooms of violets, double blues—Sloan Brothers, Poughkeepsie.

Ogden Mills won the first prize for twelve chrysanthemums on boards, and Gov. Morton the second prize. Gov. Morton also won the first prize for twenty-four chrysanthemums on boards, the second prize going to Ogden Mills.

Gov. Morton also won a prize for American Beauty roses, and Dr. G. N. Miller a prize for a bunch of variegated chrysanthemums.

The first prize for the best group of chrysanthemums was awarded to S. B. Sexton, and the second prize to Archibald Rogers. Samuel Thorne and Charles F. Deiterich divided the prizes for specimen chrysanthemum plants. Archbald Rogers, Miss Cruger, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Newbold, Samuel Thorne, and Winthrop Sargent won prizes for decorative and foliage plants.

A pretty shade of violet, new variety, not competed for, named "Mrs. John Jacob Astor," evoked much admiration.

Gov. Morton won the first prize for pink chrysanthemums, and Samuel Thorne won the first prize for crimson chrysanthemums.

Hofstetter Leads the Bicyclists.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The contestants in the six-day bicycle race continue to pile up the miles with seemingly unabated vigor. The contest is totally devoid of interest, it being apparent that Hofstetter, the Florida champion, will take the receipts for the winner. The score at the end of the eighteenth hour was: Hofstetter, 368 miles 8 laps; Smith, 368 miles; Schock, 367 miles, and Golden, 363 miles 8 laps. Hofstetter's riding time since Monday night has been 2:53 1-3 per mile.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45@$1.50; do, medium, $1.25; pea, $1.15; do, red kidney, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, Lima, California, $1.40@$1.45; do, Lady Washington, $1.10@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 72½@75c; Scotch, bbls, 87½@90c; do, bags, 85c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20½@21c; do, firsts, 18½@20c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@17c; do, State and Pennsylvania, finest, 20@20½c; do, common to prime, 13@15½c; do, June, extras, 18@18½c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@17c; State, dairy, half firkin tubs, Fall made, extras, 18c; do, Welsh tubs, extras, 17½@18c; do, firsts, 14@15c; State, dairy, firkins, choice, 15@15½c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 13@14c; do, seconds, 10½@11½c; Western daily, firsts, 12@13c; do, thirds to seconds, 9@10c; Western, factory, June, extras, 11½@12c; do, Summer make, seconds to firsts, 9@10½c; do, fresh, firsts, 10@10½c; do, thirds to seconds, 7@9c; rolls, 10@14c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy, 10½c; do, colored, fancy, 10¾@10¼c; do, October made, large, white, choice, 9¾@10c; do, colored, 9¾@9¾c; do, good to prime, 9@9½c; do, common to fair, 7¼@8¼c; do, small, September, colored, fancy, 10c; do, white, 10c; do, October, good to choice, 9@9¾c; do, common to fair, 7½@8½c; light skims, small, colored, choice, 7¾@8c; do, large, 7¾@8c; part skims, good to prime, 5½@6¾c; do, common to prime, 3½@4¾c; full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 20@27c; State and Pennsylvania, choice, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 23@24c; Western, choice, 24c; do, fair to good, 22@23c; Southern, fresh gathered, fair to prime, 20@22c; refrigerator, fancy, 18c; do, fair to good, 16½@17½c; limed eggs, prime to choice, 15½@16c; fresh seconds, per 30-dozen case, $3@$4.35; very inferior stock, 50@75c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples, Pound Sweet, per barrel, $1@$1.25; Gilliflower, $1@$1.25; Snow, fancy Northern, $1.75@$2; do, Western New-York, $1.25@$1.50; Fall or York Pippin, $1.25@$1.50; King, $1.25@$1.50; Northern Spy, $1@$1.25; Baldwin and Greening, prime, 85c@$1; common stock, 50@80c; quinces, large, bright, choice, per barrel, $2.25@$2.50; do, common to good, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, $1@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, fancy, per barrel, $4@$4.50; do, poor to fair, $1.50@$3; Seckel, per barrel, $4@$7; do, per half box, $2.50; do, to stew, per small box, $1.50@$2; Duchess, $2.50@$3.50; Keifer, $2@$3.25; Lawrence, $2.50@$3.50; Vicar, $2@$2.50; grapes, up-river, Concord, per 12-basket carrier, 75c@$1.25; do, gift crates, 60@70c; Delaware, Western New-York, per basket, fancy, nominal; do, plain, 10@12c; do, Niagara, fancy, 16@20c; do, plain, 10@13c; Delaware and Niagara, inferior, 5@8c; do, Catawba, fancy, 10c; do, plain, 7@9c; do, Concord, fancy, 7½@9c; do, plain, 7@8c; do, Catawba and Concord, inferior, 3@6c; Concord, Brockton, &c., per basket, 8@12c; Catawba, in trays, per pound, 1@1½c; do, black, 1@1½c; cranberries, extra large varieties, fancy, per barrel, $6.50; do, late, usual size, fancy, $4.50@$5; do, good to choice, $3@$4; do, poor to fair, $1@$2.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@$1.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, 1896, fancy, per lb, 4¾@5c; do, choice, 4½@4¾c; do, prime, 3¾@4c; do, common to fair, 2½@3¼c; do, 1895, 2@4c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 1896, 2@3c; do, chopped, 1896, $1.45@$1.55; do, cores and skins, 1896, 1@1¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 1895, 6@7c; huckleberries, evaporated, 1896, 16c; do, sun-dried, 12½@13½c; huckleberries, 1896, 6c; blackberries, 1896, 4½@5c; cherries, 1896, 10c; apricots, California Royal, 1896, 9@12c; do, Moorpark, 12@16c; peaches, California, unpeeled, 1896, 6½@10c; prunes, California, 1896, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1896, choice, 12½c; do, good to prime, 10½@11½c; do, common to fair, 8@10c; do, 1895, choice, 8@8½c; do, common to prime, 5¼@7¼c; Pacific coast, 1896, choice, 13¾@14c; do, good to prime, 11½@12¼c; do, common to fair, 9@11c; do, 1895, choice, 8c; do, common to prime, 3¼@7¼c; old olds, 3@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 10@10¼c; chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 9@9½c; ducks, per pair, 55@85c; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—Turkeys, young, dry picked, average, prime, per lb, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, culls, 5@8c; do, old, mixed weights, 10@11c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 15c; do, common to good, 12@14c; do, Western, dry picked, fancy, 11@12c; do, average, prime, 10½@11c; do, poor to fair, 9@10c; scalded, choice, 11@11½c; do, average, prime, 10½c; do, poor to fair, 9@10c; fowls, Western, dry picked, average prime, 10@10½c; do, scalded, 10c; do, poor to fair, 8½@9½c; old cocks, 6½@7c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 8@15c; do, Western, mixed, 10@12c; do, old, Western, 7@9c; geese, Eastern, 14@15c; do, Maryland, 8@12c; do, Western, prime, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25.

GAME—Quail, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, small and Southern, $1@$1.50; partridges, nearby, per pair, 90c@$1; do, Western, undrawn, prime, 75c; do, Western, drawn, 50@60c; grouse, Western, undrawn, prime, $1.15@$1.25; do, drawn, 75c@$1; woodcock, fair to choice, 75c@$1; wild ducks, canvas, heavy, per pair, $2.50@$3; do, redheads, choice, heavy, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 25c@$1; do, Mallard, prime, 75@85c; do, blue-wing Teal, prime, 40@50c; do, green-wing Teal, 30@35c; do, common, 15@25c; rabbits, per pair, 15@30c; venison, saddles, per lb, 15@18c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@82½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 55@65c; do, salt, 45c; do, trash, .50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 40@45c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, L. I., in bulk, per bbl, $1.25@$1.87; do, State, prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, common to fair, 75@90c; do, fair to prime, per sack, 90c@$1; Jersey, usual varieties, choice, per bbl, $1@$1.12; do, fair to prime, per sack, 90c@$1; do, common to fair, per bbl, 70@80c; Maine, per sack, $1.10; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, South Jersey, $1.25@$1.87; do, Virginia, large bbl, 75@80c; do, small bbl, 60@70c; Brussels sprouts, per qt, 4@6c; cucumbers, Florida, fancy, per crate, $1@$1.25; do, common to fair, 50@75c; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3; cauliflowers, fair to choice, per bbl, 60c@$1; do, inferior, 30@50c; celery per dozen stalks, 8@50c; do, flat bunches, per dozen, 75c; eggplants, Florida, per one-half bbl box, 50@75c; do, per bbl, $1@$1.50; onions, small, white, pickling, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, Eastern white, large, per bbl, $2.50@$4; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, yellow, $1.62@$1.75; do, State and Western yellow, $1.12@$1.87; do, Orange County white, per bag, $1.50@$2.50; do, red, $1@$1.75; do, yellow, $1@$1.37; pumpkins, per bbl, 40@75c; green peas, Norfolk, per one-half bbl basket, $1@$1.75; string beans, Charleston, green, per bu basket, 50c@$1.25; do, wax, choice, 75c@$1.25; do, inferior, 30@60c; do, Virginia, per one-half bbl basket, 40@75c; do, Savannah, per crate, 50c@$1; do, Florida, per crate, 40@75c; squash, Hubbard, per bbl, 75c; do, Marrow, 60@75c; turnips, Russia, Canada, per bbl, 60@75c.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.96
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.31⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	$4.85
Lard, prime	4.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	2.90
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 78¾@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 78¾@80c, by sample; No. 2 red, 80¼@80¾c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 oats, 19c; No. 2 rye, 39¼@39½c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 78½@80c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.95@$7; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.70@$4.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.70; standard A, $4.45. Linseed Oil—Raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	7.70	7.70	7.64	7.62@7.64
December	7.88	7.88	7.66	7.67@7.68
January	7.99	7.99	7.78	7.78@7.79
February	8.02	8.03	7.85	7.84@7.85
March	8.10	8.10	7.91	7.91@7.92
April	8.14	8.14	8.00	7.99@7.98
May	8.18	8.18	8.00	8.00@8.01
June	8.19	8.20	8.06	8.04@8.06
July	8.23	8.23	8.07	8.07@8.08

Market closed weak at 17 to 21 points decline. Transferable notices, 765. Total sales, 274,800.

New-York net receipts, 896 bales; gross, 7,572 bales; stock, 182,187 bales.

Total net receipts, 56,516 bales; thus far this week, 280,982 bales, against 308,460 bales last week and 230,429 bales last year.

Spot cotton quiet; ⅛c lower; middling uplands, 8c; middling Gulf, 8¼c. Sales, 64 bales, all spinning.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton hardening; sales, 40,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,900 bales; receipts, 35,000 bales; American, 30,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d. Futures steady, 1-64@2-64d advance; closed quiet, unchanged to 1½ points net advance. January-February, 421v; February-March, 420s; March-April, 420s; April-May, 420b; May-June, 420½b; June-July, 421b; July-August, 421½b; November, 429s; November-December, 425½s; December-January, 423s. Manchester—Yarns strong; cloths quiet, but steady.

Weekly statement of Liverpool stocks:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Cotton in store	525,000	418,000	933,000
Afloat	390,000	397,000	169,000
Total	915,000	815,000	1,102,000
Including American	792,000	693,000	959,000

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement: Crop statement from Sept. 1, 1896, to Nov. 13, 1896: Port receipts, 2,907,544 bales, against 1,949,944 bales last year, 2,868,817 bales year before last, and 2,185,487 bales for the same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 302,142 bales, against 275,947 bales last year, 409,185 bales year before last, and 243,612 bales for the same time in 1893; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 324,345, against 402,490 last year, 324,043 year before last, and 302,180 for the same time in 1893; Southern mill takings, 228,509 bales, against 218,489 last year, 204,805 year before last, and 181,471 for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight during seventy-four days to date, 3,762,540 bales, against 2,846,870 last year, 3,806,850 year before last, and 2,912,750 for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the week, 337,804 bales, against 304,851 for the seven days ending Nov. 13 last year, 513,234 year before last, and 396,071 for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the first thirteen days of November, 652,324 bales, against 575,923 last year, 995,317 year before last, and 760,132 for the same time in 1893.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before, and in 1893, and not to the close of the corresponding weeks. Comparisons by weeks would take in 76 days of the season last year, 77 year before last, and 78 in 1893, against only 74 days this year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull; good middling, 7 11-16c; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 11,236 bales; gross, 11,350 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, (corrected,) 336,632 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 84,171 bales; gross, 86,079 bales; exports to Great Britain, 30,010 bales; to France, 35,670 bales; to the Continent, 22,831 bales; coastwise, 5,881 bales; sales, 26,700 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 1,312 bales; gross, 2,154 bales; exports, to France, 1,650 bales; to the Continent, 406 bales; coastwise, 1,500 bales; sales, none; stock, 13,188 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,312 bales; gross, 7,591 bales; exports, to France, 1,650 bales; to the Continent, 406 bales; coastwise, 1,500 bales; sales, none.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 9,520 bales; sales, 2,016 bales; stock, 170,095 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 52,619 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 36,924 bales; to France, 5,762 bales; to the Continent, 15,273 bales; coastwise, 5,471 bales; sales, 4,706 bales; spinners, 131 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 6,161 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,052 bales; coastwise, 1,843 bales; sales, none; stock, 67,446 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 40,489 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,043 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales; coastwise, 22,747 bales; sales

THE THEATRE OF DIONYSOS

DR. DORPFELD ON THE GREAT ATHENIAN PLAYHOUSE.

The Cradle of Dramatic Art—Its History, Construction, and Size—The Greeks Did Not Have a Raised Stage.

The "Theatre of Dionysos" at Athens was the subject of Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld's third lecture, delivered at the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. The interest attaching to this theatre is due to many causes. It is not only the site of the first Greek stage, but it was in itself a magnificent monument of art, and the scene of the performance of the greatest dramas—excepting those of Shakespeare—that have delighted the world. Here the immortal beginnings of modern drama were seen in the plays of Sophocles, Euripedes, Aeschylos, and Aristophanes. Sophocles himself acted in its "orchestra," as Shakespeare acted on the stage at the Globe.

Prof. Dörpfeld called this theatre "the cradle of dramatic art." Upon its site stood an earlier "dance place," where the simple dramas of the period were acted and national dances and feasts were given. In 500 B. C., however, the Athenians began the erection of the great structure which ever since its completion has been the most famous theatre of the world. It was not finished until 340 B. C. The site was chosen in the Lenaeum, an inclosure sacred to Dionysos, and the side of the hill was cut out to form an amphitheatre for the ascending rows of seats for the spectators.

It was one of the largest theatres of the world, although not comparable in size to the colossal theatres of Rome. It seated about 30,000 spectators. Pompey's theatre at Rome seated 40,000, and, according to Pliny, Aemilius Scaurus built a temporary theatre that seated 80,000.

The plan of the theatre was very fully explained and illustrated. The actors performed in what the Greeks called the "orchestra," the space inclosed within the semicircle of seats, and between the spectators and the "skena," or actors' house, which faced the opening of the amphitheatre. In front of the "skena" was the "proskenion," from which the actors went upon the stage. On either side were open passageways used by the chorus, which in the play stood on each side of the actors. In the centre of the arena, or "orchestra," was an altar on a platform with two or three steps.

The seats of the Greek theatre differed in arrangement from those of the Roman theatre chiefly in being more than a half circle, while the Roman amphitheatre was exactly a half circle. The rows of seats in the Dionysos and other theatres in Greece almost inclosed the orchestra, and were almost of the form of a horseshoe. The seats were originally of wood, but afterward were made of granite or marble. In the ruins of the Dionysiac theatre some of the seats discovered were highly ornamental, being used, evidently, by priests and other personages of rank and importance.

Prof. Dörpfeld devoted considerable time to the discussion of the question as to the existence of a raised stage in the Greek theatre. This was a mooted point from the time of Vitruvius, the Roman architect, until a recent date. Vitruvius contended that the actors performed on what the Greeks called the "proskenion," but the lecturer clearly showed that not only was this not true, but that the Greek players acted upon the ground, or floor, of the "orchestra."

The elevated stage was an Italian device. It was used in Rome and in other cities of Italy, and even among the Greek cities of the lower peninsula. No Greek theatre yet excavated has had the elevated stage, or any stage at all. This is true of the theatres at Thoricus, Eretria, Epidaurus, and elsewhere.

The professor ended his lecture with a description of how a Greek play was acted, taking for the purpose of illustration the "Suppliants" of Aeschylos. This part of the lecture was especially replete with instruction and interest.

The next lecture will be on "Recent Excavations in Greece," and will be given Monday, at 4:30 P. M., in the Academy of Medicine.

PLAYED AT WAR.

Militia Officers Gather Some Ideas on Governors Island.

A party of thirty-five of the staff and field officers of the New-Jersey National Guard, accompanied by Lieut. M. W. Rowell, United States Cavalry, who is assigned by the Government as instructor to the New-Jersey militiamen, visited Govenors Island yesterday. They were received by Col. Worth, Capt. Gilman, and Lieut. Donovan.

The visit was for purposes of instruction. Companies B, D, and F, of the Thirteenth Infantry, were ordered out in heavy marching order, and under command of Capt. Fornance, the regulars were put through a series of field exercises. They made camp, stacked their field kits, and then went through the extended order drill, illustrating the battle formation, with advance guard, signals from scouts, forming for attack, advancing by squads and sections, in rushes and firing at each halt.

Among the visiting officers were Gen. Condon of Gov. Griggs's staff, Col. Campbell of the First Regiment, Newark; Col. Mussey of the Second Regiment, Paterson; Col. Lee of the Third Regiment, Elizabeth, and Col Abernethy of the Fourth Regiment, Jersey City.

TUNNEL END IN BROOKLYN.

Plan to Place It South of the Fulton Ferry Station.

Frederick B. Esler, the counsel and chief promoter of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad, was in conference yesterday with the heads of the different surface railroads in Brooklyn which centre at Fulton Ferry, and as a result of that conference Mr. Esler and his associates selected the Brooklyn site for the terminus of the railroad tunnel at the south side of Fulton Ferry station.

The New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company proposes to build an underground railroad from the junction of Ann Street and Broadway, this city, to the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

"At the conference in Brooklyn," Mr. Esler said, "it appeared to be the general opinion of the conferrees that all the Brooklyn surface railroads would best be accommodated by our locating the Brooklyn end of our railroad tunnel just south of the Fulton Ferry.

"The three roads which have their termini just north of the ferry can easily be diverted, their officers say, so as to run to the common point, just south of the ferry.

"I now consider that all the preliminaries have been gone through with to enable us to proceed with the work on the tunnel at once."

"Deacon" S. V. White's Love.

"I loved his plans not wisely but too well," said "Deacon" Stephen V. White yesterday, in speaking of an execution for $52,884 against Gurdon Conkling.

"You see," Mr. White added, "Conkling was an inventor of Glens Falls, and I got wrapped up in his schemes and bestowed this money on him. Well, recently he assigned, and my only course was to enter judgment against him. The Sheriff levied on a lot of worthless securities. They will be sold, and I may get back 2 or 3 cents on the dollar."

Mr. White started for the Pacific coast last night. He will be back in a couple of weeks.

HE LOOKS FOR A DIVIDEND.

Mr. Huntington Talks on Affairs of the Pacific Mail.

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a surplus," said its President, Collis P. Huntington, yesterday, "and the coffee season promises finely and our earnings will be satisfactory. I am inclined to think that we shall declare a half-yearly dividend of 1 per cent., and that we will do even better by and by.

"As to forecasts of what the board may do at its meeing next week all are wide of the mark. I know of no decision to build or acquire two new steamships, nor of our having gone to the preliminary expense of plans for them.

"With all this we know that we need one more steamship, perhaps more. Our last acquisition was the Aztec, which I believe carries 6,000 tons, and is first class. We need another like her. Whether we will buy or build is not determined. If we build we must wait a long time, a year or more. Perhaps we may get a couple of steamships."

Recooperage of Tea Packages.

These rules, applicable to east-bound or west-bound shipments of tea, have been established by the Joint Traffic Association:

(1) That the railway companies parties to the Joint Traffic Association shall not, either for themselves or on behalf of connecting ocean or rail lines, pay or participate in paying any claims for cooperage of tea packages which appear to have been subject only to the ordinary wear incident to ocean voyage or railroad transportation between point of shipment and destination.

(2) That such claims for recooperage will not be paid except upon evidence of damage having occurred through negligence of the carriers, and in the event that negligence is shown justifying payment, only actual and reasonable outlay incurred in recoopering the packages will be allowed.

The Santa Fe in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—At Valley Falls this moruing Judge Myers ordered a special session of the Jefferson County Court to be held next Tuesday at Oskaloosa in order to allow attorneys to file contempt papers and the motion to strike out the Attorney General's supplemental petition in the Santa Fé case. The case virtually has been settled, and next Tuesday's proceedings no doubt will end the matter in the lower court. When the matter shall come up in the Federal court Nov. 23, the legal questions to be submitted will be: First, the constitutionality of the law as applied to railroad companies; second, the constitutionality of the law as applied to alien land owners generally; third, the question as to whether the law was ever legally enacted by the Legislature.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Queen Anne's Railroad, from Queenstown, Md., to Greenwood, Del., needs but the finishing of four of the thirty-five miles to complete it. It will be in operation next month.

—Commodity rates on canned goods from Portland and Cumberland Mills Junction, Me., to Pittsburg, Penn., to expire March 31, 1897, have been set by the Joint Traffic Association at 18 cents per 100 pounds in carloads.

—The Merchants' Warehouse Company, an enterprise of the Great Western Railroad, has been incorporated at Dubuque, Iowa, by A. B. Hickman, Chauncey Salman, W. J. Conway, and R. C. Wright, with a capital of $500,000. The company will buy warehouses and store grain.

—Rates on cottonseed oil, established by the Joint Traffic Association and effective Nov. 23 and expiring March 31, 1897, are: In tank cars in car loads, minimum weight, 50,000 pounds, from New-Orleans to New-York 33 cents per 100 pounds; Meridian, Miss., to New-York, 36 cents; Meridian to Providence, R. I., 39 cents.

—The last claim against the old Northern Pacific Railway Company has been filed with Master in Chancery L. L. Cary. The filing of objections to claims will at once begin and continue to the first Monday in January. The amount so far filed is over $100,000,000, of which the largest part is represented by the reorganized company and the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern.

—The Maryland and Columbia Railway Company, between Baltimore and Washington, may be reorganized. This done the line will be completed. The company is in the hands of receivers, the issue of $75,000 of receivers' certificates to complete the Washington end of the line has been authorized. The motive power proposed is compressed air for Washington and overhead trolley for the other part of the line.

THE 'HOFMAN RULE."

Its Application in Valuing a City Lot That Is Cut.

In the reports made Thursday by the official appraisers of the property to be acquired by the city for the improvement of Elm Street, the "Hofman Rule" was mentioned as the basis of valuation in every instance where only a portion of the lot was to be considered.

The "Hofman Rule" has long been recognized by the courts as the fairest means of reckoning the value of a certain part of a city lot that had to be cut into two or more parts.

The scale became known as the "Hofman Rule" through Judge Murray Hofman publishing it in his "Digest of the Charters, Statutes, and Ordinances of the City of New-York" in 1866. The scale, or rule, had been in use long before that, and Judge Hofman evidently laid no claim to its authorship, for he says in his digest:

"This scale was adopted by Mr. McCoun, the late Vice Chancellor; Mr. Bolton, late Master of Chancery, and Mr. John Siedell. It strikes me that the proportion allowed for the first ten feet ought to have been greater."

The rule is based on a lot with 25 feet frontage and a depth of 100 feet, and a value as a whole of $1,000. The lot is divided into cross strips, the first one 10 feet wide and the others 5 feet each. On this basis the value of the lot by strips would be as follows:

Front	10 feet, 16 per cent., or	$160
Front	15 feet, 23.50 per cent., or	235
Front	20 feet, 31 per cent., or	310
Front	25 feet, 37 per cent., or	375
Front	30 feet, 44 per cent., or	440
Front	35 feet, 50 per cent., or	500
Front	40 feet, 56 per cent., or	560
Front	45 feet, 61.50 per cent., or	615
Front	50 feet, 67 per cent., or	670
Front	55 feet, 71.50 per cent., or	715
Front	60 feet, 76 per cent., or	760
Front	65 feet, 80 per cent., or	800
Front	70 feet, 84 per cent., or	840
Front	75 feet, 87.50 per cent., or	875
Front	80 feet, 91 per cent., or	910
Front	85 feet, 93.50 per cent., or	935
Front	90 feet, 96 per cent., or	909
Front	95 feet, 98 per cent., or	980
Whole	100 feet, 100 per cent., or	1,000

Thus the front 10 feet is worth $160, while the rear 10 feet is worth only $40, or one-fourth that of the front portion.

A Caution Against Beggars.

The Charity Organization Society desires to warn the public against an impostor who represents herself as a Mrs. Abelene, who visits from house to house and asks donations for "the Hospital for the Poor", of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. No such hospital exists. The society would extend this caution to include all street begging of every sort. Reputable institutions cannot afford to raise funds in this manner, and generous persons who desire to make contributions even of small sums should make them direct to the Treasurer or to some responsible manager of the institution which they desire to help.

Japan's Mission Fund Reduced.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning selected Philadelphia as the place for holding its meeting next year. The apportionment of appropriations for foreign missions occupied the remainder of the session, only two items being disposed of. The committee apportioned $48,576 to Japan, a cut of $6,000 from last year, and $14,285 to Korea, which is about the same amount as was devoted to that mission last year.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: L. Davis, Lewbeach; S. Dewey, West Constable.

NEEDS OF SOME SCHOOLS

COMMISSIONER AGAR INSPECTS SEVERAL BUILDINGS.

All Are Located in the Annexed District, and Except in the City Island District There Are Few Serious Complaints.

School Commissioner John G. Agar, the most recent appointee of Mayor Strong to the Board of Education, proposes to familiarize himself with the school buildings in this city under the jurisdicton of the board by a personal inspection, so that he may learn their condition for himself and be ready to advocate such measures for curing the defects discovered as will best remedy the evils. The task which Mr. Agar has set for himself is by no means an easy one, but he has a fund of energy and common sense which he purposes to devote to the accomplishment of his object.

Commissioner Agar chose for a visit a few days ago the schools which are located in the Thirty-fifth School Inspection District. The district is one of the largest in extent of territory in the city, and includes all the recently annexed towns to the northern boundary of New-York, as established by the act of Legislature, approved on June 6, 1895. In this territory there are eleven schoolhouses, which were taken over and became a portion of the educational system of this city when the annexation went into effect.

These schools are widely scattered, and the distances between them are so great that, although the Commissioner started early in the morning on the tour of inspection, which he made last Tuesday, it was dark before he had concluded his tour, and then two of the schools had not been visited. These will be inspected on a future day.

In his tour Commissioner Agar was accompanied by A. W. Cooley, one of the School Inspectors of the district, who is familiar with the schools and the roads leading to them. As THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken so much interest in the welfare and proper management of the public schools, a reporter for this paper accompanied these officials. The trip was made in a wagon drawn by a pair of swift roadsters, and the ground covered in going from school to school was upward of twenty miles.

A Typical Country School.

The first school visited was Grammar School No. 99, which is situated on the Eastern Boulevard, near Elliott Avenue, in that portion of the district known as Schuylerville. This is a typical country schoolhouse, built of stone, one story high. It is pleasantly situated on a knoll about 100 feet from the road. It was formerly known as Union Free School No. 3 of Throgg's Neck, and there have been but few alterations made to it since it came into possession of the city.

When the visitors reached the schoolhouse a deep-toned bell in a small belfry over the main entrance was sounding, summoning the pupils in the neighborhood to the school, and the children were trooping along from all directions. Philip O'Ryan, the Principal, opened the school with the usual ceremonies. The Bible was read by him, and the children sang a hymn. There were a few recitations by the older pupils, and Commissioner Agar and Inspector Cooley said a few words of commendation to the children, who then marched off to their classrooms.

This is a mixed school, as are all in the district, boys and girls being taught together in the classes. There are 231 pupils on the register in this school, many of the children coming from Pelham Manor and from Pennyville. Principal O'Ryan said that the greatest want from which the school suffered was a lack of stages to convey the children coming from great distances to and from the school. In severe weather the stages were an absolute necessity. The Board of Education had promised to supply them, but they had not materialized. Commissioner Agar made the Principal happy by promising to help along the stages.

The schoolhouse, though small, is comfortable. The classrooms, all on the ground floor, are cheerful, with plenty of light and air, and are not overcrowded. New heating apparatus has been put in the building recently, and all the rooms are well warmed.

The next schoolhouse visited was that occupied by Grammar School No. 100, which is situated on Westchester Avenue, near Classon Point Road, in the village of Westchester. This is a substantial stone building, with a much newer addition of brick. The building is in fairly good condition, and the classrooms are bright and cheery. The Principal, William H. Story, was well content with his surroundings, but he said that an additional teacher was very badly needed. He taught the first class himself, and Miss Grace I. Small, his first assistant, taught three grammar grades in one class. This was a greater burden than any teacher should be called upon to assume, as she could not do justice to either herself or her pupils.

Beyond this, Principal Story had no serious complaints to make. He suggested some minor alterations which might be made to form another classroom for the accommodation of an additional class when the Board of Education should see fit to provide the additional teacher, for whom he had applied, before the Summer vacation.

Regarded as the Leader.

From this school Commissioner Agar and Inspector Cooley drove to Grammar School No. 97, which is one of the star schools of the district. It is a handsome and substantial brick building, standing in the centre of a large plot of ground at Second Street and Washington Avenue, Westchester. Michael E. Devlin is the Principal of the school, and is justly proud of it. There are 976 pupils on register in the school, and there is room for more, as none of the classrooms are crowded.

There are twenty-one teachers employed in this school, and the work is excellent, and was highly commended by the visitors. At this school, Inspector W. W. Niles, Jr., of the district was encountered making an inspection of the various classes. Mr. Niles had spent all the morning in making the inspection and proposed to devote the rest of the day to the performance of this duty.

The building and surroundings were found in admirable condition. Every classroom is bright and cheerful, and the playgrounds for the boys and girls are ample and well kept. In honor of the visitors Principal Devlin assembled the school, and the ceremony of saluting the flag was prettily performed by the pupils. The Principal took occasion to announce the formation of an anti-cigarette league of the male pupils of the school.

Mr. Devlin said that he had received a letter from President Maclay of the Board of Education, asking him how many of his pupils were enrolled in an anti-cigarette league. Up to the time the letter had been received, no such league had been formed in the school, but not desiring to be behind other schools in the system in this respect, he had suggested the formation of such an organization among his pupils, and he was gratified to say that every one of the 307 boys in the school had voluntarily enrolled himself in such a league as suggested and had pledged himself to eschew the use of cigarettes.

Principal Devlin said that nearly all the teachers in the schools were graduates from the Normal Schools in this State, and their work was eminently satisfactory. The music was a pleasant feature in the curriculum, and was in charge of Miss Minnie Staul.

There is an annex to this school located in a one-story frame building on Fourteenth Street, between Avenues C and D, in which two classes of primary children are taught by Misses Margaret McAuliffe and Jane I. Reilly. The classrooms are well lighted and ventilated, but into one of them sixty-three children are crowded, more than can be comfortably accommodated. An extension to this building, in which an additional classroom could be made, is much needed.

Unfit for School Purposes.

In sharp contrast to School No. 97, the inspection of which was a great pleasure, was the next schoolhouse visited. This was Grammar School No. 102, at the corner of Main and Orchard Streets, City Island. This schoolhouse is an old two-story wooden building, in a very bad condition and totally unfit for school purposes. It should have been abandoned long ago and a new building erected.

The structure is out of repair and does not appear to be worth renovating. It is positively unsafe in case of fire, as all the stairways are narrow and of wood. In this building 144 pupils are instructed under the charge of Francis Ward, the Principal, and three assistant teachers. Principal Ward complained that he had been unable to induce the Board of Education to do any repairs to make the schoolhouse fit for occupancy, or to furnish the necessary supplies for the prosecution of the work.

There are three clocks in the building which are so old that they cannot be made to go, and a requisition which the Principal made before vacation for five new clocks, one for each of the classrooms, had not been filled, and the old clocks with rusted hands still hang silent on the walls. There is an annex to this school in a one-story wooden building a short distance from the main school building, in which a class of thirty children is taught in the only room in the structure.

The classroom is commodious and comfortable, but the teacher complained that she had only been furnished with shades for the windows on one side of the room, and had been unable to obtain shades for the windows on the other side of the classroom, and had been compelled to utilize old newspapers to keep the sun from annoying the children. The Board of Education has acquired an eligible site for a new building to take the place of the dilapidated structure now in use, but no further steps have been taken for the erection of the new schoolhouse.

A light lunch was then taken by the party to fortify them for the long ride to East Chester, where a stop was made at Primary School No. 48. This is a one-story brick building, in fair condition. The Principal is Miss Ellen C. Gilbert, and there are two assistant teachers, who care for seventy-four pupils. These are divided into nine grades, and the Principal and each of her assistants teach three grades in each class.

Miss Gilbert said that she was sadly in need of an additional teacher, as her time was so fully occupied teaching the three higher grades which formed the class in her charge that she was unable to give any attention to the work of her subordinate teachers.

The most feasible plan in regard to this school would be to abolish it entirely and divide the children between the primary schools nearest to their homes. A saving would result from such an arrangement, and better results would no doubt be obtained.

Compares Favorably with the Best.

The next schoolhouse to be inspected was that occupied by Grammar School No. 101, which is situated on Matilda Street, Wakefield. This is a model school, and compares favorably with some of the best-appointed school buildings below the Harlem River. It is a handsome two-story brick building, with good surroundings. The main assembly room of the grammar department, which is on the second floor of the building, has a seating capacity of 500.

The classrooms are all bright and cheerful, and there is an abundance of light and ventilation on all sides of the building. The Principal of the grammar department, which is a mixed department, boys and girls being taught side by side, is William P. McCarthy, and he has six assistants and there are 199 on the register.

The primary department of the school is in charge of Miss Susie Bussing, the Principal, and she has six assistants and a register of 200 pupils. The classrooms in the primary department are all as light and airy as those in the grammar department. Miss Bussing had but one complaint to make, and that was in reference to the furniture in two of the classrooms.

In one of these rooms the desks at which the children sit are warped and ridged so badly that the pupils cannot write on them without placing a book beneath their paper, and in the other room there were no desks for the children to write upon, and they were compelled to rest their papers on their knees. If these two defects were remedied, Miss Bussing said, she would be perfectly happy. Both Commissioner Agar and Inspector Cooley were greatly delighted at the condition of this school.

No More Room Here.

A visit was then paid to Grammar School No. 98, which is situated at Park Avenue and Second Street, Wakefield. This school occupies a handsome and substantial brick building, and is in most admirable condition. The number of pupils on register at this school is 600, which is its full capacity. Some radical alterations are making in the interior of the building which will greatly improve the classrooms on the second floor, where the higher classes are taught. These alterations were decided on before the Summer vacation, but by some red tape entanglement the contract was not signed until Sept. 18, after the school opened for the Fall, and the work is going on during the school sessions, to the great annoyance of the teachers and pupils.

William H. H. Dunn is the Principal of the school, and he has a corps of sixteen assistant teachers. Mr. Dunn said that he was in need of an additional teacher, as one of the teachers was compelled now to teach the second and third grades of the primary in one classroom. Everything else about the school was satisfactory.

The last visit of the day was made to Primary School No. 38, which is situated on Eleventh Street, Wakefield. The school house is a pretty brick structure, and its surroundings are good, but it is not large enough for the purpose. There are six primary classes, with a total registry of 215. Miss Eliza A. Caterson is the Principal, and she has a staff of seven teachers.

Miss Caterson said that the classrooms were satisfactory, except in one respect. The blackboards were placed so high on the walls that they looked as though they had been planned for a race of infantile giants. Some of the teachers even could not reach the top of the boards, and the children were compelled to stand upon stools or chairs to reach the boards. Miss Caterson said that she had complained about these blackboards to the Superintendent of School Buildings, and had received promises that this evil would be remedied, but nothing had been done.

There is no room in the building for the assembly of the pupils for the usual opening exercises. There is no piano in the school, nor is there a room for the office of the Principal, and Miss Caterson is compelled to have her desk out in the hallway of the building, which is very inconvenient. Miss Caterson suggested that the janitor, who occupies nearly all the upper floor of the building, should be required to find apartments elsewhere, and that the rooms now occupied by him be remodeled and converted into an assembly room and a room for the Principal. She was recommended to embody these suggestions in a communication to the Board of Education.

As evening was approaching it was decided to defer the inspection of the two other primary schools in the district, one at Woodlawn and the other at Bronxdale, to a more favorable time.

Commissioner Agar and Inspector Cooley said to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they were greatly gratified at the knowledge they had gained during the tour of inspection. They had devoted the whole day to the business, and they felt that they had been amply repaid for their trouble. They had found the schools in much better condition than they had expected, but they agreed that some action should be taken speedily with reference to the City Island school.

TAUGHT THE BOYS TO STEAL.

Goblinsky, One Lad Said, Took the Plunder for the Tuition.

Two boys who had been taught to steal by Harry Goblinsky, eighteen years old, of 111 Division Street, told the police of his actions, and he was yesterday arrested and held to await an examination. The boys were Bernard Scheuer, nine years old, of 53 Eldridge Street, and Joseph Alterman, thirteen years old, of 44 Eldridge Street.

Bernard Scheuer was arrested Thursday while trying to steal a box of razors from Reid & Auerbacher, at 229 Bowery, and he then told of having been taught to steal by Goblinsky, and enumerated from thirty to forty thefts that he had committed with in a few days, Goblinsky in each instance taking the stolen goods, the boy declared, on account of his charge for tuition.

Joseph Alterman was not caught stealing, but was found crying before Goblinsky's door when the police went to arrest his instructor. He said that Goblinsky had beaten him because he would not steal for him, he having refused to do so after he had seen Scheuer arrested.

Goblinsky was arrested on Oct. 5 for a similar offense, but obtained his freedom on a technicality. The police think they can convice him this time. The boys were placed in the care of the Gerry Society and Goblinsky was locked up.

To Study American Banking.

William Ladenburg, who arrived on the Majestic yesterday, is a son of William Ladenburg, the London banker. He is to study American banking in the offices of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The Rev. Cyrus J. Hamlin, D. D., went to Constantinople more than forty years ago, and has lived there a large part of the time since. He is thoroughly conversant with the Turkish Government, history, and character. He knows the Eastern question as few men know it, and is a recognized authority, touching the matters discussed in this communication:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Another communication of F. Hopkinson Smith, in The New-York Herald of Nov. 1, has been brought to my notice, containing personal references and misstatements which I think it proper to correct. But, first of all, it is to be hoped that The Herald is amply rewarded for its championship of Abdul Hamid—called by the poet, Watson, "Abdul the Damned," and by Gladstone "Abdul the Assassin." This successor of Mohammed has earned the universal execration of the civilized world, and The Herald should be magnificently rewarded for its Quixotic daring. It is more hopeless, however, than the brave knight's attack upon the windmills.

Who is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith? We know him only from his Oriental correspondence. He published a letter, months ago, attacking the American missions in Turkey, in a manner that drew upon him so much rebuke and ridicule that, had he been a wise man, he would not have dipped his pen in wormwood and falsehood again.

Mr. Smith is evidently a man who is accustomed to affirm as true things which he knows nothing about. For example: He asserts that I "warned the Board of Foreign Missions," &c. I made no such reference to the board. My object was to make known the absurd and wicked revolutionary movement as a trick of Russia. It had its origin there. Is it honest or honorable to misstate entirely a man's object in such a case?

"The Missionary element in Armenia," with "headquarters at Roberts College, in Pera," &c.

There is no such country in Armenia. There is no such college as Roberts College. A college was founded by Christopher R. Robert of New-York, (not Marshall O. Roberts,) and its name is Robert College. It is not the "headquarters of the missionary element." It has no connection with it, nor has it had from the beginning. It is not in Pera, but in Rumeli-Hissar.

No Donation from the Sultan.

"The land on which Roberts (Robert) College stands was a present from the Sultan. He also donated a large amount of money from his private purse."

I purchased the land and paid for it, fourteen years before Abdul Hamid came to the throne. He never gave us a penny from his private purse, nor a foot of land. The previous Sultan, his uncle, Abdul Aziz, after seven years of unjust refusal, gave us leave to build, and, by a sacred imperial order, placed the college under the power of the United States. He, likewise, gave us neither a penny nor a foot of land; and we had to pay for the change of titles, and for the laying out and mapping of the road made necessary by the terms of the imperial order.

The "thirty soldiers circulating night and day around the college" we are glad to say has an element of truth in it, with some imagination. There are fifteen soldiers encamped in one of the college buildings; and when the President requested their withdrawal, they chose to stay, saying they were comfortable. We do not blame them for preferring that pure air and magnificent scenery and pleasant housing to their dark and filthy barracks, where vermin is apt to be their most lively accompaniment.

"The Roumanians their nearest neighbors!" Here is some marvelous geography. We have supposed the Russians and Persians were their nearest neighbors. We have been in Roumania, but we had to go hundreds of miles. The Armenian would have to go through Russian territory to get there. But Mr. Smith can easily reduce any geographical distance to a point. If Roumania or any other land has excluded these terror-stricken fugitives, it did an act of inhumanity and an eternal disgrace.

We have noted the above errors, some of slight and others of great importance, as specimens of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's writing without any regard to truth, while claiming to have exact knowledge. His word cannot be trusted in anything.

Armenians a Quiet People.

But Mr. Hopkinson Smith's colossal ignorance of Turkey and her populations, and especially of the two parties in the field, the Turks and the Armenians, amazes one, and makes his magnificent effort to enlighten the world extremely ridiculous. The Sultan has so few defenders that he can pay very high for such chivalrous defense; and we hope that Mr. Smith received a compensation that will enable him to bear joyfully the contempt which his ignorance incurs. We have lived thirty-five years in Turkey. We spoke the chief languages needful, especially the Armenian, Greek, and Turkish; and Mr. Smith will not be offended if we enlighten him on some points.

Who are the terrible Armenians in Turkey? They are the remnants of an ancient Christian people, amounting to two millions, or two and a half, in Turkey. They are a quiet, industrious people, peasant farmers, traders, and common artisans. I have always considered them the most useful and industrious people in Turkey. Five hundred years of Moslem oppression has taken away ambition and hope, but they have usually, by industry and providence, laid by for Winter, in the cold regions, a better supply of food, forage, and fuel, than any other people. They are scattered all through the empire. There is no department where they are not a minority; often of one to three, or one to four, or one to forty.

They are wholly unarmed. They have never been allowed to bear arms, and, if they had them, would not know how to use them. They have no head centre. They could not assemble, for the Turks hold all the roads, and have an immense and well-organized army of the most terrible fighters in the world; and in numbers the Moslems are ten to one against the Armenians. To suppose that these poor, unarmed, quiet Armenian peasants and traders ever thought of a revolution against such fearful odds is to suppose them idiots, which they are not. They are a sensible, patient people. They have had no sympathy with the Hunchags or revolutionists. They have petitioned the Sultan for mercy. They have protested their loyalty to him. He has spurned them with the dagger of the assassin.

The Sultan's "Plucky" Act.

In destroying this poor defenseless remnant of a defenseless people, "the Sultan deserves the sympathy of every right-minded man, for his defense of his country, and law and order. It is a grand, noble, and plucky thing for him to do, and he is doing it admirably."

Shades of Mehmet the Conqueror! Here is the redoubtable Abdul Hamid, who can call out at least ten armed Moslems against one unarmed Armenian peasant! And in killing him, in burning—after looting—his habitation, and leaving his wife and children homeless and shelterless, if they will not Islamize, he has done "a grand, noble, and plucky thing!" We should call him simply a coward and a murderer.

There are 300,000 or 400,000 widows and children and old men looking forward with terror to the approaching Winter, and the Christian sympathy felt for their suffering and the efforts on their behalf, Mr. Hopkinson Smith ridicules as "pathos-mongery." Clara Barton's work, and all the efforts of the missionaries and of benevolent people in England and America to rescue and save the sufferers from starvation and cold are "pathos-mongers."

What is the design of the Sultan in giving up 2,000,000 of his subjects to plunder, robbery, and assassination? To provide pay for his soldiers and officers in that way is too monstrous to be a leading motive.

His whole course, since he came to the throne, must be studied in order to understand him. He has a deep and invincible hatred of the Armenians, and has for eighteen years nursed the design of destroying or converting them to Islam. His mother is said to be a renegade Armenian woman, and it has been a general law for renegades to hate bitterly their race remaining faithful. There have been many illustrations of this in Ottoman history.

The Russian-Armenian Hunchags.

There are two remaining points in this utterance of Mr. Smith upon which he needs enlightenment—the Hunchags, or revolutionists, and the missionaries.

Russia very early saw her opportunity to make Abdul Hamid her instrument in destroying the Turkish Empire, and opening her path to Constantinople.

Russian-Armenian Hunchags, or revolutionists, began their work in Turkey when it had become evident that the Sultan had determined to exert his power for the conversion or destruction of the Armenians.

They came from Russia, with Russian passports, which made them safe in committing any outrage—for they would be taken before the Russian Consul for trial. They began to form secret revolutionary organizations where they could, deceiving some light-brained youth to join them who had neither brains nor wit to see how absurd was the project of obtaining freedom by force. All sensible people utterly rejected them, although the increasing oppressions of the Government, and the robberies of the Kurds, were becoming intolerable. They made a good thing out of it themselves by forcing Armenians of means to give them heavy contributions for the cause. Many somewhat rich Armenians have been assassinated by these Russian-Armenian Hunchags. One obtained under threat of assassination, £1,000, and when the man revealed the fact to the Government, he was speedily assassinated.

These plots and violent publications of the Hunchags were promptly taken advantage of by Hamid. They were reported in the Turkish newspapers so as to make it appear that all the Armenians were rebels. The Hunchags have thus helped the Sultan to fan the fanaticism of the Turks and prepare the way for the massacres.

The Turks are not a difficult people to live with, if you do not excite their fanaticism. I have heard respectable Armenians say that they never had any difficulty with their Turkish neighbors. But when anything arouses their religious fanaticism, reason, judgment, and mercy depart. The Sultan has aroused a fanaticism which he cannot easily allay.

Not "Christian Anarchists."

These Hunchags are no representatives of the Armenian people. They are Russian agents to stir up strife. The Armenians have always preferred Turkey to Russia, as is proved by the fact that the two countries are coterminus, and yet twice as many Armenians have always been found in Turkey as in Russia.

Mr. Smith says: "There are 100,000 Armenians in Constantinople, and every one of them is a Christian Anarchist."

This is absolutely false. I was, for thirty-five years, on terms of intimacy with every class of Armenians, there and in different parts of the country. I had students from every part. There was neither Anarchism nor Socialism among them. But, if Mr. Smith simply means that they have some objection to being slaughtered by Abdul Hamid, so much is doubtless true. Mr. Smith knows nothing about the Armenians; and what he pretends to know isn't so. That they are now driven to desperation is the "work of the assassin."

Mr. Smith's excitement about the missionaries is rather amusing. He seems to have just discovered them, and makes haste to reveal his discovery to the world.

They have been in Turkey these seventy years. Their characters and works are known and read of all men. He declares them all teachers of revolution, in league with the plotters. I have had an extensive acquaintance with them for sixty years, and I never knew one of the character which he attributes to all. His testimony is false and malicious. It is evidently shaped to please the Turks. But some of it is a little funny. He represents as one of the results of the teaching of the missionaries the attempt by these Armenians "to murder their own Mgr. Bartolemeos Izmirlian," (sic.)

This is a little confusing. The Armenians had a Patriarch Izmirlian. He was much beloved and honored by the missionaries. He abhorred the Hunchags. Some months ago he resigned, and a Bishop Bartolemeos is in his place. Probably Mr. Smith's dragoman wickedly put the two names together and then laughed in his sleeve to see how readily he swallowed them. But now, which was it they tried to assassinate? We have heard from other sources that Ismirlian was often threatened by the Hunchags, but that would not answer Mr. Smith's object. He must have a man who can be assassinated according to missionary teaching. But still we have to give it up, for there is no reason why the missionaries should want them to kill poor Bartolemeos.

Attitude of the Missionaries.

We suspect Mr. Smith obtained most of his information from his Levantine dragoman. These Levantine dragomen supply more information to unsuspecting travelers than they could learn from books in a year. They are quick also to see what complexion to give to their treasures.

"It is my honest opinion," says Mr. Smith, "that if it had not been for the attitude of the missionaries in Turkey these outrages, or a great many of them, would never have occurred."

What "attitude of missionaries" has led to the slaughter of so many men, women, and children? They are preachers of the Gospel and teachers in schools and colleges. And their work has been open to friend and foe. They have visited the sick; they have interceded for the wounded, they have refused to leave their posts, their dwellings have been burned, and all their contents looted or destroyed. They have fled from place to place under fire, and yet their attitude has been that of brave and patient endurance of all, for the sake of this poor slaughtered people!

We pity poor Mr. Smith, that he can see nothing noble or sublime in Corinna Shattuck's "attitude" at Urfa, facing a fierce and bloody mob, and telling them she would not give up the Armenians in her house, and they could enter only by taking her life! The mob yielded to this one weak, defenseless woman! Is that the "missionary attitude" Mr. Smith would condemn?

More recently, in Hasskeuy, one of the suburbs of the capital, where the personal authority of the Sultan is supreme, the mob approached an American house, occupied by two American missionary ladies. They threw out the American flag from the window over their door, and cried out "This is an American house! You cannot come here!" The mob tore down and tore up the flag, and trampled it in the dirt; burst open the door, killed the only servant they found, and gave up the house to plunder. The two ladies made their escape. They did right. They looked to their country's flag for protection; and when they found it a worthless rag, they fled.

This may be said to have occcurred almost under the eye of the Sultan. "It was a grand, noble, and plucky fight for him to make—and he did it admirably!"

CYRUS I. HAMLIN.

QUARREL OVER A BODY.

Rival Denver Undertakers Take Their Troubles into Court.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—The death of John B. McMullen of Bristol, Conn., has caused a bitter quarrel between Undertakers Hall and Miller.

Hall has a contract with the county, by which he buries paupers for about one cent each, taking chances on making money in the event that relatives appear.

McMullen died in the County Hospital, and Hall took the body. Then Attorney A. L. Morris, who knew McMullen's relatives, placed the funeral arrangements in the hands of C. M. Miller, he not being able to reach an agreement with Hall as to expenses.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have purchased through L. J. Phillips & Co., the entire vacant block front on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, with a depth of 96 feet on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and 202 feet on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, about fourteen lots; also, through the same brokers, four lots on the north side and two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, west of Park Avenue; also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 395 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The same firm has purchased through Duff & Rusher, the plot of four lots on the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; also, the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 345 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers and Frederick D. Kalley have sold, for Reginald G. Barclay, at about $82,250, the seven-story fireproof mercantile building 40 Great Jones Street, 22.7 by 90.

Mr. Clarence J. Ramsey has sold for the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, to Andrew J. Doyle, the five-story brick building 12 Greenwich Street, 22.8 by 100.9.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to James W. Taylor and others, plaintiffs, at $145,800, the seven five-story brick flats 148-160 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 225 by 100.11.

The sales at auction get down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Irving Bell Brennan, referee, 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, each 25 by 73.9, two-story brick dwelling and three-story brick stores; also, 138 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 179.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.10 by 153.6 by 27.1 by 136.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Home Street, west side, 43 feet east of Forest Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, by Charles Hohl of 1,175 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $16,500.

Unionport Road, west side, 200 feet south of Morris Park, for a two-story frame stable and carriage house, by Henry Pips of Van Nest, owner; cost, $600.

No. 219 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick store and tenement, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 246 to 254 Mott Street, for four six-story brick stores and tenements, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; cost, $100,000.

No. 61 East Ninth Street, north side, 148.4 feet west of Broadway, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store, offices, and dwelling, by the Lumanus Son's Brewing Company, southeast corner of Bremen and Forest Streets, Brooklyn, owners; cost, $50.

No. 51 East Sixty-second Street, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling, by Richard T. Wilson of 511 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 300 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by Henrietta Harris of 73 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $400.

No. 159 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling, by Thomas Farrell, of 600 West Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 13.

LOTS 781 to 790, 831 to 845, and 890 to 902, map of part of estate of Isaac Dyckman; also, s e corner Post Av and Academy St, 100x150; n s of Naegle Av, 100 ft e of Academy St, 150x160, and s w corner Sherman Av and Emerson St, 135x irregular; Charlton W. Crane to Bronson C. Rumsey and another $10

LOTS 781 to 790, 831 to 845, 890 to 902, and 731 to 740, same map; also Hawthorne St, s e corner Sherman Av, 100x irregular; also s e corner Post Av and Academy St, 250x310; n s of Columbus Av, 230.10x199.10x254.1x201.2, and s e corner Post Av and Academy St, 250x310; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Charlton W. Crane..... 10

LOTS 695 to 705, 682 and 731 to 740, same map; n e corner Naegle Av and Academy St, 100x160; s e corner Sherman Av and Hawthorne St, 110x irregular; also s s of Post Av, s e corner of Academy St, 150x150, and n w corner Post Av and Emerson St, 100x175; Bronson C. Rumsey and others to Charlton W. Crane.... 10

CLINTON AV, w s, 92 ft n of Oakland Place, 21.11x100x29.11x100; Jacob R. Heck and wife to David Kennedy and wife ....

TINTON AV, w s, 208.6 ft n of Cedar St, 17.2x100; David Kennedy and wife to Jacob R. Heck and wife..... 4,075

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x irregular; also n s 98th St, 142.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x irregular; Frances K. Lipman and others, trustees of Julius Lipman, to Mary D. Cannon 65,000

98TH ST, 165 and 169 West; Frances K. Lipman to same..... 1

47TH AV, n s, part of Lot 688, map of Village of West Farms, 24th Ward; Catherine J. Deere to William Bloomfield..... 600

BLONDELL AV, e s, 43.4 ft s of East Chester Road, 50x88.11x51.3x100.2; Joseph Carroll to Ellen Carroll..... 1

7TH AV, and 23d St, s e corner, 148.1x irregular, ½ part; George C. Widmayer to Hannah B. Widmayer 1

184TH ST, 542 East, and 164 East 103d St; Henry Robert to Sophia Robert..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV and 132d St, w s, 25x100; George W. Short and wife to Joel Schwitzer..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 89; Henry Buermann to August Buermann 1

BROOME ST, n s, 40.3 ft w of West Broadway, 28.1x80; James McKibben and wife to Charles S. Sentell..... 1

2D AV, w s, 86.5 ft n of 36th St, 18.6x105; Hugh Kane to Alice Kane..... 1

25TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph F. Conway and others to James L. Conway 1

24TH ST, n s, 204.2 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Albert F. Trageser to Perpetura Trageser 1

RIVERSIDE AV and 83d St, s e corner, 57.4x107.6x52.2x83.9; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Mary Ward..... 100

62D ST, 239 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore von Ganther..... 1

LOT 421, Map of Harlem Commons; Cosseya F. Conway and others to James L. Conway 100

LOT 420, same map; Same to Same..... 100

85TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1x102x 12.11x ; Mary Egan to Mary Maloney..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Goldden to Mary Maloney..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; James K. Holmes and others to Rosamond H. Owen..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; Joseph F. Conway and others to James L. Conway..... 100

100TH ST, 118 East; Louis H. Hambro and wife to Thomas Shortell..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of 7th Av, 19x 100.11; Elise Heiliger and another to Emma Stahl..... 1

SAME to Albert W. Gifford; same property, 2 mortgages, 1 year..... 4,000

BAKER, Mary A., and husband to Isaac C. Wickes and others; w s of 3d Av, 162.2 ft n of 18th St, 5 months..... 1,570

BLOOMFIELD, William, to Catherine J. Deere; n w s 4th Av, Lot 688, Map of Wakefield, 4 months..... 600

CANNON, Mary B., to Francis K. Lipman and others, executors, &c.; 105 and 169 West 98th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 5,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to John W. Bush and others; n e s 208th St, 330.10 ft s e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 9,000

SAME to Same; n e corner Naegle Av and Academy St, 2 years..... 3,000

SAME to Same; s s of Post Av, 100 ft e of Academy St, 2 years..... 2,500

SAME to Same; n w corner Emerson St and Post Av, 2 years..... 3,500

SAME to Same; s corner Columbus Av and 208th St, 120x irregular, to 207th St and Harlem River, 2 years..... 5,000

SAME to Same; s e corner Hawthorne St and Sherman Av, 300x100x200x50x100x 110, 2 years..... 6,000

DESSOIR, Wilford, and wife to Mary E. Waters, s s of 16th St, Lot 513, Map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 500

DEERE, Catherine J., to Mary J. Haviland; n w s of 4th Av, Lot 648, Map of Wakefield, 5 years..... 1,500

DUDLEY, Henry, to Helen Stuyvesant and others; n s of 14th St, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 12,000

FRANCIS, Margaret A., to Robert Parkinson; 242 South St, 3 years..... 1,000

GRAY, Patrick K., to Westchester and Van Nest Land Company; s s of Saratoga Av, 50 ft w of Newport St, 3 years..... 500

HECK, Jacob R., and wife to Elizabeth Lauter; n s of Tinton Av, 208.6 ft n of Cedar St, 4 years..... 2,000

HOPPING, Emma L. T., to Mary E. Tilton; s s of 93d St, 71 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KAISER, John, and wife to Adam C. Rintelen; Lot 65, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 2½ years..... 500

LEGGAT, Andrew R., and wife to Warren Snyder; 309 West 30th St, 3 years... 5,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to James M. Crafts and others, trustees for Anna K. Shaw and others; s s of 149th St, 335 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,500

SAME to Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee; s s of 149th St, 370 ft w of Boulevard, 4 years..... 7,500

LEWIS, Daniel, and wife to Gertrude K. Graham; s e corner of Troy and Sidney Sts, extends to Berrien St, 5 years..... 9,000

McSHERRY, John, and wife to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, w s of Intervale Av, 505.6 ft n of 167th St, (installments)..... 600

McDOWELL, Alexander, and wife to Bank for Savings, New-York; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, four consecutive lots, (four mortgages,) 5 years.. 94,000

MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to E. H. Bennett; s s of 122d St, 488 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MALLOY, James J., to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; s e s of Railroad Av East, 83.9 ft n e of 153d St, installments..... 2,500

O'CONNOR, Joseph P., and wife to Harriette L. Coates; n s of 52d St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, ½ interest, &c., 2 years... 800

POMEROY, Jane E., and William L., Mary C., and Grace Lottimer to Cordelia E. Evelin, administratrix; n s of 28th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 10,500

RAUB, Herman, to Bachman Brewing Company; 102 West St and 146 Liberty St, (lease,) installments..... 20,000

RIEMANN, Albert G., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Bleecker St, 90 ft s of Morton St, 1 year 7,000

SCHENKBERG, Eliza M., to Cortlandt and De P. Field and others, trustees; e s of Madison Av, 43.3 ft s of 42d St, 3 years..... 1,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, and wives to Sarah H. Powell; s w corner of Lenox Av and 130th St, 1 year..... 36,000

SAME to Amy Willis; same property, 1 year 9,000

SCHRADER, Henry C., and wife to Isaac P. Smith; e s of Elton Av, 50 ft n of 155th St, 5 months..... 1,000

SCHOEPP, Rachel, to Mary Luhring; w s of Daly Av, Lots 274 and 275, map of East Tremont, 1 year..... 300

SCHAEFFER, Emma L., to the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; n e corner of 187th St and 11th Av, 1 year..... 14,500

VON GANTHER, Theodor, and wife to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c., of Fanny Hendricks; n s of 62d St, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WALL, Emma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 261 West 54th St, 3 years 11,000

WEEBKE, Franziska, to Frederick Schmidt; 7 Watts St, 1 year..... 600

WEMPLE, Peter H., and wife to David Marx; 114th St, n s, 343 ft w of 5th Av, demand 500

YOUNG, William H., to Edward E. Black, Anderson Av, w s, 225 ft s of 164th St; Woody Crest Av, n e corner of 162d St, 3 years 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCH, Aaron, to Charlotte Heller; 2 assignments $2

VONDAH, Isaac M., trustee of I. Dyckman, to Mary D. Crane..... ..

ELDREGE, Arthur, executor of Rebecca G. Eldrege, to John McL. Nash, trustee of F. E. Berger..... 9,000

ERSKINE, John K., Jr., to H. Prescott Beach 1,200

HALL, William H., to Charles E. Hall.... Nom.

JARVIS, Welcome S., to Elizabeth H. Smith 12,521

LEITNER, Jacob, to Simon Danzig and Gabriel Kutz; 2 assignments..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Sarah Lese..... 2,275

MYERS, Theodore W., to Josie Clark... 38,355

MIDDLEBROOK, Fredric, Jr., to Kate R. Jackson and others, executors of William H. Jackson 4,010

QUIGLEY, David, to Catherine C. Hill..... 1

STEVENSON, Richard W., trustee under deed by Mary P. Tucker to Sarah A. and Mary M. Smith and Mary E. Thornton.. 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Malvina S. Kalley..... 11,000

WEBB, Edward D., to D. McLean Shaw, guardian of Alfredo Govin..... ..

Lis Pendens.

126TH ST, 36 West; Charles A. Furbush against Allen T. Nye, (notice of attachment.)

GREENWICH AV, 115 to 121; 49th St, s s, 208 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.5; 49th St, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Theresa Schlosser against Theodore Schlosser, trustee, and others, (partition.)

120TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 100x100.10, except Lot released; Fannie S. Janeway against Alice L. Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 162d St, 37.6x105; William T. Estabrook, assignee, against Robert A. Wallace and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

26TH ST, n s, 148.6 ft w of 8th Av, 26.6x98.9; Frederic G. Moore against George C. Palmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREAT JONES ST, 55; Lydia B. Froment and others against Thomas W. Keogh, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

5TH AV, w s, 53 ft s of 132d St, 18x75; Bowery Savings Bank against George R. Bidwell and others, administrators, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AVENUE A, 121; Frederick Wasshausen against Christine Kurzenknabe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DECATUR AV, w s, 127.5 ft n of 198th St, 4 lots, e.ch 18.11x99.10; Ottilee Lauer against Henry E. Thorn and others, four actions, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

146TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of Brook Av, 20x50; Rebecca Morgan against Roman Koehler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOK AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x70; Rebecca Morgan against Lena Gebhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

31ST ST, 132 West; Hugh Langan and others against Frederick W. Thorne and others, (action to procure assignment of lease.)

106TH ST, 212 and 214 East; Julia Kane against Mary A. Kane, executrix, and others, (action to enforce sale.)

84TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x 102.2; James Murray and others against Frederick O. Johannsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

166TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 3d Av, 20.6x 101; Harry W. Bell against Ellen Curtin, owner; George Schneider, contractor... $162

PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x 80; Joseph Wood against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor

LEROY ST, 47; William J. Shepherd against Louis Zimmerman, owner and contractor 536

42D ST, 121 West; Daniel Gillen against Charles Thorley, owner; John Marley, contractor..... 4

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

98TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Mary E. Garrett on Frederick A. Snow to Peter Garrett 275

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 495—Albert L. France et al. vs. The United States.—Argued by A. W. Goldsmith and James G. Carter for the plaintiffs, and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the Government.

No. 447—E. W. Agnew vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. After announcing opinions on Monday the court will take a recess for two weeks.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William Rajnal.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT — Smyth, J. — New-York Building Loan Banking Company vs. John H. Fisher—George Sutliff. Mary Goodwin vs. John Crawford—John P. Cohalan. Excelsior Brewing Company vs. Joseph Prawer—Frank J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Tobias Lesser vs. Simon Lesser—Morris Moses and James T. Franklin.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Adler vs. Cochran—Peter B. Olney, London Assurance Corporation vs. Miller—Hamilton Odell. Crowe vs. Crowe—Thomas Nolan. Lesser vs. Lesser—Gilbert M. Speir.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Lee vs. Bowden—Frank R. Lawrence. Anderson vs. Heine—Charles H. Blair. Heydt vs. Fernbach—Isaac Fromme. German-American Real Estate Title G. Company vs. Coogan—Emanuel M. Friend. Matter of Doty—Frank R. Lawrence. Matter of Kruger—William J. Lardner. Matter of Paddock & Fowler—John H. Regan. Matter of Toop—Charles Donohue. Matter of Louis F. Fromer & Co.—Jesse S. Nelson. Richardson, Morgan & Co. vs. Fogel—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hangen vs. Rosenberg—George M. Van Hoesen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—JOHN EBERLE.—Oscar Herrmann has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Eberle, liquor dealer, of 234 East Forty-fifth Street, on the application of John R. Berbling. He said his wife bought the place in 1890, but the liquor tax certificate is in his name, and the brewer has a lien on it for $400 money advanced to pay for it.

—JOSEPH PRAWER.—Frank J. Nealis has been appointed receiver of the liquor tax certificate No. 4,796, of Joseph Prawer, who kept a saloon at 185 Rivington Street, on the application of the Excelsior Brewing Company, which advanced $666 to pay for the certificate. Mr. Prawer was to hold it for the benefit of the company. He refused to give it up when the company demanded it.

—STEPHEN W. GOODWIN.—M. A. Lesser has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stephen W. Goodwin, dealer in ice, of 301 West Forty-sixth Street, on the application of the Yonkers City Ice Company, a creditor for $4,973. Mr. Goodwin has been in the ice business for twenty-five years. He was a partner for twelve years in the firm of A. L. Thompson & Co., at 511 and 513 West Forty-second Street, and bought out Mr. Thompson's interest in February, 1893, for $15,728. In January last Mr. Goodwin turned over the entire business, together with his interest in the icehouse property at Glasco, N. Y., to Mr. Thompson, who claimed that Mr. Goodwin owed him $15,000.

—ALLEN T. NYE.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for $300,000 against Allen T. Nye, in favor of Charles A. Furbush of Philadelphia, in a suit brought by him on an assigned claim of John P. Persch against Mr. Nye and James C. Clarkson, both of whom are said to live in Philadelphia. The claim is for alleged breach of contract made on July 13, 1895, by Messrs. Nye and Clarkson with Mr. Persch to pay him $300,000 in stock and $300,000 in bonds of a telephone company to be organized in sixty days in Philadelphia, which was to take over the franchise, rights, &c., of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company and construct and operate a telephone system. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Nye is a non-resident, but he has property in this city at 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on which a lis pendens has been placed.

Out of Town.

—BRIDGEPORT UTILIZATION COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.—An application for a receiver was made yesterday by dissatisfied stockholders of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Utilization Company, owners of the garbage-reducing plant there. The concern is said to be solvent, but the trouble arose over a dispute between Chrystie & Janney, New-York brokers, who backed the enterprise, and Cyrus C. Currier of Jersey City, who supplied the machinery. The latter has an agreement with the brokers to furnish the machinery for all similar plants erected in this country for two years. This agreement will expire next month. Mr. Currier claims the brokers have prevented parties from inspecting the plant at Bridgeport, holding them off so that they could have the machinery built by others. The plant itself is said to be a success.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 13:

ADLER, Leon A.—George W. Bramhall and another 200

APPEL, Max—Max J. Auerbach and another 90

AUDIFRED, Alexis C.—Edward A. Isaacs 91

BENDELL, Moses—Andrew J. Mellor... 150

BENNETT, Thomas, and another—George Moore Smith and others..... 1,156

BLUMAUER, Simon, and others—First National Bank of Milwaukee..... $5,811

BODINE, Frank Y.—Alberne Stone Company 95

BREWSTER, James B.—Myron H. Oppenheim and another..... 549

BREWSTER, James B.—Wales T. Severance 179

CLARKE, Greenleaf—George C. Pullen... 137

COFFIN, Joseph W.—Aaron Raymond... 1,814

COHEN, Morris—Frank Gundling..... 37

COHEN, Pauline—Charles N. Lee et al... 484

COLLINS, Addie A.—John Brodrick..... 368

COXE, Charles L.—Pauline A. Coxe..... 124

DODD, John C.—Milton S. Guiterman, as assignee 495

DUFF, Joseph R.—John P. Davin..... 110

EBEN, Felix I.—Walter E. Brown 71

FLEISHER, Julius—Robert Hill..... 65

FRANCESCONI, Guido—The Smith Premier Typewriter Company..... 228

GERMAIN, Peter—Archibald D. French.. 30

GINSBURG, Morris—Lester Levy..... 77

GORDAN, Mary, and others—William B. Codling 585

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—Isabella Horowitz..... 86

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Siegmund J. Bach and others..... 1,144

HARRISON, Jared F.—Thomas Balfour, as administrator 4,143

HARTMAN, Clarence, et al, others—William J. Young and another 543

HARTMAN, Clarence et al—Manhattan Shoe Company 402

HARTMAN, Clarence et al—Alfred Owens Company 440

HARTOG, Albert—Louis C. Jandorf..... 19

HENDERSON, George—James and Joseph D. Huggins 171

HOES, William M., public administrator of Leonard W. Jerome, deceased—Alfred H. Morris, as administrator..... 16,079

HODGMAN, George F.—National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York. 5,038

SAME—Same 5,093

HOHENSTEIN, Gertrude—Adolf Prince.. 255

HORTON, Dudley R. and another—George E. Ranous 150

JACKSON, Joseph—Isaac Goldstein..... 770

JOHNSON, August—George S. Moore.... 126

KAEMPFER, Jacob C.—George W. Reeve, Jr..... 228

KIMBALL, Henry C.—Henry C. Curtis et al..... 450

KLABER, Emile—Frederick E. Clark..... 48

KOHLHASS, Christiana and another—The Medina National Bank 336

KONICKE, George—The Mayor, &c..... 75

LANEY, Charles S.—Herbert S. Field.... 2,149

LIMBACHER, Christopher, and others—Otto Schmitt 1,188

MARKMAN, Joseph—Eli Cohen..... 290

MAYER, Joseph—Marmaduke Richardson. 240

MAYO, Edwin F.—George Bullwinkler.... 227

McCANN, Patrick J.—David Jones Company 282

McINTEGARRT, James, and another—Frederick W. Maas..... 124

McGINNIS, John—Lewis S. Marx..... 76

McMULLEN, Joseph—Annie L. Kelly.... 490

MERRITT, Freeman H.—The Hecla Powder Company..... 312

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Joseph Devlin, as administrator 5,865

MILAZZO, Salvatore—Victor K. McElheny, Jr., as assignee..... 426

MILAZZO, Salvatore, and Theodore B. Freese—Victor K. McElheny, Jr., as assignee 1,037

MOOREHEAD, Franklin C.—John Emslie and another..... 92

NEIL, William—Thomas Flynn..... 447

OETTINGER, Hyman—The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New-York..... 232

SAME—Same 177

SAME—Same..... 100

SAME—Same 101

SAME—Same 72

PARSONS, Thomas R.—Seth H. Koopmans 1,067

POWELL, Maude L. K., and another—Douglas H. Schneider..... 124

PRICE, Barnett L., and another—Joshua L. Bailey and others..... 764

PURPURA, David—The Commercial Cable Company 74

QUINN, William—Annie Quinn..... 46

RAMSEY, William H.—West Side Bank.. 278

REINHARDT, Henry—Charles N. Lee and others 995

ROES, John—Robert Hill..... 63

ROSENTHAL, Caroline—Adolph G. Huppfel 484

SCHEMEL, Philip, and another—Bank of the Metropolis..... 300

SCHMIDT, Herman W.—John Thallon.... 575

SEPLAR, Louis—James S. Barron and another 32

SHERMAN, Charles P.—Frederick Jacobson w..... 217

SIEGEL, Barnet, Samuel, and Isaac—Julius Solomon..... 239

SILVERMAN, Robert H.—Samuel F. Burns 106

SODERHOLM, Charles G.—William E. and Jerome B. Uptegrove..... 172

STAFFORD, James W.—Clarence W. Fox and others..... 117

STEINHARDT, Lewis, Morris, and David J.—Herman Turk..... 124

STEVENS, Harry M.—The Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company..... 171

STRANAHAN, Robert A.—John Elsey... 338

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ONE OLD SOLDIER TO ANOTHER.

They Were on Opposing Sides in the War of the Rebellion.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Judge O. J. Semmes of the City Court of Mobile has received a letter recently, which he appreciates very much, as it is from the officer of the Union Army who captured the Judge during the war. The Register has been permitted to copy the letter, which is as follows:

"BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1896.

"Hon. O. J. Semmes, Mobile, Ala.:

"Dear Sir: Last evening in talking with Mr. Glennon of Mobile, now a law student at Harvard, I was greatly interested to hear him mention your name as being now a Judge at Mobile, and I cannot refrain from writing you in the hope of once again being in communication with a gentleman of whom I have often thought and spoken during the past third of a century.

"On the 5th of August, 1862, I commanded the Massachusetts Battery of Light Artillery at Baton Rouge, La., and have always understood that you were in command of the Confederate battery, which made it so very hot for me on the opening of the action when we were both in position, you on the left, and I on the right of the road, and also when, a few minutes later, we had both changed our position so that we had each two guns in the road opposed to each other. I was also with the cavalry when, the next Spring, if I am right, the boat of which you were in command, was captured and you requested permission of me to go to the hotel near the bayou to change your clothes.

"Those days, now so long passed, are full of memories very dear to us who did good service, each for our cause, and if it is not asking too much, will you not write me and tell me about the fight at Baton Rouge from your standpoint—something more than is comprehended in your terse and businesslike report published in Moore's Rebellion Second, which I have often read with the greatest interest, and please also tell me if you did not capture the ship on which you were sent North as a prisoner of war, and give me some of the incidents of that affair.

"I hope our descendants will take pride in the gallantry of the men of '61-'65, who fought to an issue the unsettled questions bequeathed to us by our ancestors. I can testify to your activity and ability as a battery commander, and am now rejoiced to know that you are living in a sphere of usefulness and honor. I remain, dear Sir, with the highest respect, yours very truly,

"WILLIAM W. CARRUTH."

Mr. Carruth is an attorney of Boston, and Judge Semmes says that he is satisfied from the incidents mentioned that he is the officer who effected Mr. Nye's arrest, after he had set fire to a gunboat of which he was placed in command, and set on fire to prevent her capture, the officers and men jumping overboard. Judge Semmes says that this took place in a kind of bayou, and that, as he reached the bank he was arrested by Capt. Carruth, who afterward became Colonel of a regiment.

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO GEORGIA.

The State Needs a Senator to Represent Her Own Interests.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A few days ago our Senatorial candidates were tumbling over each other in their efforts to get credit for the victory that would come from committing the party to free silver and nominating Bryan. Now that overwhelming disaster has come instead of victory, we do not see them making any great hurry to assume responsibility for it. Nobody doubts that if a Senator is chosen on the silver issue, he will be a free coinage man; but is it wise to choose a Senator on that issue? A Senator so chosen will be under obligation to use his power in the Senate to produce a dead-lock in legislation on all financial and economic subjects, and the chief uncertainty in the situation now is whether or not it will be possible for the silver Senators to produce such a dead-lock. The result of Senatorial elections in a few States will determine whether they can do so or not. The new Senator from Georgia may hold the balance of power.

Now, there is no doubt that the people of Georgia are in favor of the free coinage of silver, but we do not believe they are in favor of continuing existing conditions for four years on the chance that the next Presidential election will reverse the verdict of the one just held. They have had enough of business depression and industrial stagnation. They can do nothing which will so certainly insure the continuance of existing conditions as to send a man to the Senate who will be the unquestioning ally of the desperate silver men of the extreme Western States. We think nothing could be more unwise. Georgia is for free silver, but has other interests. Colorado and the States of which she is a type have no interest in legislation or think they have none except legislation affecting the product of their mines. They subordinate everything to that interest. They trade, they bully—they sacrifice every national interest to their one interest. They have been and are a source of great danger to the country.

Georgia ought to elect a Senator to represent her interests, and not those of the silver States.

The Hero of the Battle.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

Let it never be forgotten that the foundation of this triumph of public honor and civil order was laid by no Republican, but by the greatest Democrat who has led the party for sixty years, and by the President who will fill a larger place in history than any other since Grant. It was Grover Cleveland who first called a halt in the policy of silver inflation by forcing a Democratic Congress, in special session, to repeal the Silver-Purchase act. It was Grover Cleveland who sent the United States Army to suppress a Populist insurrection in Chicago, in the face of a sympathizing Democratic Governor. It was Grover Cleveland who sustained the National credit by selling bonds in the face of ignorant and passionate popular clamor. It was Grover Cleveland who did all the things the Chicago platform repudiated, and which the country has so emphatically indorsed. He made the way so plain that good sense and patriotism could find no other to walk in. He destroyed his own party because it was unworthy, and taught the Republicans how to deserve the confidence of the country. Grover Cleveland is the man of the hour, the hero of the battle for honest money and stable government.

The Bible as a Reading Book.

From The Montreal Gazette.

The delegation of clergymen that waited on the Ontario Ministers to urge the use of the Bible as a regular textbook in the public schools may not find success crowning their efforts. Yet there is much to be said for the idea they support. Aside from the religious aspect of the question, the Bible is such a well of clear, forceful English that no other book approaches it. To use it as a reading book, too, would make a healthy change from the selections from second-class authors that are so much in fashion with manufacturers of Canadian school books.

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CAMPAIGN EXPENSE REPORT.

Candidate for Justice of the Peace Files His.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Several candidates for office at the recent election filed sworn statements of their expenses in the Town Clerk's office yesterday. Hugh O'Flaherty was a candidate for Justice of the Peace on the National Democratic ticket and submits his statement in verse, sworn to before Henry D. Milderberger, as follows:

National Democratic Ticket,
Justice of the Peace,
Town of Hartford.
Nov. 3, 1896.

A candidate was I
For Justice on this ticket,
The silverites made cry
"We'll bang it and we'll kick it,"
(This ticket,)
"For he shall never be
A Justice in this City";
And so they went for me
Without a twinge of pity.
They went for me as if I were a villain,
Did Campbell, Graves, and Dillon.

And Dillon, Graves, and Campbell,
These mighty chiefs who gamble
On what they can and cannot do,
(Their "cannot do" is their strong forte,)
Had quite a lot of jolly sport
At my expense; although I spent
Not even one red, little cent,
Nor did it cost a mill or dam(n)
To be elected what I am
But shall not be again, I trow,
If these three doughty warriors know
Themselves and keep their souls in peace.
Farewell,
Justice
of
the
Peace!
Farewell, Campbell; farewell, Graves,
Dillon, and ye other braves,

Who swear by Bryan and hate gold;
Who love the anarchist so bold,
The wily Altgeld, who defies
The devil's self to beat his lies;
Who love Ben Tillman and poor Peffer,
The Southern clown and prairie heifer,
Vale, vale to ye all!
Little Campbell, Dillon small,
And you, oh, Graves, the least of all!
But do not think that I upbraid ye,
For alch av' ye is as God made ye—
Nayther
gintleman
nor
lady.
Very truly yours,
HUGH O'FLAHERTY.

In a letter accompanying the "statement." Mr. O'Flaherty addresses the Town Clerk as follows:

Town Clerk, Town of Hartford:

My Dear Sir: Having been a candidate for Justice of the Peace on the National Democratic ticket at the election in this town on the 3d inst., I herewith send you sworn statement of my expenses at said election, which were nil. The form used by me may be unusual, but so was the election, which is my excuse for sending statement in its present shape. Very truly yours,
HUGH O'FLAHERT

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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A LIFE OF HAMERTON.

His Autobiography with a Continuation by His Widow.*

Philip Gilbert Hamerton's autobiography, forming about one-half of this work, was written late in life and never was completed. It embraces only his early years, ending as it does with his marriage in 1858. From that point until his death, in 1894, the record is continued by his widow. Mr. Hamerton wrote with great freedom, as readers of the following paragraph will see:

His Father and Mother.

In the year 1876 I was examining a large boxful of business papers that had belonged to my father, and burning most of them in a garden in Yorkshire, when a little packet fell out of a legal document that I was just going to throw upon the fire. It was a lock of hair carefully folded in a piece of the bluish paper my father used for his law correspondence, and fastened with an old wire-headed pin. I at once took it to a lady who had known my mother, and she said without a moment's hesitation that the hair was certainly hers, so that I now possess this relic, and it is all I have of my poor mother, whose face I never saw and whose voice I never heard. Few people who have lived in the world have left such slight traces. My poor father was a man of great physical endowments, and he came at last to have a mistaken pride in being able to drink deeply without betraying any evil effects, but a few years of such an existence undermined one of the finest constitutions ever given to mortal man. A quarryman once told me that my father had appeared at the quarry at 6 o'clock in the morning, looking quite fresh and hearty, when, taking up the heaviest sledge hammer he could find, he gayly challenged the men to try who could throw it furthest. None of them came near him, on which he turned and said, with a laugh of satisfaction: "Not bad, that, for a man who drank thirty glasses of brandy the day before!"

He separated himself entirely from the class he belonged to by birth, lived with men of little culture, though they may have had natural wit, and sacrificed his whole future to mere village conviviality. Thousands of others have followed the same road, but few have sacrificed so much.

My father's cruelty had reached its highest point, I was always spoken to harshly when he condescended to take any notice of me at all, and was very frequently beaten. Our meals together had become perfectly intolerable. He would sit and trifle with his cutlet, and cover it with pepper, for his appetite was completely gone, and there was no conversation except perhaps an occasional expression of displeasure.

The reader will hardly believe that the death of so hard a father could have been felt otherwise than as an inexpressible relief, and yet I was deeply affected by his loss. The kindest of fathers could hardly have been wept for more. My aunt's tears were more explicable; she was old enough to understand the frightful waste of the best gifts involved in that premature ending; as for my grief, perhaps the true explanation of it may be that I mourned rather the father who had been kind to me in Wales than the cruel master at Ivy Cottage.

I remember the day of the funeral quite distinctly. I am the only survivor of that day's ceremony. The little procession has all followed my father into the darkness, descending one by one into graves separated by great spaces of land and sea. And when this is printed, I, too, shall be asleep in mine.

The Hamertons do not seem to have distinguished themselves in anything except marrying heiresses, and in that they were remarkably successful. At first a moderately wealthy family, they became immensely wealthy by the accumulation of heiresses' estates, and after being ruined by confiscation they began the same process over again; but being at the same time either imprudent or careless, or too much burdened with children, (my great-grandfather had a dozen brothers and sisters,) they have not kept their lands. One of my uncles said to me that the Hamertons won property in no other way than by marriage, and that they were almost incapable of retaining it; he himself had the one talent of his race, but was an exception to their incapacity.

Choice of a Calling.

My own desires were equally balanced between two purposes for which I had a great liking and hoped that there might be some natural aptitude. One of these was literature and the other painting. There was no thought of ambition in connection with the desire to follow one of these two pursuits beyond that of the workman who desires to do well. I mean, I had no social ambition in connection with them. It seemed to me that the liberty of thought which I valued above everything was incompatible in England with any desire to rise in the world, as unbelievers lay under a ban, and had no chance of social advancement without renouncing their opinions. This was an additional reason why I should seek happiness in my studies, as a worldly success was denied to me.

The reader may perhaps think that I had not much in the way of social advancement to renounce, but, in fact, I had a position remarkably full of possibilities, that a man of the world could have used to great advantage. I had independent means, enough to enable me as a bachelor to live like a gentleman; I belonged to one of the oldest and best-descended families in the English untitled aristocracy, had a retentive memory, a strong voice, and could speak in public without embarrassment. A man of the world in my position would have found his upward course straight before him.

I have been sometimes represented as an unsuccessful painter who took to writing because he had failed as an artist. It is, of course, easy to state the matter so, but the exact truth is that a very moderate success in either literature or art would have been equally acceptable to me, so that there has been no other failure in my life than the usual one of not being able to catch two hares at the same time. Very few dogs have ever been able to do that.

Charlotte Bronte.

I regret now that I never met Charlotte Brontë, as she was quite a near neighbor of ours; in fact, I could have ridden or walked over to Haworth at any time. That village is just on the northeast border of the great Boulsworth moors, where my hut was pitched. At the time of my encampment there Charlotte Brontë had been dead about eighteen months. She was hardly a contemporary of mine, as she was born seventeen years before me, and died so prematurely; still, when I think that "Jane Eyre" was written within a very few miles of Hollins, and that for several years, during which I rode or walked every day, Charlotte Brontë was living just on the other side of the moors, visible from my home, I am vexed with myself for not having had assurance enough to go to see her. Since those days a hundred ephemeral reputations have risen only to be quenched forever in the great ocean of the world's oblivion, but the fame of "Jane Eyre" is as brilliant as it was when the book astonished all reading England forty years ago.

Ruskin and Tennyson.

An important event occurred on March 22, 1853. Being in Manchester, I bought the first volume of Ruskin's "Modern Painters." In this way I came under the influence of Mr. Ruskin, and remained under it, more or less, for several years. It was a good influence in two ways, first in literature, as anything that Mr. Ruskin has to say is sure to be well expressed, and after that it was a good influence in directing my attention to certain qualities and beauties in nature; but in art this influence was not merely evil, it was disastrous. I was, however, at that time, just the young man predestined to fall under it, being very fond of reading, and having a strong passion for natural beauty. In the course of the year 1853 I corresponded with Mr. Ruskin about my studies, and I have no doubt of the perfect sincerity of his advice and the kindness of intention with which it was given; but it tended directly to encourage the idea that art could be learned from nature, and that is an immense mistake. Nature does not teach art, or anything resembling it; she only provides materials.

I met a cousin of Miss Martineau, who told us some good stories, especially about Tennyson. On this a brother of our host said that he was once traveling when he met with a party of tourists, among whom he recognized the Laureate. "Who is that gentleman?" said they. "He has been the life and soul of our party, and we cannot get a clue to his name, for he has baffled us in every way, tearing it off his luggage and out of the book he was reading." Mr. Sharpe betrayed the secret, not much to the Laureate's satisfaction. When traveling in Scotland some time afterward I myself met with Tennyson, so a tourist kindly explained who he was in these words: "That's Alfred Tennyson, the American poet."

Such is fame!

Samuel Rogers Visited.

Mr. Leslie took me one afternoon to see old Mr. Rogers, the poet. When we arrived he was out for a drive, so we quietly examined the works of art in the house until his return. Even the arrangement of the furniture had been unaltered for years, and as the rooms, just as we saw them, had been visited by most people of note during nearly two generations, they had an interest from association with famous names that could not be rivaled, at that time, by any other rooms in London. The dining room, for example, was exactly in the same state as when Byron dined there and would eat nothing but a biscuit. Leslie said: "I have seen Mrs. Siddons sitting on the corner of that sofa near the fire, and Walter Scott walk up to her and shake hands." Leslie mentioned many other celebrities, but none of them were so interesting to me as the author of "Waverley" and "Childe Harold."

This was the Rogers of 1854—senile, as was natural at the age of ninety-one years and eight months, yet still retaining much of the old Rogers, hospitable, sometimes caustic, sometimes pathetic, and always a true lover and appreciator of the fine arts. Leslie declared him to be the only amateur who had knowledge enough to form a good collection without assistance.

Byron, Scott, and Talfourd.

Leslie said that the virtue of geniality was of great value to the poet, and that if Byron had possessed the geniality of Goldsmith, he would have been as great a poet as Shakespeare, but that his misanthropy spoiled all his views of life. In saying this, Leslie probably underestimated the literary value of ill-nature. Much of Byron's intensity and force is due to the energy of malevolence. The success of Ruskin's earlier writings was due in part to the same cause. In periodical literature, it was pure mechancete that first made The Saturday Review successful.

Talking of Talfourd, (who had lately died on the bench,) Leslie said that he was a high liver, and that led him to give an account of Sir Walter Scott's way of life. At dinner he would eat heartily of many dishes and drink a variety of wines. At dessert he drank port; and last of all a servant brought him a small wooden bowl full of neat whisky, which he drank off. He then either wrote or talked till midnight, and refreshed himself with a few glasses of porter before going to bed. Leslie did not mean to imply that Scott was intemperate for a man of a robust constitution who took a great deal of exercise, but only that, like Talfourd, he was a high liver. It is remarkable, in connection with the subject of Scott's own habits, that eating and drinking are so often and so minutely described in his novels. His heroes and heroines always have hearty appetites, except when they are laid up with illness.

The Emperor and the King.

Two officers were invited to the ball at the Hôtel de Ville that was given by the Parisian municipality to the Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel. I went with Capt. Turnbull, who had a cocked hat like a General, and was taken for one. Some French people, by a stretch of imagination, even took him for Prince Albert.

The Hôtel de Ville was very splendid on a night of that kind, and when, long afterward, I saw it as a blackened ruin, the details of that past splendor all came back to me. The most interesting moment was when the crowd of guests formed in two lines in the great ballroom, and the Emperor and King took their places for a short time on two thrones, after which they slowly walked down the open space. I happened to be standing near a French General, who kindly spoke a few words to me, and just after that the Emperor came and shook hands with him, asking a friendly question. In this way I saw Louis Napoleon very plainly; but the more interesting of the two souvenirs for me is certainly that of the immortal leader of men who was afterward the first King of Italy.

As for Louis Napoleon, the sight of him in his glory called to mind an anecdote told of him by Major Towneley in our regiment. When an exile in London, he spoke to the Major of some project that he would put into execution quand je serai Empereur. "Do you really still cherish hopes of that kind?" asked the skeptical Englishman. "They are not merely hopes," answered Louis Napoleon, "but a certainty." He believed firmly in the re-establishment of the Empire, but had no faith whatever in its permanence. This uneasy apprehension of a fall was publicly betrayed afterward by the unnecessary plebiscitum. In a conversation with a French supporter of the Empire, Louis Napoleon said: "So long as I am necessary my power will remain unshakable, but when my hour comes I shall be broken like glass!" He believed himself to be simply an instrument in the hands of Providence that would be thrown away when no longer of any use.

Marriage.

One afternoon we were alone together, playing a duet, when I asked her if she would have me, and she laughingly declined. I remember being so little hurt by the refusal that I said: "That is not the proper way to refuse an offer; you ought to express a little regret—you might say, at least, that you are sorry." Then the young lady laughed again, and said: "Very well, I will say that I am sorry, if you wish it." And so we parted, without any further expression of sentiment on either side.

I never could understand why men make themselves wretched after a refusal. It only proves that the young lady does not care very much for one, and it is infinitely better that she should let him know that before marriage than after. It was soon quite clear to me that, in this case, the young lady's decision had been the wise one. We were not really suited for each other, and we should never have been happy, both of us, in the same kind of existence. Perhaps she was rather difficult to please, or indifferent to marriage, for she never accepted anybody, and is living still (1889) in happy independence as an old maid, within a short distance of Hellifield Peel. I had a little indirect evidence, thirty years afterward, that she had not forgotten me. Most likely she will survive me and read this. If she does, let the page convey a complete acknowledgment of her good sense.

One morning, when I was writing on my desk, (a tall oak desk that I used to stand up to,) the idea suddenly came, as if somebody had uttered these words in my ear: "Why should you remain lonely all your days? Eugénie Gindriez would be an affectionate and faithful wife to you. She is not rich, but you would work and fight your way."

I pushed aside the sheet of manuscript and took a sheet of note paper instead. I then wrote, in French, a letter to a lady in Paris who knew the Gindriez family, and asked her if Mlle. Eugénie was engaged to be married. The answer came that she was well, and that there had been no engagement. At last we met, and there was nothing in her manner but a certain gravity, as if serious resolutions were impending. Her sister showed no such reserve, but greeted me gayly and frankly. After a few days, I was accepted on the condition of an annual visit to France.

From a worldly point of view, this engagement was what is called in French une folie, on my part, and hardly less so on the part of the young lady. We had, however, a kind of inward assurance that in spite of the differences of nationality and other differences, we were, in truth, nearer to each other than most people who contract matrimonial engagements. The "elective affinities" act in spite of all appearances and of many realities.

*PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. An Autobiography, 1834-1858. And a Memoir by his Wife, 1858-1894. With a portrait. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

TOM PAINE AND ROBESPIERRE.

Evidence that the Terrorist Relented in His Hostility to Paine.

The recent pseudo-revelations on Robespierre in the Dropmore volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission have led a Paris correspondent of The Athenaeum to examine a notebook "which has been strangely overlooked, even by French writers, and in which, during three out of the ten months covered by the reports of Francis Drake's spy, Robespierre jotted down his ideas and intentions." Seized as Robespierre's papers were at his lodgings at the carpenter Duplay's, Rue St. Honoré, they were intrusted by the Convention to Courtois, one of its members, to report on them. Courtois made a voluminous report. He then endeavored, after the Restoration, by offering to restore this and other documents to the Bourbon family, to procure exemption from the banishment pronounced on regicides, and the letter is now in the French Archives.

Courtois gave in his report only five short quotations, scarcely eighty words in all, from Robespierre's notebook, but one of these extracts has attracted much notice, for it threatens Thomas Paine with the guillotine. On Page 5 Robespierre wrote: "Propose [demander] that Thomas Payne [this was the spelling of the name in France] be put on trial, in the interests of America as much as of France"; and on Page 6: "Departure of Carnot for the army [canceled.] Force by terror the towns lately in rebellion to reveal the arms which they have hidden."

The Athenaeum correspondent argues that the entry against Paine must have been made before Oct. 6, as it was made before Carnot's departure, and the minutes of the Committee of Public Safety, though they do not show when Carnot started, show that he was absent from the 6th to the 20th of October. Yet Paine was not arrested till Dec. 28. "Did Robespierre change his mind," asks the correspondent, "perhaps from fear of offending America or at the instance of Danton, who was Paine's stanch friend? Danton, it is true, could not, or would not, prevent Paine's arrest, but that arrest was the corollary of the arrest of Anacharsis Cloots. The two men had been expelled together from the Convention as foreigners. They were arrested simultaneously. Their lodgings were searched on the same day (the morrow of Cloots's execution) and by the same commissaries.

"Now, Robespierre detested Cloots, and, if we could discover a later notebook, we should probably find Cloots in his black (or rather red) book; but if his resentment against Paine had continued, he was not the man to nurse his wrath to keep it warm. He had only to "remind" Fouquier-Tinville, and, as in La Marlière's case, Paine's head, at least after his expulsion from the Convention, would have fallen. When we find Paine left undisturbed for three months, arrested only because he stood on the same footing as Cloots, and left undisturbed in prison for the seven months of Robespierre's life, the supposition of Robespierre's unrelenting hostility falls to the ground, and my belief is that Paine's life was no longer in danger from him."

The lives of the makers of books are very much like other people's in most respects, but especially in this: that they are either rebels to, or subjects of, their ancestry. The lives of some literary persons begin a good while after they are born. Others begin a good while before. Of this latter kind is mine.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Usually men, in distributing favors, do as old maids and old misers do; they give everything to those who want nothing. We are fonder of warming our hands at a fire already in a blaze than of blowing one.—Landor.

The same identical thought, I suppose, goes round in a slow whirl from one generation to another, as I have seen a withered leaf in the vortex of a brook.—Hawthorne.

Nothing is true in history, except the names and dates, whereas in fiction everything is true, except the names and dates.—Fielding.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

JOHANNA AMBROSIUS'S VERSE.*

The story of Johanna Ambrosius Voigt's life is sufficiently singular and interesting to make the fortune of the volume in which it is told. In the introduction to the poems Prof. Karl Weiss-Schrattenthal, her friend, and one may well say her benefactor, sketches it in outline, and in the American edition this is supplemented by a criticism by Herman Grimm and a very vivid description of the poet and her home by "an American journalist."

Johanna Ambrosius, now Frau Voigt, was born forty-two years ago in a village of East Prussia. Her father was a poor artisan, and her mother was an invalid, so that the work of the household fell upon her and her elder sister, Martha. Her schooling, which was such as she could get from the little school of a German village, came to an end when she was eleven years old. Fortunately her father was a reader, and the two girls were allowed to have the popular German magazine, Die Garten Laube. "When they had spun till their fingers were bleeding, and had hung the allotted number of skeins on the nail, they stretched out their hands for their beloved paper." It awakened Johanna's active mind and inspired her with a desire to express herself, as she afterward did in her strong German way, upon bits of paper torn from its margin.

When she was twenty she married a peasant and exchanged what was in comparison an intellectual atmosphere for twelve years of life "without newspapers or books, Bible or hymn book." It is interesting to know that not until the time of this twenty-sixth edition of her poems had she known the work of Goethe or Schiller. Her life was that of the German peasant woman married to poverty. She "regularly swung the flail on the threshing floor," and in her husband's absence she did the work of house, field, and stable. Up to within three or four years she "mowed the hay with the scythe and bound the sheaves in the harvest season." This sort of thing, as a rule, kills the weak and makes the strong stronger.

Frau Voigt bent under it, and finally fell ill of pneumonia, from which she has scarcely yet recovered. At forty she is "bent and old, her hair nearly white; her hands that strike the strings of the heart of Germany so true, are knotted and scarred with toil." It is not strange that it should occur to her to say, "Whoever, like me, has sat at the same board with want and drunk from the same cup with penury, knows what life is."

In her restricted environment her naturally poetic nature was stirred by the deep primitive experiences and emotions of existence, until she found words for them. In the little village that looked out with a clear gaze (its "clear eyes widely oping," Miss—or Mrs.—Safford puts it,) from the gentle slope of the hills, she wrote of her narrow days, of the narrow world about her, of the wide sky, of the poverty and suffering with which she was acquainted, of her children, and of her country. Some of these poems found their way to the newspapers, but it was not until Prof. Schrattenthal got hold of them (in 1894) and made up his mind to publish a selection from them that she became really known. From the point of view of worldly gain it was time, as she was suffering for the money they have since brought her.

Speaking of her work critically, it shows a high spirit of faithfulness and sincerity, and an astonishing degree of skill. Sometimes, it is true, simplicity is carried to the point of pretty dreary commonplace, as in "The Luncheon," which nothing could make remarkable, and which the translation unfortunately reduces to a sort of doggerel. Take the third verse of the German version:

"'Dass dich du Keiner, hat's so geschmeckt?"
'Ya!' tönt es leise. Im Buche versteckt,
Hält er die Augen; weiss wohl, dass er lügt—
Bis plötzlich die Wahrheit über ihn siegt."

There is nothing especial to be said for its homely straightforwardness, but it deserves a better fate than the rendering:

"'Dear me, my boy, did it taste so good?'
'Yes,' said he, softly. With school book he stood,
His eyes on the page; he knows that he lies.
Suddenly truth conquers every disguise."

In the finer poems this lack of skill on the part of the translator becomes more serious. The chief charm of the verse lies in the directness and clearness with which the writer's very genuine nature is expressed. Many of the lines are moving precisely because of this plain severity, and Frau Voigt recognized the truth when she wrote to Prof. Schrattenthal, "In my hands ornament would be irony." No style more demands a firm and delicate interpretation than the style of these uncompromising soul portraits, and we cannot truthfully say that they have received such an interpretation. Let any reader familiar with the German language compare the final stanza of "Thou and I" with its translation:

"Hoch heb' ich das Haupt, und beugen sollt'
Selbst treulose Liebe mich nimmer;
Nicht alle graben nach Demant und Gold,
Beglücken können auch Trümmer!"

"Erect, unbending, my head I'll hold;
Not e'en for a false love will I sigh.
All do not dig for diamonds and gold;
E'en fragments can make some happy!"

The translator in her preface expresses the laudable determination to make the thought of the poet her first consideration, and then to retain "the alternations of rhyme, number of syllables in each line," &c. If she had, in addition to counting the number of syllables, taken some little pains to observe their length the result might have been happier. She adds, "If a smoother flow of the English verse would sometimes have resulted from a less accurate rendering, it is believed that the readers of this volume will prefer the closer following of the writings of this remarkable woman." Possibly, but if accuracy is to be pitted against art in the translation of verse, it is not too much to ask that the accuracy be accurate.

Let us try the delicate little poem on "First Love." The first line runs: "Zarte, Maiengrüne Liebe," which, if we cling to the dictionary, might run, "tender May-green love," a simple conception that has little relation to the stilted "Love so fair in vernal beauty," by which it is rendered. But not until we reach the first four lines of the last verse do we realize the length to which the luckless poet's translator is prepared to go in her pursuit of syllables. Frau Voigt sings—a little plaintively:

"Keiner kann dich ganz vergessen,
Sternumsäumtes, zartes Morgenrot,
Ob uns auch das reiche Leben
Tausend goldene Sonnen bot."

And the English follows triumphantly, "Ev'ry heart holds thee in memory,
Star-besprinkled, tender flush of dawn,
Though rich life from out its treas'ry(!)
Thousand radiant suns hath drawn."

Since the number of syllables is a point in question, why not "mem'ry?" And is it "accurate" even for sweet rhyme's sake to put such a word as "treas'ry" into a singer's mouth when even the legitimate "treasury" was wanting?

The very noble verses to "My Love" fare better than most, for which one is disproportionately grateful. Could Emily Dickinson have voiced their sincerity and passion, we should have known them very much as Frau Voigt conceived them, for their distinguishing characteristic is an almost fierce reserve, which she, with her strong contempt of clamorous mourning, would have felt and conveyed. That justice may be done we must call attention to the excellent translation of one or two poems, the originals of which admit of very close following. One of them runs as follows:

"Lock whatsoe'er moves thee
Within thy heart's close shrine,
And give to God alone
That little key of thine.

"Discuss with him alone
Whatever may befall;
He is the only friend
Who understandeth all."

Herman Grimm, in the criticism appended to the American edition of Frau Voigt's poems, calls attention to the fact that both she and Ada Negri, with whom he compares her, received their first literary instruction from the newspapers, and he adds that both women are filled with the spirit of the present. He may, perhaps, push this idea somewhat too far; but the Gartenlaube, in whose pages the eager mind of the young peasant woman sought refreshment, may well take some credit to itself for the result. Not every journal can rear a new poet, but every journal can give to its readers clean and decent food for the mind. One trembles to think of the poetry that might be suggested by several specimens of modern journalism.

*POEMS. By Johanna Ambrosius. Edited by Prof. Karl Schrattenthal. With an introduction. Translated by Mary J. Safford. From the twenty-sixth edition. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

MR. ROGERS'S LOVE TALE.*

Mr. Rogers first became known a couple of years since by a small volume of verses, "The Wind in the Clearing, and Other Poems," in which lovers of real poetry recognized with joy a singularly pure, tender, and noble personality. The present work lies in a very different field, but it is not less individual nor at all unworthy of the poet. It is the love tale of a young American man-of-war's man in the heroic days of our little navy, told in the form of a diary. This is, of all modes of story telling, the most difficult and exacting. It yields to the reader, when successful, a delightful sense of intimacy and sympathy, but in the same proportion the slips of the writer, the failures of his imagination, become more obvious and distasteful. The hero who tells his own story must necessarily be the reader's companion, very near, easily scrutinized, and continually exhibiting his inconsistencies, if any there be. Mr. Rogers, in our judgment, has succeeded. William Fry, "Will o' the Wasp," is real from port to port. His stirring adventures, the incidents of his daily life, his chances and mischances in love, unfold in his narrative naturally and easily. They are varied enough and sufficiently unusual certainly to tax our confidence, but never unduly, because the clue to them is his own peculiarly simple, honest, manly character.

In one sense the sailor diarist is not a hero at all. He lets you know that he is not a born fighter, does not love fighting for its own sake, is sensitive to danger and averse to it. But you know also, without his saying it, that he is the stuff good men of our race—probably of every race, "mutatis mutandis"—are made of, faithful to the standard of the best among the common people, a standard not clearly thought out, appealing to an unrecognized inheritance of habitual feeling and action, forbidding meanness, and gross selfishness and easily compelling a stanch and unrefined virtue. There is no lack of beauty in such a character, though the idea of beauty in him or his life would puzzle and amuse William Fry, or his likes. It will be a sad day for America and for the world, however, when that beauty dies out among the great mass, or fails to stir the hearts of those whose education permits them to know that it is beautiful. Mr. Rogers, though he may have set out merely to spin a "sea yarn" of our great little war, has done a genuine and patriotic service in producing a type at once so real and simple, and, in a sense, common, and essentially so noble. It is a type not of the sailor, nor of war, though it fits the surroundings he has given it, but of substantial manhood, which, as Americans, we may be proud to call American.

Nancy Barker, the English lass who is Will's final prize in his short, mad voyage, is a delightful character, well seen, well put up, wholesome, willful, winning. The incidents of her career crowd a little toward the close, and their logical connection is not quite as plain as the reader would like, but the creature herself lives through every page. The story is very good indeed as "a sea yarn of the war of '12," and one gets from it a strong impression of what that war was to our navy and to our people. That of itself would amply justify the book; but to our mind Mr. Rogers's work, simply as a picture of life, has very high merit. There is no analysis, no introspection in it, not a smell of "psychology" or the "human document," but there is much truth told with rare sympathy and reserve.

*WILL O' THE WISP. A Sea Yarn of the War of '12. Edited by Henry Lawrence, U. S. N., and now brought before the public for the first time by Robert Cameron Rogers. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL.*

Mr. Crawford's new novel is in two parts of equal length, the second part beginning with Chapter XVI., the second of Volume II. The first part has a simple but ingenious and interesting plot which is developed to its catastrophe before the second part begins. The scene is Naples, in an old palazzo. A very rich young Princess, of one of the old Spanish-Neapolitan families, is the victim of a conspiracy. She is fresh from a convent, and entirely ignorant of the ways of the world, and, though she does not like her guardian, Count Gregorio, or his wife, her aunt, she has no reason to distrust them. But they wish her harm. The man has squandered all his own fortune, and feloniously appropriated some of his ward's. He and his wife have no thought of telling Veronica the truth and throwing themselves upon her mercy. They do not believe a Serra could be merciful, and they do not intend to risk the galleys. They have induced the girl to make a will in her aunt's favor. They have decided that Veronica must either marry the Count's brother, Bosio, who is also the lover of the Countess, or die. She is to be poisoned or smothered.

Of the 309 pages of Vol. I. perhaps 200 are vital to the story, and that is a large proportion for Mr. Crawford. There are strongly dramatic scenes, and strangely grotesque ones, and the atmosphere of imminence is well preserved.

The second volume begins: "The Maltese cat died before noon." The cat it was that died. Veronica was not fatally poisoned. The Count went to a madhouse. The Countess quietly disappears from the story. Veronica takes possession of her vast wealth, and goes to visit her friend, Bianca, the unhappy Princess Corleone, whose experiences we read about in "Pietro Ghisleri."

Then follows the love story, which has scarcely been initiated up to this point. It is not new or fascinating. A weak-bodied, emotional invalid loves Veronica, who does not return his love. His stalwart, handsome Sicilian friend, Sigismondo Taquisara, descendant of Tancred, takes up his cause, and pleads for him, with the inevitable result. Young Della Spina dies and Taquisara and Veronica marry. Doubtless we shall meet them again in the best Italian society.

"Taquisara" is easy reading. Indeed, to use one of Mr. Crawford's own happy expressions, the story can be "comprehended by leaps." There is a great deal of extraneous matter, about agriculture, and mountain scenery, and poverty, and pigs, and the failure of "improvement" to keep abreast with "progress" in modern civilization. There are some exceedingly interesting chapters toward the close regarding certain points of Catholic Church discipline. As a whole, the characterization is not quite up to Mr. Crawford's mark, and there is a deal of waste in the 624 pages. But Crawford writes with easy elegance, and the reader feels flattered to be in the society to which he introduces plain people, and is glad to have good foreign manners lucidly explained to him.

Fiction, according to some modern professors, should be "a criticism of life." We fancy that is what Mr. Crawford's novels aim to be, above everything else. And his criticism of life is often just and candid. Once in a while a positive statement arrests the attention and causes a reflective reader to lay aside the volume and ponder. Here is one, for example:

"Laughter is, indeed, a terrible betrayer of the character, and a surer guide in judgment than most people know. For men learn to use their voices skillfully and to govern their tones, as well as their words; but, beyond not laughing too loud for ordinary decency of behavior, there are few people who care, or realize, how they laugh; and those who do, and who, being aware that there is room for improvement, endeavor to improve, very generally produce either a semi-musical noise, which is false and affected, or a perfectly inane cachinnation which has nothing human in it at all."

It may be hypercriticism to say that if very few people know or care how they laugh, laughter can scarcely be a terrible betrayer of character. But the point seems to be well made that the sound of laughter is often either artificial or ugly. Again, Mr. Crawford makes one pause, Page 152, Vol II.:

"What women hate most, next to cowardice, is, perhaps, the caution of the very experienced brave man—and they hate it all the more because they cannot despise it with any show of reason."

The caution of an experienced brave man is certainly one of the most meritorious traits of his character, and if women generally hate it the sex is in a worse way than even the reading of the works of some of Mr. Crawford's sister novelists had led us to believe.

*TAQUISARA. By F. Marion Crawford. In two volumes. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE MAKING OF GOOD ROADS.*

So absolute is the dependence on ease of traffic that, as Mr. Shaler expresses it, "each distinct improvement or hindrance of it is at once reflected in many and varied ways, not alone in those of trade, but also in moral and intellectual development." The people of the United States have been a very patient people, or little conscious of "the sore tax" inflicted on them by bad roads. If we are getting to be now impatient, the author warns the public not to act hastily as to means of ordinary communication until we understand how roads are to be made and built. "Those who have the betterment of our American highways at heart should do all in their power to guide, direct, and even restrain the present movement toward their improvement, so that enthusiasm may be guided by a business sense to the end that we may attain a system of ways properly related to the needs of the country." No road ought to be built without study, and topographical, geological, and climatic conditions must be considered. Practical considerations would not of course permit a road to be built where there was no use for it, but a desirable highway might be constructed through a country which would cost too much money to build or to keep in repair.

Mr. Shaler devotes his attention mainly to rural ways, and not to city streets, and divides the former into four groups, the farm road, the public ways, which serve limited districts; the main arteries of a country district, and the great roads which lead directly to large commercial centres, and merge finally into the city streets.

The Roman may have built the first real highway. Its predecessor was the narrow road for the horse or ass. Whether it was in China, Europe, or South America, man learned very early to transfer the load from his shoulders to the back of some animal. The pack trail followed the footpath, and so came about natural engineering work. The animal—ass, horse, or llama—cut the ground up more than would man, and so repairs had to be kept up and rough bridges constructed. The pack train is now making its way on the Pacific side. "Half the world, as regards its transportation, is still in the pack-train state," and the author tells how, within twenty years, he had seen in Eastern Kentucky "a caravan of small mountain bulls, each provided with a sawbuck pack saddle, on which was packed the exportable product of the district, feathers, pelts, beeswax, and ginseng, which was thus conveyed over the mountains to the railways."

Roman roads, as constructed by that masterful people, modern engineers admire for their solidity and massiveness,

*AMERICAN HIGHWAYS. A Popular Account of Their Conditions, and of the Means by Which They May Be Bettered. By N. S. Shaler. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

but they were built in utter disregard of the relations between strength and strain. No considerations of economy entered into the construction of these roads. They were overheavy and far thicker than was necessary. The Roman engineer used cement in quantity. Although, with Mr. Shaler, "we cannot but admire the result, we have at the same time to recognize that the waste of human energy which it exhibits indicates one of the weak sides of this wonderful people."

The true beginning of modern roads dates back to 1775. Napoleon would have great highways, for how otherwise could he move great masses of men? To Tresaguet of 1764, and to the Englishman, Telford, much is due for finding the real method of roadmaking, but most of all to Macadam. "To Macadam we owe the first clear understanding as to the sufficiency of the broken stone to maintain itself in a perfectly satisfactory way, quite as well as though it were on a pavement foundation, wherever the earth of the undersoil is not of soft clay lying in a position where it may readily become mud."

The history of American roads would begin with the first Englishmen who came to the Colonies, and English ways were bad ways. As far as Mr. Shaler can discover, there were no well-paved roads in the United States prior to 1800. The first true American road was the early tollway, known as the Wilderness Turnpike, which, starting from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, went westward. In time a relatively large quantity of goods passed over this road. It certainly helped to settle Kentucky. In New-England there were many tollways, some of them radiating from Boston. It seems a remnant of the Dark Ages to exact toll on a road or a bridge, and so the "pikes" are not many to-day. Roadmaking, forced on a community, Mr. Shaler rightly calls a return to the old corvée, and has a savor of feudalism. The fiction of the county roadmaker is that his labor is worth money. Generally, that kind of road maker or mender does nothing at all which is worth while.

In building a road there are many things to be thought about, for there are conditions in this country which are not present either in England or France. We have extremes of climate. A long drought is just as prejudicial to a roadbed as is continuous rainfall. Then we have the variations of temperature, and nothing racks a roadbed as does a long freeze, that is, if the ground is wet.

Mr. Shaler is particular in describing the materials which go into roadmaking, all of which are the accidents of locality. The new mechanical aids, as the roller and the stone crusher, are thoroughly explained. The advantages of a brick road, a matter somewhat mooted of late, do not escape Mr. Shaler's attention. He gives, too, the important legislation on the subject, and thoroughly explains the action of the Road Commissioners in Massachusetts. He also makes it plain how much depends in the building of any road on the intelligence displayed by the engineer. This declaration of Mr. Shaler's will surprise many. While the railway and steamboat system of the United States has been wonderfully developed, and with marvelous rapidity, "the highways which are tributary to them are, as a whole, in a poorer state than they were fifty years ago." A good deal of money is expended every year on roads, as much as $75,000,000. But there is so little knowledge of what is true and economical roadmaking—even of repairing—that the author thinks the greater part of this sum is wasted.

This volume will be found not only interesting to the general reader, but it must be of value to all country road makers, for if there is one subject which gives the village authorities more trouble than any other, it is the country road.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S LAST BOOK.*

William Morris ceased so recently to share with other men the common heritage they call life, though it is only a phase of life, and the sense of bereavement felt by those who had come to know the poet through his works is so profound, that one could more easily lament over "The Well at the World's End" because it is in mournful verity the last of his books than apply to it ordinary standards of appreciation as merely the latest of them. The difference is almost immeasurably great, and only from realization that the death of William Morris deprives him in no respect of effectual influence upon humanity does there come to a reviewer the remembrance that his task is to write, not the panegyric of a dead artist, but comments as fair as may be upon a single specimen of his art.

Fortunately, one can treat this tale of a King's son with strictest justice and use only words of sincerest praise. The book will not appeal to all readers, perhaps not to many; the beauty of simplicity is never learned by multitudes who are ready enough to vibrate under the compulsion of other aesthetic impulses, and even those to whom that beauty has come to be most obvious need feel no anger if people looking from different points of view declare to them "The Well at the World's End" seems to be monotonous and purposeless. The manifestations of art are as diverse as numerous, and that any one of them is real by no means enforces for it universal recognition. William Morris was not a great poet, though none more truly deserving of the name ever lived, and those who by instinct seek in poetry for grandeur and passion will not find them in his work. As a man he was more than sufficiently strenuous, but his muse sang ever in gentle numbers, even when, as often, the song was of violent men and bloody deeds. Intensely practical as regards the present, and eager for a future wholly unlike anything that has ever been, he loved to view the past through a dim blue veil of years that hid exactly the wrongs against which he contended day by day, and revealed only a world without details, in which good and evil, rather than men, fought magnificently logical battles to ends invariably just.

It is possible to regard "The Well at the World's End" as a fairy story or as philosophy, and from either aspect it is strangely perfect. No children to whom it may be read will be in any doubt as to the author's purpose or the absolute authenticity of all its incidents. Untroubled by the fact that human beings never spoke just this language, these severest of critics will corroborate its accuracy by understanding it without effort, and, unable yet to differentiate individuals of the same class, they will not resent the presentation of a world peopled by types instead of by men and women more or less absurdly complex. With greater sophistication will come a tendency, not unjustified, to find the tale overlong and lacking relief, for all its swift succession of adventure; but still another sort of readers, those for whom the book was written and who have come by devious ways back to sympathy with directness and simplicity of thought and word, will only smile compassionately at a misapprehension so complete. These, while understanding why "The Well at the World's End" may weary many who would admit the extreme beauty of any single chapter in it, and why its language may carry to some a suggestion of labored searchings after the archaic in word and phrase, will none the less regard the book as a masterpiece of literary skill, perfect in every way and worthy to stand as the last utterance of a man who must always be numbered among the benefactors of humanity, whose influence raised the standard of aesthetic appreciation among more nations than one, and who, dead, is still a living and potent incentive to progress along paths constantly ascending.

It would be quite useless to summarize the "story" of this book or to quote one or many of its episodes. The beauty of a harmonious curve lies in its entirety, not in any part. And beauty is all that William Morris sought in telling of the battles and loves of his hero. Everything else is incidental, though necessary, and if one insists on finding a lesson or a meaning in the book he will to that extent miss its motive and its object. Such insistence, too, would be almost as brutal as to comment on certain sociological problems that might be formulated from the experiences of the princely wanderer. He had two extremely sincere passions while making a journey comparatively short. To each he yielded, and in each he triumphed exactly as nature dictated. It did not seem necessary to William Morris, by excusing or commending his course, to admit that there was any other to be followed. For sufficient reasons the world prefers more formality at weddings than its poets deem essential, but that neither contradicts nor strengthens the views of either. Conventional morality has no more relation with this book than with the colors of a cloud at sunset or the sequences of harmony in a sonata. The tale has verbal beauty, a gentle splendor that almost defies analysis, and no critic has a right to send its rays through any of the little prisms by which he tests and studies prose of another sort.

*THE WELL AT THE WORLD'S END. A Tale. By William Morris. Two vols. 8vo. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

A NOVEL BY BUCHANAN.*

Many an ambitious novelist of these days has not half the skill at story telling that Robert Buchanan has, and he seems to have lost all his ambition about the time he stopped writing pleasing lyrical poetry and took to manufacturing commonplace plays. "Effie Hetherington" is a Scotch romance which reminds one of the works of some of Mr. Buchanan's fellow-Scots who are laboring in modern fiction chiefly because it is so different from them. The dialect and "local color" are of the most conventional kind, as befits the story. There is not a gleam of inspiration or originality from first to last. There is not a character in the book that suggests a study from nature.

The misanthrope who becomes a hero, the coquette who becomes a wanton, the libertine, the proud heiress, the Earl, and the charwoman are all creatures of the not overprolific imagination of the hack novelist. They have done duty in books and plays time and again, and present indications are that they will thus continue on duty so long as novel writers and novel readers exist.

Yet the book has a certain sort of technical merit which one may look for in vain in the writings of Crockett and some others of Mr. Buchanan's contemporaries who are ranked far above him by the critics. The story is well told. It begins right, and each stage of the development is correct and sound. It contains comparatively few superfluous passages. Its effects of light and shade are happily contrasted. It is not hard reading, but the contrary.

Buchanan understands perfectly the story teller's art, and there was a time when it would have seemed worth while to take him to task for his lack of ambition and his contempt for the more intelligent kind of readers. But that was long ago.

*EFFIE HETHERINGTON. By Robert Buchanan. Boston: Roberts Brothers, $1.50.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.*

In clear, straightforward English Mr. Straus tells the history of religious liberty in the United States, and traces its origin. "Colonization in all ages," he says, "was due either to conquest, to commerce, or to causes of conscience." It is the best among a people "who, true to their consciences, sacrificed their temporal advantages upon the altar of their faith." But "the cradle of liberty has been rocked by the worst passions of mankind."

In tracing the history of the Constitution and that express enactment which reads "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," Mr. Straus explains clearly that there were conflicting sentiments at first. In certain conventions of the States held in 1777 and 1778 there was fear that without such tests the Federal Government "might pass into the hands of Roman Catholics, Jews, or infidels." Massachusetts, where Congregationalism was the established church, was the strongest in opposition to the abolition of religious tests. When the First Congress met in New-York on March 4, 1789, on motion of James Madison of Virginia the matter of religious liberty was clearly presented. A select committee was appointed, to report preliminary amendments, and it was Madison who in a strong speech urged on Congress "to remove all apprehensions of an intention to deprive the people of the liberty for which they had valiantly fought and honorably bled."

Congress sent twelve amendments to the several States for ratification. Ten of these were ratified, and the first was, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Certainly we see the hand of Jefferson in this noble endeavor to give liberty of conscience. He was in Europe when the Constitution was framed, and when he read it, after its establishment, he wrote to Mr. Madison, "urging the want of provision for the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and trial by jury."

Nothing is better explained by Mr. Straus than that the freedom we enjoy was the fruit of a gradual and logical development. It is a common mistake to believe that by the adoption of the Constitution "the union between Church and State was severed throughout the United States." New-Hampshire was the last State which required a religious test for office, and, according to the Constitution of 1793, "no one, unless of the Protestant religion, could be eligible to the office of Governor, or to either house of the Legislature." This old provision remained until 1877, which was due to its being "a dead letter and of no practical consequence." Let it always be remembered, and to the credit of Lord Baltimore, who was a devout Catholic, that he established freedom of worship in Maryland, and that William Penn's motto was "We must yield the liberties we demand."

Every now and then there is a fanatic who comes to the front and would subvert "our liberties to serve his selfish purposes," insisting that this is a "Christian country," that is to say, narrowed down to Protestant Christianity only, or his peculiar tenets, and that the rights of others, Catholics, Methodists, Jews, or Freethinkers, are not to be considered. A curious case of this kind was of the most recent occurrence, where the regulation fanatic declined voting because, as he thought, "the Constitution was not Christian." A memorable case was that of Minot against the Board of Education of the City of Cincinnati. On this occasion Judge Stallo used these words:

"Christianity was part of the law of Massachusetts 230 years ago, when Roger Williams was cited before the General Court for preaching the doctrines of liberty of conscience, and was sent into the wilderness in midwinter for that offense; when Quakers were banished and Quakeresses hanged; it was part of the law of the State of New-York, where the penalty of death was threatened to be inflicted on Catholic priests for bringing the sacrament to the dying faithful; it was part of the common law of Virginia, where dissenters were required to build the churches of the Anglicans, but it is not to-day part of the common law of Ohio, or, indeed, of any State in the Union I know of."

The author of "The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States" is familiar with the entire topic which he here treats, and has the ability to present the subject in its strongest light.

*RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. By Oscar S. Straus. An address delivered before the Yale College Kent Club, New-York: Philip Cowen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

AMERICAN WRITERS OF TO-DAY. By Henry C. Vedder. 12mo. New-York: Selver, Burdett & Co.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND. By C. M. Skinner. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 2 vols. $3.

HISTORICAL TALES—Greek. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

HISTORICAL TALES—Roman. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

LIFE OF MICHAEL ANGELO. By Herman Grimm. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols. $12.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Fred Lewis Pattee. 12mo. Selver, Burdett & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOLS. By W. A. Mowry and A. M. Mowry. 8vo. New-York: Selver, Burdett & Co.

Poetry.

SONGS OF THE SOUTH. Collected and Edited by Jennie T. Clarke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SONGS OF EXILE. By Herbert Bates. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75 cents.

Fiction.

UNDER TWO FLAGS. By "Ouida." 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 2 vols. $3.

TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES. By "Ouida." 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

BETTY OF WYE. By Amy E. Blanchard. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ISLAND. By Henry Kingsley. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

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A TRIUMPH OF DESTINY. By Julia H. Twells, Jr. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

TALES FROM A MOTHER OF PEARL. By Anatole France. 16mo. New-York: George H. Richmond & Co. $1.25.

AUDRIA. By Percy White. 12mo. New-York: George H. Richmond & Co.

DOLLY FRENCH'S HOUSEHOLD. By Jennie M. Drinkwater. 12mo. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. $1.25.

THE EPISTOLARY FLIRT. By Esmerie Amory. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.

THE YOUNGSTERS OF MURRAY HOME. By M. Ella Chaffey. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

SOLDIER STORIES. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IN BUNCOMBE COUNTY. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

A CHILD OF THE JAGO. By A. Morrison. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE QUIET. A Story of Christ. By Caroline A. Mason. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

AN OUTLAND JOURNEY. By L. Sawyer. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

SYRIA FROM THE SADDLE. By A. P. Terhune. 12mo. New-York: Selver, Burdett & Co.

THE EARTH AND ITS STORY. By Angelo Heilprin. 12mo. New-York: Selver, Burdett & Co.

CATALINA: ART STUDENT. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

AMERICAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Compiled by Luther S. Livingston. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE ANIMAL STORY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

FOUNDATION STUDIES IN LITERATURE. By Margaret S. Mooney. 12mo. New-York: Selver, Burdett & Co.

REAL ESTATE RECORD GUIDE TO BUYERS AND SELLERS OF REAL ESTATE. By George W. Van Siclen. Large 8vo. New-York: The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide. Paper. 75c.

HAUNTS OF WILD GAME. By Isaac McLellan. 12mo. New-York: Charles Barker Bradford.

SOME WOMEN'S WAYS. By Mary A. Dickens. 8vo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

PHILMAY'S GUTTERSNIPES. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Ah, my dear, when big and little men come to be measured rightly, and great and small actions to be weighed properly, and people to be stripped of their royal robes, beggars' rags, Generals' uniforms, seedy-at-the-elbowed coats, and the like—or the contrary, say, when souls come to be stripped of their wicked, deceiving bodies and turned out stark naked as they were before they were born—what a strange, startling sight shall we see, and what a pretty figure shall some of us cut!—Thackeray.

This translating of one language into another, excepting those queens of tongues, Greek and Latin, is much like beholding a Flemish tapestry from the wrong side, where although the figures be seen, yet they are so covered with threads which hide them that their smoothness and beauty cannot be seen.—Cervantes.

Every one complains of the badness of his memory, but nobody of his judgment.—La Rochefoucault.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1896.

COLLECTORS AND BOOK SALES.

The sale of the first part of the Sewall library during the present week has received unusual attention. The prices which it brought have not been the only interesting features of it. That a collection so rich in several directions existed at all was a fact known probably to few persons outside the experts and certain members of the Grolier Club, to which Mr. Sewall belonged. Mr. Sewall was a type of the collector who gathers in his treasures and is content to remain unknown. It is only when his books reach the auction room that their value and interest become matter of general knowledge. The type is not a common one, and, indeed, its existence would seem to imply the practice of certain arts looking to the preservation of privacy.

One thing made clear from a perusal of the catalogue is that Mr. Sewall secured his books mainly in other lands than this. Familiarity with former sales in this city scarcely will disclose the time and place of his purchases. His hunting grounds were rather in London and Paris and the catalogues of the dealers of those cities, so that he belonged to the class of American collectors of whom the English complain as competitors, who make them pay dear for whatever they purchase.

The methods of the book collector in this country have, indeed, undergone a radical change in the past score of years. No longer is it possible to gather in a valuable library of scarce books without resort to regular channels. Even the chances for "pick-ups" have sadly diminished, and the tales once so common of luck at a sidewalk stand have become rare. Never again will a man collect as Mr. Brinley collected—from the barrels and chests of New-England garrets. Those fields have all been explored to their fullest extent. Probably even the postal card methods of Mr. Foote will never again be tried with any such success as came to Mr. Foote. Americana and first editions are now to be had not from rural firesides and garrets, but from the dark Nassau Street shops and those resplendent shops which Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street can now boast.

Interesting as are the dispersals of great collections, there is to them all a side to awaken pity. No man ever yet made a choice collection that he did not put his heart into it. Much of what was best in him really went into that work—his enthusiasm for one of the purest of all pleasures, his love of books, disinterestedness, generosity, faith, hope, and love. But once a collector is gone from the earth, the fruits of his devoted toil almost invariably come to the block, around which gather other men with hearts in their hands, as his had been, to compete in the struggle for long-sought gems, to feel like him the pleasure of the chase and the joy of long-deferred success. Was it not Dr. Ferriar who wrote the lines which we quote from memory:

"What wild desires, what restless torments, seize
The hapless man who feels the book disease,
If niggard fortune cramp his generous mind
And prudence quench the spark by heaven assigned!

"E'en I, debarred of ease and studious hours,
Have felt 'mid anxious toil its lurking powers;
How pure the joy when first my hands behold
The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold."

HAMERTON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The life of Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of tha beautiful though not great book, "The Intellectual Life," as related by himself and his widow and now just ready from the publisher, fills nearly 600 closely printed pages. Hamerton lived a comparatively short life, dying as he did at sixty, and certainly, among authors' lives, his was one of the least eventful. The length of the biography may therefore surprise us. All that ordinarily could be called vital to the story might have been recorded in one of the smallest of volumes. Not more than a hundred pages would seem to have been essential. How, then, can we accept as proper a record that runs to six times as many pages?

Hamerton's own part in the work fills half these pages. For all who have interest in his life, this part at least probably will not seem too extended. Hamerton in his lifetime never wrote of events so much as of things of the mind, and hence we should expect to find him in the autobiography writing of mental rather than of physical occurrences. As his books dealt with intellectual affairs, so do these records relate to the affairs of the spirit which shaped and controlled his destiny. Hamerton was the most placid of writers, and his days for the most part were as placid as anything he wrote. His books sometimes may have wearied us with this quality; but most readers of the autobiography will find in it nothing to weary them.

The book is remarkable for its frankness. So far has the writer gone in his determination to tell the facts that we almost shrink from some of his revelations and wonder how he could have had the courage, or hardihood, to make them. His father's character, as he draws it, is one over which most men would have instinctively drawn the veil of strict silence, but Mr. Hamerton paints it in all its terrible reality. Great as was the love of his wife to the elder Hamerton, the man's course of life—his terrific brandy drinking, his mad cruelty to his son—cannot be excused or palliated. Nor can we find in this "Autobiography" that there was any vital relation between the father's habits and the son's future career. Why, then, need this story have been told?

Mrs. Hamerton's part in the work appears to have been modeled as to length after her husband's; the attenuated scale on which it is written is his scale. Prepared as it was with the care and thoroughness of one who deeply loved him, and often with something of the same charm as to literary style that Hamerton had, it is nevertheless more difficult reading. We find in it the same frankness of statement as to family matters as where guardians and trustees are accused of being incompetent, reckless, and dishonest, so that a little fortune, that had been ample for Hamerton's needs—as a bachelor, at least—was almost ruined.

But there is fine devotion shown to the man's memory. In her record as in his we perceive how perfect was the union of the two, this Englishman and this Frenchwoman, both of whom married for love and not money, and who in blissful days for a quarter of a century had their reward.

THE HISTORY OF THIS CITY.

The appearance of Mrs. Burton N. Harrison's continuation of Mrs. Lamb's "History of New-York City," from the house of the Messrs. Barnes, has very properly been made the occasion for an explicit acknowledgment of one conspicuous result of Mrs. Lamb's services. More to her than perhaps to any other one person, is directly to be traced that growth of interest in the early history of this city which we have seen manifested not only in such works as the late Mr. Mines's, Mr. Janvier's, and the more recent volume by Mr. Haswell, but conspicuously so in the widespread popularity of the patriotic societies.

Mrs. Lamb's labors for long years were labors such as most observers regarded as, considering her own interest, unwise. Adequate reward for her there promised to be none. Only those who knew her well have ever understood with what patient devotion, what unflinching self-abnegation, she pursued her task. Those who read her "Magazine of American History" perhaps knew better what was the spirit of consecration in which her work was done; but even these probably never knew until her death came how great had been the effort necessary to maintain that periodical even as a solvent property, not to say a paying one.

Mrs. Harrison declares with perfect truth that to Mrs. Lamb, as to no other person, New-York "owes its interest in bygones, statistical and heroic," and that her zeal, unselfishness, and fidelity to the best efforts to exploit the chronicles to which her lifetime was devoted were beyond praise." Thus has it come about that Mrs. Lamb, denied rewards in her lifetime, acquires them now when her deeds are a memory. And we can easily believe that in the great interest now shown in our early history and in the growth of the patriotic societies she would have found a degree of pleasure that to her would have been the greatest of rewards.

Mrs. Harrison's continuation of Mrs. Lamb's history embraces the period that has elapsed since 1880. She has made no attempt to set forth a minute chronicle. She deals with general topics, and especially with the external manifestations of growth since 1880. She accepts the New-York of to-day as possessed of what must for long be the final aspects of America's chief city, which no longer remains simply the centre of the Nation's commerce and finance, having become the centre also of its art and notably of its architecture, thanks mainly to Hunt. Mrs. Harrison, from architecture, proceeds to such other topics as asphalt pavements, the new parks and their enormous area, the telephone, electric lights, improvements in house building, and the development of the apartment house and family hotel. It is a striking record, clearly set forth and altogether inspiring.

MRS. STOWE'S WRITINGS.

The recent death of Mrs. Stowe gives to the new Riverside edition of her writings peculiar interest. It is the intention of the publishers to make the edition complete, although as yet only nine volumes have come to hand, leaving seven others to follow. The series had been projected and in part executed a few months before the author's death. As the last book of Mrs. Stowe's was dated some fifteen years ago, it was desirable that a definite edition should be brought out, comprising her novels, sketches, poems, and essays. To the present edition Mrs. Stowe gave her help, and members of her family have also given aid.

If we are to look only at effects, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a book of historical rank. Charles Dudley Warner has written of political conditions prior to and during the issue of the book. It was the fugitive-slave law, as Mr. Warner says, that brought the North face to face with slavery nationalized, and so it was the fugitive-slave law that produced "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Prior to that time there had been oceans of pamphlets, tracts, and papers, which did not clear up the ugly business, but rather obscured it. If, as Mr. Warner intimates, Mrs. Stowe had overloaded her story with this subject, it would have been absolutely ineffective.

Is it true, as Edgar Poe insists, that a romance differs from a pyramid inasmuch as the first is built from the apex downward? It is believed that Mrs. Stowe found in an old anti-slavery magazine an account of the escape "of a woman with her child across the Ohio River from Kentucky," which gave her a central idea. Strangely enough, Mrs. Stowe is reported to have written of the death of Uncle Tom first. When the book was ready for publication the newspaper The Era paid $300 for it. The Stowes were poor, and $300 for a book was then deemed a great deal of money. The publication took place on the 20th of March, 1852.

Of this new edition we have now, in two volumes, "Agnes of Sorrento," "The Minister's Wooing," "The Pearl of Orr's Island," "Household Papers and Stories," "Stories, Sketches, and Studies," and "Dred and Other Anti-Slavery Tales." The edition is a handsome one, in its clear type, interesting illustrations, and chaste binding.

PORTRAITS BY THE TEN THOUSAND.

Mr. Bunford Samuel of the Library Company of Philadelphia has just finished making a Portrait Index. In this age of illustration, even to keep abreast with what is called portraiture requires a vast expenditure of labor. There is not a day that a librarian is not asked: Where may a certain picture of a Caesar or a prizefighter be found? and such information can be rarely given, because the ground to be covered is so vast.

This index includes not fewer than 40,000 portraits, of which about 22,000 belong to former periods. The work was begun by Mr. Samuel in 1881 and has been continued to the present year. Perhaps the task was easier to him than it would be to another man, because of his familiarity with books. Mr. Samuel says that "before the time of photography there were comparatively few personages, saving royalties, who were honored with portraits. It is in comparatively the modern period that portraits have become abundant."

In the number of printed portraits Queen Victoria and George Washington are well up toward the front. Victoria about leads among women. Marie Antoinette and Josephine are good seconds. Henry IV. of France and Louis XVI. are plentifully represented. Great personages of the past, such as Alexander, Caesar, and Cleopatra, are found in abundance.

Mr. Samuel gives in all cases the sources. His task is an endless one, provided he looks for completeness, for not a day passes that does not add to the number of portraits published. A well-regulated newspaper office which produces portraits knows how rapidly such particular illustrations multiply, and the difficulty of classifying and arranging them in scrapbooks is great. Publishers in New-York who issue regular illustrated papers, magazines, and books have collections of portraits which run into many thousands.

When an author introduces poison and kills one of his characters he should be careful as to the poison and likewise as to the administration of his drugs. The London Lancet takes to task certain novelists who make away with personages in a very impossible manner. In one case two persons are done for "with curare and prussic acid mixed," and the English authority says "curare and prussic acid are antagonistic." To give an imaginary victim curare and prussic acid would be like blowing a man's brains out and then cutting his throat. A novelist should kill his hero or heroine so that any Coroner can at once decide what brought about death. Then there will be no mistakes, and the Faculty will have nothing to say in criticism.

At the sale of the Sewall library, disposed of by the Messrs. Bangs daily, and accounts of which have been presented in THE TIMES this week, it may be worthy of mention that during the three days of Nov. 9, 10, and 11, taking the rarities only, sixty-five works brought $3,500.

Harold Frederic's recent novel, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," has brought about a new desire to read his earlier romances, "Seth's Brother's Wife" and his "In the Valley." The dedication of the Herkimer Monument next week, since it will revive interest in the border warfare in which Herkimer lost his life, ought to give still further interest to "In the Valley."

It is long since that rumors were afloat that Fielding's masterpiece, "Tom Jones," was to be expurgated. What was more, the work was to be done by a member of the Fielding family. The rumors were all too well founded. It is even now said that arrangements for publication have been completed. But the most remarkable fact yet disclosed is that in this edition for the squeamish Molly will have no place. The book thus shorn will be worth reading, however, for the purpose of seeing what earthly interest it can possibly have in such a form.

The late Philip Gilbert Hamerton wrote verse very early—and not bad verse, either. One of his attempts was a prize poem, entitled "Prince Charles Edward After the Battle of Culloden," written in his thirteenth year. In the part of it describing the boat voyage with Flora Macdonald occurs the following passage:

The lovely lamp of Heaven shines brightly o'er
The wave cerulean and the yellow shore;
As, o'er those waves, a boat like light'ning flies,
Slender, and frail in form, and small in size.
—Frail though it be, 'tis manned by hearts as brave
As e'er have tracked the pathless ocean's wave,—
High o'er their heads celestial diamonds grace
The jeweled robe of night, and Luna's face
Divinely fair! O goddess of the night!
Guide thou their bark, do thou their pathway light!
—Like sea bird rising on the ocean's foam,
Or like the petrel on its stormy home,
Yon gallant bark speeds joyously along;
The wild waves roar, and drown the boatmen's song.
The sails full-flowing kiss the welcome wind,
And leave the screaming seagulls far behind!
Onward they fly. 'Tis midnight's moonlit hour!
When Fairies hold their court and Sprites have power.
And now 'tis morn! A fair Isle's distant strand
Tempts the tired fugitives again to land.
Fiercely repulsed, they dare once more the wave
Fired with undying zeal their Prince to save;
And when night flings her sable mantle o'er
The giant crags where sea hawks idly soar,
They unmolested gain the wished-for land,
And soon with rapid steps bestride the strand.
To Kingsburgh's noble halls the path they gain.
And leave afar the ever-murmuring main.

Mr. Hamerton inserted these lines in his "Autobiography," just published, with a remark that they could not lay claim to much originality. He acknowledges the influence of three masters—Virgil, Scott, and Byron, but thinks "the versification is, perhaps, as correct as that of most prize poems." He also says "there is some go in the poetry."

Now that Mr. Barrie has gone, we note with interest how English comments on him as a man are in a high degree complimentary. Mr. Barrie is the last man in the world to fly that kite, the literary réclame. He does his best to evade the interviewer. He never bawls out opinions about other writers, with requests to be "took down." What he is paid for a book is a matter that his publishers and the cashier at his bank only know. Finally, Mr. Barrie is not spoiled nor likely to become so by his public.

Under all governments the influence of character remains the same—in Turkey and in New-England about alike. Under the primeval despots of Egypt, history honestly cofesses that man must have been free as culture could make him.—Emerson.

We know men through their eyes. All a man's privacy is in his eye, and its expression he cannot alter more than he can alter his character.—Thoreau.

Wealth is so much the greatest good that fortune has to bestow that in the Latin and English languages it has usurped her name. —Lord Melbourne.

There is no advantage in having a lively mind if it be not accurate; the perfect clock does not go fast, but correctly.—Vauvenargues.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's popular stories, gathered into one volume, with the title, "In Ole Virginia," as published for the holidays by Charles Scribner's Sons, appears in all the elegances of form. It has capital illustrations by such artists as Smedley, Reinhart, and Howard Pyle. "Marse Chan," "Meh Lady," and "Ole Stracted" have always been, and deservedly, prime favorites. It is not the perfection of dialect which is so telling, but the humor of Mr. Page's stories and the kindness in them. You may smile at the pompousness of the "Ole Masser," but he never is ridiculous. Then you understand, too, that he is an honorable man, kind and thoughtful of his servants, else they never would have so worshipped him. Such a good book as is "In Ole Virginia" has helped to sooth what may be left of sectional irritation.

On "Hypatia" rests mainly Charles Kingsley's fame. It was out of the full understanding of what were the Egyptian and Syrian churches that he made the book. He knew what was the hideous side of the Byzantine court, and what were the wavering influences of all Eastern Christianity. As Kingsley writes it in his preface, "the universal fusion of races, languages, and customs which had gone on for centuries under Roman rule had produced a corresponding fusion of creeds and universal fermentation of human thought on faith." But paganism was not dead. Hypatia was Greek, nourished the old faith, believed in its purity as she understood and practiced it, and died a holy martyr to her creed. For the understanding of a period there never was a better teacher than Kingsley. In the pathos and tenderness he shows few have equaled him. The Messrs. Putnam's Sons' edition of "Hypatia" is in the best form.

The probability is that Capt. Cook's "Voyages Around the World" has led to the dissemination of Anglo-Saxon influence more than almost any other book. This collier's boy learned when he was thirteen how to fight the North Sea and he was indifferent to all privations. When, as an officer, he was in command of the Mercury he showed the most distinguished courage. It was in 1759, when Cook was thirty-one, that he set himself to the task of mastering mathematics. "But such was Cook's capacity," wrote an old biographer, "that he speedily made himself master of every object to which he applied his attention." When, in 1768, an expedition was planned to the Pacific, Cook, as a Lieutenant, took command. We all know the tragic end of this great discoverer, and how he was killed at Hawaii in 1779. Thomas Nelson & Sons have published in good style in one volume Cook's "Voyages," with an account of the great navigator's life. The material is taken direct from the folio volumes of Cook's own journals.

The Messrs. Putnam have just issued Thackeray's "History of Henry Esmond." The general opinion is that "Henry Esmond" is the greatest of all Thackeray's books. It is told that a certain episode in "Vanity Fair" so pleased the author that he thought he might do something great. Turning over "Henry Esmond" again, we look into that famous conclusion to the thirteenth chapter. Nothing more exquisitely tender ever was put into English words.

"Le Curé de Village," or, in English, "The Country Parson," with "Beatrix," are the last two of the Macmillans' unexpurgated and probably final translations of Balzac, and they represent the works of the greatest of all romance makers, having, too, the advantage of Mr. George Saintsbury's prefaces. "The Country Parson," Balzac declared, took him eight years to write. It was issued in parts, the first portion appearing in 1838. "Beatrix," it is supposed, has for characters George Sand and Liszt.

Mr. M. D. Conway's fourth and final volume of the "Writings of Thomas Paine" is exactly the one which contains his most important essay—the first and second parts of "The Age of Reason." There is, too, that paper of Paine's so little known, entitled "English Worship and Church Bells," in which occurs this blunt passage: "As to bells, they are a public nuisance; why not meet at the sound of cannon or the beat of a drum?" Those in opposition to church bells, and there are many, might find many an argument in Tom Paine. Mr. Conway's introductions are always thoughtful and well conceived. The volumes appear in excellent shape, and are published by the Messrs. Putnam.

A new edition of Nuttall's "Handbook of Birds" is almost an ornithological event. This the latest issue of a most important book has been revised and annotated by Montague Chamberlain. In Vol. I. are the land birds, and in Vol. II. the game and water birds. The illustrations, some of them colored, are numerous. Nuttall is never dryly scientific, but he delighted in description. Mr. Chamberlain's aid has been important, because he has added to the book birds not known in Nuttall's time. Altogether, the two volumes are as handsome as possible, and do full credit to the publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

With the late interest in Burns, a small and complete edition containing his poems, with notes and glossary, must be a desirable book. Mr. Henry Froude (91 and 93 Fifth Avenue) has issued the book, as edited by J. Logie Robertson, printed on Prayer Book paper, and otherwise uniform with the Scott and Shakespeare of other years.

"To write on Walton," says Andrew Lang, "is indeed to hold a candle to the sun." Although so modest, Mr. Lang plucks up courage, and boldly writes a clever introduction to "The Compleat Angler." When it comes to the nice points of fishing, of course Mr. Lang is quite at home. But good wine wants no bush, and Izaak Walton no sponsor. All this is apropos of Mr. Dent's edition, which is as elegant as good taste in typography can make it, and then, besides, there are many quaint illustrations. Has Andrew Lang no reverence? To think of his casting reproaches on honest Barker, who told my Lord Montague that salmon roe was a killing bait for trout, and then wondering whether trout would take to caviare? Mr. Lang, moreover, talks disrespectfully of tarpon. Now, mankind has always liked old Barker and his "Delight; or, The Art of Angling," and though he might have been a cook, he was a blessed old chum, and may have been as good an angler.

Thoreau's first four chapters of his "Cape Cod" were printed in Putnam's Magazine, and the fifth and eighth chapters saw the light in The Atlantic Monthly after Thoreau died. The entire work, edited by W. E. Channing, was published in 1864. Mr. Channing tells an amusing story about Thoreau. The old Codders never could understand what was the philosopher's business. He was taken for a peddler. After he had made an explanation, probably an original one, an inquirer said: "Well, it makes no odds what it is you carry, so long as you carry the truth along with you," and possibly no one ever did try to carry the burden of truth more manfully than did Thoreau. "Cape Cod," as published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is in elegant form as to binding, paper, and type, and Amelia M. Watson has illustrated the pages in the daintiest manner in colors. The pictures are scattered profusely throughout the text, and find appropriate places in the margins. You see sands, dunes, lighthouses, ocean swells, the boats, and the hardy fishermen. You can tramp with the book in hand from Wellfleet to Truro and catch all the sea changes.

The reader may or may not know that Robert Browning had Semitic features. There is a capital likeness of him, which is the frontispiece to the "Poems of Robert Browning," published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This edition follows the author's revised text of 1889, and contains his own selections, with additions from his latest works. It is edited with biographical and critical notes and introductions by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

All the mysteries of football Messrs. Walter Camp and Lorin F. Deland explain in "Football," which is a handsome and an exhaustive volume of 425 pages, with diagrams. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston and New-York. In that book are all the laws of the game.

The "Bush Boys" and "The Boy Hunters" are old books, it is true, but the natural freshness of Capt. Mayne Reid is perennial. When the boys were on their trip they sought the white buffalo. It is questionable whether any buffalo of any color could be found today in the wild state in any part of the country. Mayne Reid was the father of the modern school of juvenile hunters. These adventures, as he told them, are all most worthy of reproduction, and as published by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, the grandfathers who once enjoyed the books may now give them to their grandchildren.

"The History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States, 1870-95," by the President of Brown University, E. Benjamin Andrews, has just been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. Beginning with Gen. Grant, the final chapter has to do with the Chicago strikes and the South and the negro in the light of the eleventh census. The task of recording leading events has been an arduous one, and the author is aware of the many difficulties, but the endeavor has been made to treat "all sections, parties, and persons with perfect fairness." The two volumes are handsome ones, and the illustrations innumerable. As a portrait gallery in the time to come, these books will be constantly sought for.

You will rarely find anybody designedly doing you ill. You may feel often as if the whole world is obstructing you, more or less, but you will find that to be because the world is traveling in a different way for you, and rushing on in its own path.—Carlyle.

ART AND ARTISTS.

The Baltimore American describes in complimentary terms a tablet in marble executed by Mary Lewis, a colored woman. The tablet adorns the colored Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in that city, and represents the coming of the Magi. It is about 7 feet long by 3 broad, and the cutting is deeply and clearly done. Miss Lewis is fifty years old. She was born in Baltimore, and then went to Detroit. Her art taste was developed when she was a child. By disposing of such small work as she could produce she saved money enough to go to Rome, and studied under a capable master. She now has a studio in Rome.

The Boston Evening Telegraph informs us that a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, painted by Charles Robert Leslie, has been bequeathed to the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Anna Ticknor, the daughter of George Ticknor. This portrait is to be "added to the permanent collection of the museum." The Leslies were well known and esteemed in Philadelphia before and during the Revolutionary period, and the father of the painter of Sir Walter was the friend of Franklin and Jefferson. In 1793 the father, who was a clock and watch maker, went to London for business purposes, taking with him his son. The art which the lad saw in England, and presumably that of Benjamin West, fired his imagination. Returning later to London, he became a student of the Royal Academy. The artistic talent of Charles Robert Leslie has been inherited by his son, George Dunlop Leslie, who exercises the same calling as his sire. Mr. G. D. Leslie was elected A. R. A. in 1868 and R. A. in 1876. What is remarkable, aside from Mr. G. D. Leslie's art, is his literary ability. His "Letters to Marco," which were issued in 1893, is the most delightful of books. As the keenest of ornithologists and possessed of thorough botanical knowledge, he is in closest touch with nature.

In London the Fine Art Society is giving an exhibition of humorous art, beginning with Hogarth and concluding with the present illustrators of Punch. Among the latter may be mentioned Mr. Phil May. Of modern realists no one was stronger or more explicit than the late Charles Keene. In this collection are original drawings of Hogarth. Unquestionably Hogarth's, as has been said, "was the greatest mind that ever addressed itself to pictorial satire." Rowlandson was a coarser man, and his caricatures too often are vulgarities. George Cruikshank is an artist to be remembered. If we look at any illustration of his in "Oliver Twist," we will see the care taken with details. He was grotesque and exaggerated at times, but he had the clearest insight and great delicacy. In the show are some Thackerays. But the illustrious novelist was no artist, and beyond his initial letters barely worthy of attention. "Phiz" had great talent, and was of material assistance to Dickens.

Russell Smith, who is well remembered by a past generation as a scenic artist, died at Glendale, in Pennsylvania, last week. Mr. Smith was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812, and came with his parents to this country when he was seven years old. He had an early inclination toward art, and joining an amateur theatrical company painted the scenery for it. In 1833, when Edwin Forrest was to play "Metamora" in Pittsburg, a tent scene was wanted, and Wemyss, the manager, was at his wit's end as to procuring it. At the last moment young Smith was remembered. He painted the scene, and did it so well and so rapidly that Forrest was delighted. Then Smith found his occupation. He became the scene painter of the United States of 1840, and for fully thirty years afterward. When the Academy of Philadelphia was erected, Smith painted almost the entire scenery, and very cleverly was it done. The drop curtain of that Academy was excellent for its scenic effect. But it was in the old Chestnut and Walnut Street Theatres that his drop curtains did their best service. In the days of Smith's prime he showed classic taste, with tempered Turnerish effects. The Greek temple was mirrored in the placid Aegean Sea, and the sun gave a roseate light. The allegorical drop curtain was hardly attempted in these primitive days. For honest art and the influence he exerted this man's work and services are worthy of remembrance.

Edward John Poynter, who has been elected President of the Royal Academy as the successor of Sir John Millais, was born in Paris in 1836, and is accordingly sixty years old. In London he was a pupil of Dobson, and, going to France, studied with Gleyre. Returning to England, he became an A. R. A. in 1869 and an R. A. in 1876. Mr. Poynter was appointed Slade Professor of Fine Arts in the university, and became Director of the art schools of Kensington Museum. His best-known decorative works are the mosaic decorations of the houses of Parliament and the covering of the dome of St. Paul's. His canvases have been many. At the Chicago Exposition his pictures were "White Roses," "Under the Sea Wall," "On the Terrace," and "Diadumené." Of these four pictures, "White Roses" and "Diadumené" were the most admired. As Director of the National Gallery, Mr. Poynter's administrative powers have been distinguished. Mr. Poynter is well known in the United States as the editor of a series of "Art Text Books," issued by the Scribners.

Mr. Elihu Vedder's claim for a place in the decorative or other work for the Boston Library is unquestioned. It is only proper that his strong and masterful hand should appear there in conjunction with the art of Sargent and Abbey.

The great transition to portraiture made in Italy can be thus summed up: The Church had at first educated her children to understand art as a language, and it became an inheritance of education to those who came afterward. Perhaps as art is understood from the impression it makes, it is the Italian today, no matter how uneducated he may be, who best appreciates a picture—and this source of appreciation comes through heredity. When there came a change of life the Italian of the Renaissance understood better than others what were human aspirations. In Venice during the Renaissance stately pageants were painted for the ducal palace. The next move, and the natural one, was for the nobles to have pictures for their own houses, and so the smaller canvas came into use, and Bellini and Vivarini were the painters. Then the chance came for a man to unite himself with a patron saint, and in some scene of the glorification of the saint he who was to pay the artist for his work possibly suggested that his own portrait might be introduced, and so it was that saint and patron on the same canvas have come down to us. It was the affluent man whose money paid for the pictures who held the mantle of the saint or who washed his feet. Thus portraiture had its start.

The Art Amateur for November presents two colored illustrations, "Nasturtiums," after Goodyear, and Rhoda Holmes Nicholls's "Purple Asters," with many designs for china painting and embroidery, wood carving, pyrography, and metal work. An important series of designs are the "Suggestions for Teachers of Drawing," by that excellent authority, Ernest Knaufft, illustrated by Charles A. Vanderhoof. Mr. Montague Marks's "Notes" are always to the point, abreast with what is interesting in the art of to-day, and he has a keen appreciation of what are the many rascalities practiced on the public, and is not deterred from exposing them.

The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, with its art development, has made new additions for the convenience of its pupils. Special art teaching now occupies the fourth and fifth floors of the main building, and includes the studios, with eight offices for instructors.

No one ever deemed Courbet a martyr. Dr. William Hirsch, in "Genius and Degeneration," thinks he was a salient type of a degenerate artist. There was a picture of Courbet's which brought forth this criticism: "There is Courbet bowing, and Courbet promenading, and Courbet at rest, and Courbet seated, and the wind-up is Courbet dead." This being overheard by another critic, the last one said, "As to the conclusion, I would he were." The vanity of the man was colossal. He said: "As to Titian and Leonardo da Vinci, they were impostors. If one of the two were to come back to earth and were to pass through my studio, I should make a try for him with my knife. As for Monsieur Raphael, he has unquestionably painted some interesting portraits, but I can find no thought in him."

Fancy's Song.

All things fair
Of earth and air,
All to her belong;
Round her way
The shy winds play,
Hear, O hear her song!

Hear Fancy's song;
For the warm day long
Like her melody
No other sound may be;
Not the lay of Love in his d...
By the sunny stream,
Not the lullaby
When the day winds die,
And the flowers rest
On the meadow's breast,
And the stopt clouds lie
White asleep
In the deep
Of the silent sky.

Hear Fancy's song;
For the warm night long
So sweetly singeth she,
For her dear sake
The roses wake,
And the pale waves lie and glisten,
And the quiet seashells listen,
Nor sing any more of the sea.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The November Bachelor of Arts.

Conceive a man who has written what he hopes will live, troubling himself about a criticism which he knows will die.—Johnson.

He who has never tried to do anything, never makes any mistakes.—Faure.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

Tall Buildings in Large Cities.

As to the desirability or the safety of the sky-scraper, we need feel no uneasiness. The tall building is simply a skeleton of steel and iron, clad with stone. If the foundation is properly constructed, a building of Eiffel-like height is possible. The subject of high buildings Mr. A. L. A. Himmelwright treats of cleverly in The North American Review. For the unattractive side of these lofty structures he proposes a remedy:

Fifteen years ago the idea of constructing twenty-five and thirty-story buildings would have been deemed too wildly improbable to deserve consideration. They are now realized. Some of the tall buildings that have been erected since that time are, from an architectural standpoint, unattractive; but many of the more recent ones are beautiful and desirable. What the next fifteen years may develop can scarcely be conjectured. Artistic and philanthropic minds, assisted by intelligent legislation, may accomplish what may now seem miraculous. Instead of buildings wretchedly lighted and ventilated, composing the solid, wall-like street fronts with scarcely any variation of sky line, color or design, there may be structures perfect in their adaptation to the special purposes each is to subserve, separated from each other by smooth walks, well-kept lawns, blooming flower gardens and clean streets, representing in their designs all that is best in every style of architecture from the remotest ages to the present time, enriched and diversified by color, and varying in magnitude from the romantic single-story Swiss cottage with thatched roof to the towering office buildings piercing the sky with a thousand "turrets and spires and gilded domes."

Maclaren Does Not Wear Kilts.

Certainly a reverend person, even if he be a Scot, may not don breeks. The Book Buyer explains how some of the American public were much disappointed as to "Ian Maclaren's" get-up:

The Rev. John Watson, more widely known as "Ian Maclaren," has created a very favorable impression as a ready talker during his visit in New-York. He has been the guest at several semi-public dinners, and his friendly words and his distinctly genial presence have confirmed the popularity which he had won as an author. Quite naturally, he is amused at the Scottish aura with which he has been surrounded in some of the newspaper articles. "Why, they had a picture of me coming down the ship's gangway in kilts, in one paper," he said. "In kilts, I do assure you."

Be Cheerful When Bored.

Lady Magnus, in Good Words, tells us that we should suffer boredom. She does not mean that we should invite it, but if it does come, we must bear with it:

These stupid clever ones, crammed too full to rattle, shining too seriously to sparkle, too enlightened to give light or sweetness, too polished to be polite, full to overflowing of fads, scientific and philanthropic, riding their hobbies as hard as their bicycles, commit countless immoralities of the minor sort, and sin daily and deeply as hosts and as guests. And women are the worst offenders. We have known a representative lady, young and learned and good looking, in her crushing superiority to the mere every-day man by her side, to sit perfectly mute throughout a long dinner, and the superiority, after all, was only mistaken by the poor gentleman for sulkiness! "I really can't be bored," she pleaded, when taken to task for her bad manners, and the quiet rejoinder of "Really! why not?" seemed quite to surprise her. And yet if one thinks of it, why should one be free to cast aside the burden of boredom more readily and roughly than any of the other burdens to which flesh is heir? We, indeed, should be inclined to count for righteousness a pleasant bearing of such burdens as the bores and the blunders one comes across, and reckon a cheerful endurance of them as high up among the minor moralities.

Oranges from Jaffa.

England is taking oranges and lemons from Jaffa on the coast of Syria, and in Chambers's Journal some of the advantages of the country as an orange producer are explained:

The risks which the Jaffa orange grower runs, as compared with those which the grower in Florida has to face, are infinitesimal. The storms that visit the Syrian coast, although of frequent occurrence during the Winter months, are not of such force as to damage the trees; in fact, it is remarkable how very small is the proportion of ripe fruit even which falls to the ground after a storm. This is no doubt due to the fact that the Jaffa orange tree is not allowed to grow larger than a good-sized shrub; and as the trees are placed only four yards apart, they afford each other very considerable protection from the force of the wind. The cactus shrubs, also, forming the hedge of the garden, grow very thick and high, and give additional protection from the storms. Blizzards and frosts, which have proved so ruinous in Florida, are quite unknown in Jaffa.

Suitors in Caracas.

Men may not woo in Caracas as in New-York. No sparking is there permissible. Mr. N. King, who admires the belles of Caracas, and presumably from acquaintance, tells, in the Cosmopolitan, of the troubles of an American suitor:

A friend of mine from New-York, who was visiting in the city last Winter, became engaged to a young woman belonging to one of the old families. Excepting a few moments' chat with his sweetheart at the low bay window on the street, the young man in question had never spoken one word alone to his fiancée. To an American, especially a New-Yorker, this peculiar state of affairs was inexplicable, and the warmer his affection grew the more unendurable became this restraint. Finally, one evening when the object of his devotion was left alone in the window, mamá excusing herself for a moment to obtain a drink of water, nothing seemed more natural to him than that his hand should seek hers. Before the poor fellow had been able to give it that gentle pressure which to lovers means more than a thousand words, his sweetheart, shocked beyond expression, rushed away from the window blessing herself, as is the custom of the women at the first indication of the approach of the dread earthquake or any other danger or evil.

The next evening, when the amazed American attempted to explain that an engaged couple in his country were permitted not only to clasp hands, but even to kiss each other, the young woman vowed that she would never leave the peaks of the Andes for such a wicked country.

Nonsense About Snakes.

The mythical side of folk-lore is full of snake stories. That particular study is called sphiolatry, and its best exponent was the late Capt. John G. Bourke. We may take interest in the fables about snakes, but it shows ignorance to-day to credit the reptilian with supernatural attributes. Mr. W. J. Hoffman, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, describes some of the yarns which have been believed about snakes:

As an illustration of the belief in the transformation of human beings into serpents, I will relate a circumstance said to have occurred during the first half of the present century. Near Trexlertown, Lehigh County, dwelt a farmer named Weiler. His wife and three daughters had, by some means or other, incurred the enmity of a witch who lived but a short distance away, when the latter, it is supposed, took her revenge in the following manner: Whenever visitors came to the Weiler residence the girls, without any premonition whatever, would suddenly be changed into snakes, and after crawling back and forth along the top ridge of the wainscoting for several minutes they were restored to their natural form. This curious transformation occurred quite frequently, and the circumstances soon attained widespread notoriety. About the end of the third month the spell was broken and everything went on as before.

Another popular fallacy is the existence of the hoop snake. This creature is usually reported as capable of grasping the tip of its tail with its mouth, and like a hoop running swiftly along in pursuit of an unwelcome intruder. This snake is believed, furthermore, to have upon its tail a short, poisonous horn, like a cock's spur, and that if it should strike any living creature death would result. The stories concerning this marvelous snake usually end with the statement that the person pursued barely escapes, and that the snake strikes a tree instead, causing it to wither and die.

When the Deaf Understand Words.

Mabel E. Adams, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, explains what is still a marvel to many: How the deaf-mute understands any spoken word:

To be deaf is to be unable to hear, and to be dumb is to be unable to talk. The lack of hearing is remedied by teaching the child to use his eyes and understand either signs or the motions of the lips, and the lack of speech is remedied by teaching the child to use his vocal organs or his hands to make others understand, and behold! the task is accomplished, and he is "just like other folks." Not one thought is given to language, to the wonderful medium of exchange by means of which the business of life is carried on, that is supposed to come by nature or instinct or miracle, but never by teaching. A cultured lady, a literary woman, said to me once, after seeing some deaf children and hearing them go through certain vocal exercises, which included every elementary sound in the English language: "Now, if these children can make all these sounds correctly, why don't they go right on and talk? What hinders them?" She was a bright woman, and when a very short explanation had been given her the reason flashed upon her, and she said: "Why, what a fool I am! I see; they've got something to say, and the mechanical ability to say it, but no language to say it in," and in that one sentence she expressed the reason for being of all the institutions and schools for the deaf in the country. "No language to say it in," that expresses the condition of a deaf child's mind before he is taught very well, but perhaps "and no language to think it in" should be added. Let the reader try for himself and see how much consecutive thought he can accomplish without words; and if, with his mind trained by years of intelligent thinking, he can do little until the words come, let him imagine, if he can, the state of a mind cut off from language.

A Daughter of the Doges.

At the World's Fair, at Chicago, Makart's "Venice Paying Homage to Caterina Cornaro" was among the most attractive of works of art. In the American Catholic Quarterly Review, Anne Stuart Bailey writes a glowing tribute to this learned, beautiful, and pious lady. Adopting the habit of St. Benedict, Caterina died in 1684:

Women were then admitted to many of the great universities, and Venice, with pardonable pride, desired its accomplished daughter to give a public proof of her learning by defending a thesis and submitting to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Arts at the famous university of Padua, then under the patronage of Venice. The young girl's native modesty shrank from so public a display of her learning, but finally in deference to the repeated entreaties of her family and the Signoria she consented to the ordeal. Great preparations were made for the event. On the appointed day the vast cathedral was filled to overflowing with the most distinguished people in Italy, and a crowd of students from the various universities, eager to hear and see this new aspirant for academic honors. The Bishop, as was customary, celebrated a solemn high mass; as he pronounced the final blessing the examiner of the day arose.

A more picturesque scene can scarcely be imagined; the dignitaries of the Church in their robes of various hues, the nobles and merchant princes of the great republic, the fair patrician women, framed by the solemn background of the old cathedral, and facing them the pure, modest figure of the learned Helena. No leniency must be shown on account of age or sex, no superficial examination allowed. As question after question of the most difficult nature was answered by the youthful student with a simple ease and dignity that won all hearts, cheers burst forth from the sympathetic listeners. So brilliant were the replies and so deep and varied the learning evinced by Helena in the subsequent discourses delivered by her, that the judges even declared their willingness to bestow upon her the degree of Doctor of Theology; surely no greater honor could have been offered by the ancient university. The final decision withheld the title, however, but with public recognition of the Cornaro's great and unqualified merit.

Starving Out Education.

Spain wants every peseta for her army in Cuba. Mr. I. Williams, in The North American Review, tells of the unfortunate condition of the Spanish:

In the Province of Guadalajara there are something over two hundred and fifty schoolmasters, whose individual salaries do not reach five hundred pesetas per annum. The school of Cañamares receives an annual grant of forty-six pesetas (eight dollars, roughly.) In spite of this scale of payment, the Department of Education owes the schools and teachers of this single province one hundred and ninety-three thousand pesetas. And the schoolmasters of Velez-Malaga, literally at the point of starvation, have addressed a piteous circular, imploring aid, to the sovereigns and heads of other States, including the President of the French Republic.

How the Graeco-Egyptians Painted.

The remarkable series of portraits found in Egypt are described in the monthly Illustrator, and the methods the old artists employed:

The methods of these ancient days were totally different from those of the present day, and were evidently vastly more durable. Panels of wood were used to paint on, sycamore and cypress, also panels or papier-maché, and occasionally they were formed by gluing three thicknesses of canvas together. These panels were usually about fourteen inches long by seven inches wide. The artist used liquid wax instead of oil to mix the colors, which were made, not from vegetable, but from mineral substances, and were of marvelous brilliancy and permanence; blue powdered lapis lazuli, green malachite, red oxide of iron, &c. The colors were laid on in patches, somewhat after the fashion of a mosaic, and afterward blended with an instrument called the cestrum, which appears to have been a lancet-shaped spatula, long-handled, with at one end a curved point, at the other a finely dentated edge. With the toothed edge the wax could be equalized and smoothed, while the point was used for placing high lights, marking lips, eyebrows, &c.

The final process, which gives the name encaustic to this kind of painting, was the burning-in of the colors. This was done by the application of a heated surface to the panel, though Georg Ebers believes that in Egypt the heat of the sun was probably all that was needed to complete the artist's work. Herr Otto Donner von Richter, in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, (June 30, 1888,) gives a very interesting account of his experiments in encaustic painting, made since the discovery of the Hawara pictures, some of which he has successfully copied.

When Grease Was Used in Boilers.

In an article on "Boiler Insurance and Inspection," in Cassier's Magazine, the important topic is carefully treated by Mr. W. A. Carlile. Perhaps it is only the one man in the hundred who, using steam power, knows anything about the precautions necessary to insure safety:

Whenever grease gets into a boiler the evil effects are common to every type. In the old days, grease used to be purposely introduced in order to prevent scale, and most of us have heard of the man who was sent to clean a boiler, and who made himself so comfortable that he fell asleep inside. He was forgotten, and the boiler closed up and set to work. After the usual lapse of time, boiler cleaning day again came round, and to the astonishment of every one the boiler was found to be free from scale. The mystery was, however, explained when the bones of the missing man were found at the bottom. It is, however, more than doubtful if any other kind of animal or vegetable fat would have produced such surprising results, and boiler scalers are not available every day for such a purpose.

People of the Canary Islands.

The Canary Islanders know no change. They are the same as when Spain was the greatest of European States. A tourist in the Canary Isles says, in Good Words:

I know nothing more cheering to the vagabond than the readiness of friendship among the common people of the Canary Isles. Go where you will abroad, you may shake the hand of beggar, loafer, peasant, and cottager. All have the same free and hearty welcome for you. They seem to delight in outlandish acquaintance, and if you happen to be a woman, you instantly appeal to their better selves. Here, as elsewhere, I have kindly memories of people whose names I never knew and who did not know mine. I remember driving by diligence with a brave and heroic-looking young gentleman beautifully clad. He wore long boots, radiant linen, velvet breeches, a short, smart jacket, and a wide-brimmed hat.

Men of breeding might go as far as his native village to acquire his perfect manners. Wondering who this picturesque and operatic young man might be, I afterward questioned the diligence driver, (a rascal I had reason to suspect of stealing my bag with all my things, and the wonderful bargains in Orotava lace and embroidery I had driven,) and learned that he was a village butcher. So with all the trades people here. I wanted to match some stuff sold me by a woman of Orotava down at Santa Cruz, and was informed I should apply to Don Pablo or Don Pedro, and then to Don Nicholas of the Puerto. Surnames are suppressed—every one is still as well-born as they were on the Peninsula in the days of Lope da Vega and the German Ambassador, who, asking for a servant's credentials, was presented with proof of his descent from a Gothic King.

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To a Fringed Gentian.

Delicate flower of heavenly hue,
Blooming when flowers grow sad and few,
Art thou a bit of tender Spring
Dropped from a passing bluebird's wing?
Some offering of the April bright
Fallen amid the Autumn's blight?

A rare and most exquisite grace
Beams in thy quiet, beauteous face,
As if to fashion thee more fair
The Summer flowers bequeathed their share
Of beauty, till thou alone
Breathest the essence of beauty flown.

To find thee 'neath September skies
Opening thy delicate fringed eyes,
As if from dreams of sky or lake
The sun's soft kiss wooed thee awake,
Oh to find thee in thy silken sheen,
Gives for troubled thoughts a joy serene!
LISA A. FLETCHER in November Ladies' Home Companion.

The Awakening.

A sun-shaft flies from the Day's bent bow
And stirs the motes in the morning air,
It sets the heel of the Night aglow,
And gilds the gloss
Of the locks that toss
Over the pillow, white and fair.

A burst of day with a touch of night,
For out of the blue of the counterpane,
Her eyes, like morning stars, burn bright,
A baby cry—
A gentle sigh—
The soul of my day is alive again.
JOHN ALBERT MACY in the Bookman for November.

Care's Slave.

It was the budding Maytime,
The white boughs overhead;
"Oh, give to me some playtime,
Good Master Care," I said.
I saw his head begin to shake—
"Not now; just wait and see
I'll give to you a holiday
When planting's done," said he.

It was the glowing Summer;
How cool the woodland's shade!
Again an eager comer,
"Oh, give to-day!" I prayed.
Old Master Care his forehead knit:
"The grass is ripe to mow;
Work on till haying time is past,
And then I'll let you go."

It was the glad September;
The maple leaves were red;
"Oh, Master Care! Remember,
You promised me," I said.
"And you will find," he answered me,
"I'll keep my promise true,
And you may sport when harvest's done,
With nothing else to do."

Now Winter winds are blowing—
(How weak I feel and old!)
And, by the hearth bright glowing,
I shiver with the cold.
And Care sits down beside me,
And counts up, one by one,
The tasks that I have done amiss,
Or I have left undone;
While I, low muttering to myself,
Wish I had laughed and sung,
And had my share of honest joy
When I was strong and young.
—MARION DOULAS in Harper's Bazar.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

In Cynthia M. Westover's "Bushy: A Romance Founded on Fact," (the Morse Company,) Bushy, with her cat Pete, her pony, and Rover, her dog, paces the wildest part of the West. There is nothing Bushy cannot do with a revolver, which she uses on many occasions. She is the ablest of the girls who are professional Indian shooters. Bushy saves the lives of everybody she comes across. After her apprenticeship, somewhere in the Rockies, she returns to the States, and then as likely as not is spoiled by cultivation. When last seen she was mounted on a wooden box that was marked in big charcoal letters "Bushy Sukolt, New-York City."

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's "Cameos from English History" will be the third volume in the Historical Literature Series published by the Macmillan Company.

Among "books which are not books" might be included catalogues, but the one entitled "Old Violins," issued by Lyon & Headly of Chicago, shows such nice typography and the entire get-up is so clever that the brochure deserves particular notice. Certainly the "Lakeside Press" has good taste, apt compositors, and the best mechanical facilities.

The Ladies' Home Journal announces that Rosa Bonheur will write her autobiography for that magazine. Rosa Bonheur, who is now in her seventy-fourth year, has quite a task before her. Of another character will be Mr. Dwight L. Moody's studies of the Bible, which the well-known evangelist is to write for the same magazine.

Mr. Whistler is preparing a new edition of his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." It seems to be his intention to amplify his former volume. That will be no doubt pushing in the probe deeper and widening the wound.

Here is one of the amusing instances of translation. A pilgrimage in France was described. In making English for London readers the scribe wrote: "A blessing was given in the open air by the Bishops of Estrade and Monté." There were never such dioceses. In French it probably was said that the Bishops went up (monté) the platform, (l'estrade.) Thus only is the funny paragraph understandable.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine for December will have for pièce de resistance Christian Reed's "The Chase of an Heiress," with not fewer than fifteen other articles on various topics. Among these are Mr. Fitzgerald's "An Old Virginia Fox Hunt" and Agnes Carr Sage's "The Evolution of the Poster."

The Wilkinson "Handbook to Egypt" will be entirely revised by Prof. Sayce and Miss Brodrick, and Egyptian officials will give the book their assistance. John Murray will publish it.

Some one having said the "Yellow Book" was dead, it is proper to remark that it is alive, and as yellow as it ever was. The new number has an abundance of poetry which is not stimulating in its character.

Cassell & Co. announce as nearly ready Mr. Archibald Forbes's "History of the Black Watch."

The bibliography of fencing and the duel is very much extended. You may never know how to handle your foil by reading about it, and two months at the Athletic club with the mask on is worth twenty-five years of book study. Nevertheless, the history of fencing has much to do with the history of the world. Mr. Carl Thimm has collected all the titles of such special books, and the volume is published by Mr. John Dent.

In a small volume with the title "The Pocket List of Railroad Officials," issued quarterly at 326 Pearl Street, will be found not only where are the headquarters of the many roads, but the names of the officials and the representatives of dealers in railroad supplies, with tables showing the miles operated and the equipment.

Andrew Lang, who is a good critic and a bad executionist when playing the romantic sonata, refers to the American novel à la mode as a story where "people do nothing at all." Sometimes the villain reaches the lowest depth when he takes in his soup with a noise or the heroine shows her viciousness when she licks her fingers at table "like a tigress lapping blood."

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's drawings from the Shakespearean comedies, made by the artists for the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, are now on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The Boston Evening Transcript says of the collection: "Apart from those excellences which are technical, and which in Abbey's case may be taken for granted, he is most to be admired for his extraordinary faculty of entering into the spirit of that sixteenth century life in England about which the immortal dramartist's fancy and humor wove their marvelous fabric of comedy. One of Abbey's salient traits is his sense of humor. It is said to be a National characteristic with us. It is, of all Abbey's traits, that which serves him best in portraying Shakespeare's characters. He has pathos, too, no doubt, but what he depicts with the most gusto is the pure fun in the characters and the situations; and of this we might cite a score of instances. Merriment and animal spirits bubble out from the eyes and mouths of his people as naturelly as water from a hillside spring; it is no grinning make-believe, but actual fun, which explodes in laughter."

The scientific portion of the Nansen book, describing his arctic voyage, will be ready this coming Spring. It is questionable, however, whether his recent journey through Spitzbergen, to be described by Sir William Martin, will be published before the Autumn of 1897.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Professor of History in Vassar College, will discuss in a volume called "Domestic Service" the general condition of servants in this country, and the measures to be suggested for the bettering not of the "help" alone, but of the employers. The Macmillan Company announces the volume.

Sir Henry Roscoe's "John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry" was among the first of the "Century Science Series," published by the Macmillan Company. This was followed by R. T. Glazebrook's "James Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics" and by Thompson's "Michael Faradey." The latest volume of the series is Edward B. Poulton's "Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection."

The first English edition of Mr. Kipling's new volume of verse, "The Seven Seas," will number 45,000 copies.

Lord Roberts's reminiscences of India are at last ready, and a few early copies were seen recently in London.

To find curios and tangible fetiches and fish Miss Mary Kingsley went to African rivers, and hence we are to have her book, "The Log of a Naturalist in West Africa," which will be published soon by the Macmillan Company. Miss Kingsley is the daughter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Capt. Charles King and Paul Du Chaillu will both contribute to forthcoming numbers of Harper's Round Table, which excellent publication has adopted a new and clever title illustration.

Mr. Edward Whymper of Alpine and much other mountain climbing fame has a brother, Frederick Whymper, who is an author. He wrote "Heroes of the Arctic," which has passed through many editions.

When Mlle. de Chantepin, who was a spinster of Paris, wanted religious advice she consulted the last person in the world you might fancy could give spiritual counsel—Flaubert. The letters which were interchanged between the lady and the author of "Madame Bovary" are to be published. It seems that Mlle. de Chantepin also wrote to Michelet and George Sand on the same topic.

Rolf Bolderwood, whose "Robbery Under Arms" was so attractive, has written a new story, "The Sealskin Cloak," which will be published by the Macmillan Company.

Francis P. Harper announces "A History of the American Theatre, 1749-97," by George C. Seilheimer; "Walt Whitman, the Man," by "Thomas Donaldson," and "The Greatest Cavalry Ride of the Rebellion; or, General Thomas at Nashville," by Gen. H. V. Boynton.

The first part of Mr. G. Hedeler's "List of Private Libraries," published in Leipsic, will be ready by the close of the year. It will include not fewer than 500 important private collections of the United States and Canada.

There is a certain quantity of old plate in the United States, that came down to us by direct inheritance, but most of it is of recent importation. Hall marks giving dates are much disputed. The "Leopard's Head" is the oldest English mark and is of 1300. In France in the early part of the seventeenth century the forger of "Hall marks" went to the galleys for five years. What a mass of plate that must have been which "Le Grande Monarque" possessed, since at a fête given at Versailles he showed, in various table adornments, some 800,000 ounces of gold and silver. M. W. Chaffers is the authority on such subjects, and the eighth edition of his "Hall Marks on Gold and Silver" has just appeared. The publishers are Reeves & Turner.

The record of Sir James Abbott, "Abbott of Khiva and Abbottabad," as he was known, is the story of a man who was an author and a soldier of the most chivalric kind. Abbott's "Narrative of a Journey from Heraut to Khiva," which has gone through many editions, reads like a romance. Sir James gained less distinction as a poet, but then he wrote his verses half a century or more ago in a somewhat Byronic style. He was among the very first who, when on the ground, associated India with Alexander's invasion, and for his work in this direction won the praise of Grote. Sir James Abbott died during the first week of October.

Messrs. Kegan, Paul & Co. have selected Praed as the subject for their Christmas book, with the title "Every-Day Characters." It is to be elegantly illustrated.

Prof. Willard of the University of Philadelphia has ready his translation from the French of a most valuable work for architects, to be entitled "Shades and Shadows."

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston have issued another edition of their "Methods of Teaching Modern Languages." New and valuable additions are to be found in this new volume.

Two posthumous works of the late George J. Romaines are to be published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. One is a volume of essays having to do with primitive natural history, mental differences between man and woman, and hydrophobia. The second is a selection of his poems.

Mr. N. Saville-Kent, Commissioner and Inspector of Fisheries in Australia, has just finished a work entitled "The Naturalist in Australia," which will be published in November by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. The zoologist is not yet too familiar with Australian life.

A most interesting book will be Mr. Ditchfield's "Old English Customs," which treats of their origin, and shows how many of them are extant at the present time. It will be curious to compare our American ways with the old English ones. Mr. George Redway of London will be the publisher.

The Bookman tells how Stevenson has been rendered into Castilian; and it is Señor Roberto Luis Stevenson, who has written "El Caso Extraño del Dr. Jekyll." The "Jekyll" defies Spanishing. "John Halifax, Gentleman," has a grandiloquent guise, with a cloak and a rapier, when it becomes "El Caballero Don Juan Fairfax." Farjeon's "Bread, Cheese, and Kisses" is nice in Spanish as "Pan, Queso, y Besos." A good thing in French is "Les Chroniques de M. Plochemèche," by Dickens.

What pleased our mothers might please our daughters. Once upon a time Augusta J. Evans's "St. Elmo" blazed with more than electric fires. There has always been a steady demand for "St. Elmo," and to meet present inquiries the Dillingham Company has issued this romance, with numerous photogravures illustrating the text.

Sir Joseph Hooker has in preparation an illustrated magazine, to be called The Botanical Magazine. The prints will show plants in outline, taken as they are growing in the Royal Gardens, Kew.

Somebody who is very acute finds not fewer than two slips in Browning. In his "Epistle of Karshish," the poet makes Lazarus a man of mature years at the time of the siege of Jerusalem, which event supposably took place circa 68 A. D. The Lazarus miracle, on such authority as can be trusted, may have happened about 33 A. D. Then, according to the sharp critic, Lazarus was barely fifteen. But, we might ask, does any duly authenticated register record the exact day, month, or year of the birth of Lazarus? The other Browning error is found in this line, "a black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear." There is no entirely black lynx, remarks the zoological person. Then it is not permissible for a poet to take a part as describing a whole. "It is a bad picture," said the wise man in art, "because there is a hook and an eye on Moses's coat, and so the whole work is poor."

The World-Song.

Why seek to choose what time of year is best—
The green young Spring or later leafy June,
Bright Autumn days or Winter snowy dressed—
When each is needed for the perfect tune?

The whole alone is good; the harmony
Of Nature's year is true in every note,
And any change or choice would discord be
In music which the great Composer wrote.

The sunshine, snow, and hail, the rain and flowers,
All in the Master's symphony belong;
And our poor lives, our sad and joyful hours
But help complete the beauty of his song.
—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN in November Ladies' Home Companion.

Novels are read by women, even by those who read nothing else, and novels are read by men, even those who read everything else.—Stanhope.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Reminiscences OF Old New York.

Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New-York (1816-1860.) By **CHAS. H. HASWELL,** with a Photogravure Portrait of the Author, many Illustrations of Localities of Historic Interest, and a Map of New-York in 1816. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges, and Gilt Top, $3.00.

"Mr. Haswell is to be congratulated on having produced a book that not merely furnishes excellent reading, but that is a distinct addition to our historical knowledge of the great city which he celebrates."—N. Y. Herald.

"None but a genius could have told all this so well and so interestingly."—Observer, N. Y.

"A book that is a very treasure house of useful and interesting facts."—N. Y. Sun.

"To readers and students having predilection for a knowledge of the progress of the City of New-York from the earlier years of its history, no more interesting book has been offered."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Since the publication of Philip Hone's 'Diary,' some eight or ten years ago, there has not been so good, authoritative a book about New-York as this one. * * * A perfect mine of topographical information."—N. Y. Tribune.

"As valuable as biography, and more easily used."—N. Y. Press.

"Containing an enormous array of facts."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

ROBERT ELSMERE'S ORIGINAL.

Why James Cranbrook Could Not Have Been That Person.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the Saturday Review of Books and Art in your issue of this date appears a paragraph to the effect that Mr. F. Reginald Statham declares "that the real Robert Elsmere was James Cranbrook, who was at first a Scotch Congregational minister, with a church in Edinburgh," &c. To this declaration your editor appends the remark that "possibly Mrs. Humphry Ward may have incorporated in her 'Robert Elsmere' a reflection of James Cranbrook, but her main character is the concentration of those rays emanating from many freethinkers." As one who knew James Cranbrook well, I venture to think it is not possible that there is a reflection of him in "Robert Elsmere," or, if any was intended by Mrs. Ward, it is of the very faintest kind.

Cranbrook was an Englishman, and was pastor of the Congregational Church in Liscard, near Birkenhead, when he received a call to the Albany Street Congregational Church in Edinburgh. He knew when he accepted the call that this church was orthodox quoad the opinions generally held by Congregationalists, though, as stated by him in 1867, when he resigned the pastorate, "long before 1863 he had given up the historical and external evidences of Christianity as untenable." Had he informed the church in Albany Street that these were his views he would never have been called to the pastorate.

Stung by the remonstrances addressed to him, Mr. Cranbrook resigned his pastorate and began a series of services in a small public hall in Edinburgh. He was not followed by "a large part of his congregation," as Mr. Statham declares, though a few did follow him, of those who thought him misunderstood or unfairly treated. Untrammeled by a pastorate and the consequent necessity of "throwing tit-bits of evangelical sentiment into his discourses," Mr. Cranbrook rapidly unmasked his real views, and in 1868 published a volume entitled "The Founders of Christianity; or Discourses Upon the Origin of the Christian Religion."

In the preface Mr. Cranbrook boldly avowed himself "an opponent of Christianity." In the preface also is the passage "Nor am I at all prepared to admit that the Jesus of the Gospels is the sublime, exalted, spiritual character which these Christian apologists affirm.

In one of the concluding paragraphs of the volume, Mr. Cranbrook says: "The Christian religion has had a glorious course in the world, * * * but its power has become a thing of the past. * * * Other forms had lived and expired before it. Other forms will live and expire after it is gone. The wonderful life-power of Humanity has still the force to create the religions which it needs. Although Christianity, with all other forms of religion, must die, Humanity lives on forever." Such "a compound of pride, irreverence, serpentine craft, self-worship and scorn of everything sacred" is this volume, that many of Mr. Cranbrook's best friends were driven to the charitable belief that his mind had become somewhat unhinged. His venture as a lecturer did not last very long, and most of those who left Albany Street Church with him returned to it, or to other sister churches. F. A.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 17, 1896.

Mme. de Tencin said to Marmontel: "Wretched are those who expect everything from their pen. Nothing is more accidental. A shoemaker is at least fairly certain of his pay, but the man who writes a book or a tragedy never has any reliable."—St. Beuve.

The New-York Times Sunday Magazine Supplement

OF

TO-MORROW,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1896,
Will contain

Sixty Illustrations in Half-Tone,

Including

A Full-Page Portrait of Mme. Melba as Elizabeth in Tannhauser.

And a description of the Stars of the coming Metropolitan Opera Season, with portraits of Mme. Calvé, Mme. Eames, Mme. Bauermeister, Mme. Mantelli, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka, Mlle. Sophie Traubmann, Mme. Marie Engel, Signor Ancona, Anton Seidl, Lloyd d'Aubigne, Signor Cremonini, Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plancon, and Signor Bevignani.

The Great Princeton-Yale Football Game.

Half-page pictures of the teams and portraits of Capt. Murphy of Yale and Capt. Cochran of Princeton; Photographs of famous incidents in past games, together with descriptions of the two teams and their records, arrangements for the coming contest, colors to be worn, &c.

Insects That Pester Us.

A fully illustrated article concerning the interesting bulletin issued by the United States Government on "The Principal Household Insects of the United States," giving a complete description of the Mosquito, the Housefly, the Clothes Moth, the Carpet Beetle, the Centipede, the Oriental Roach, the Cigarette Beetle, and numerous other bugs.

Flashlight Pictures of the Public Schools.

In this series there will this week be published half-page pictures of two classes in Grammar School No. 89—Object Drawing Class in the Male Department and the First Primary Class in Geography in the Girls' Department, together with a description of the school and a photograph of Principal Edward W. Stitt.

The Children of Mulberry Bend.

A description of the lives of the children of the Italian Quarter of New-York, written and illustrated by Harry B. Wilson.

The Theatres.

Two pages devoted to the theatrical doings of the week, accompanied by pictures of Miss Mary Hampton, Miss Amelia Summerville, Richard Mansfield as Richard III., and Mrs. Mansfield as Marianne Vincent, and a vignette of Maurice Barrymore.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times

THE AUTUMN BOOK LISTS.

A few houses not embraced in the five lists of announcements already given in the Review of Books and Art will be found below:

Fiction.

R. F. FENNO & Co.—"What Cheer?" by W. Clark Russell, 12mo, $1.25. "The Betrayal of John Fordham," by B. L. Farjeon, 12mo, $1.25. "Dust in the Balance," by George Knight, 12mo, $1.25. "The Mist on the Moors," by Joseph Hocking, small 12mo, illustrated, 75 cents. "Some Women's Ways," by Mary A. Dickens, 12mo, $1.25. "Uncle Scipio," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, 12mo, $1.25. "The Lady Maud," by W. Clark Russell, 12mo, $1.25. "Robert Urquhart," by Gabriel Setoun, 12mo, $1. "Daireen," by Frank Frankfort Moore, 12mo, $1.25. "The Heart of a Mystery," by T. W. Speight, 12mo, $1.25. "The Unclassed," by George Gissing, 12mo, $1.25. "A New Home," by Ella MacMahon, 12mo, $1.25. "The Story of a Governess," by Mrs. Oliphant, 12mo, $1.25. "Lindsay's Girl," by Mrs. Herbert Martin, 12mo, $1.25. "A Soldier of Fortune," by Mrs. L. T. Meade, 12mo, $1.25. "Eyes That Do Not See," by Hilton Hill, 12mo, $1.25. "The Professor's Experiment," by Mrs. Hungerford, (The Duchess,) 12mo, $1.25. "A Living Lie," by Paul Bourget, 12mo, $1.25. "A Galloway Herd," by S. R. Crockett, 12mo, $1. "A Bride of the Desert," by Grant Allen, 16mo, 50 cents. "Capt. Antifer," by Jules Verne, $1.25. "The Desire of the Eyes," by Grant Allen, 12mo, $1.25. "A Little Wizard," by Stanley J. Weyman, 16mo, 50 cents. "The Nurnberg Stove," by Ouida, 16mo, 50 cents. "Tales from Mean Streets," by Arthur Morrison, 16mo, 50 cents. "Strange Tales of a Nihilist," by William Le Queux, 12mo, $1.25. "Guilty Bonds," by William Le Queux, 12mo, $1.25. "Ginette's Happiness," by Gyp, 16mo, 50 cents. "A Window in Thrums and Auld Licht Idylls," by James Matthew Barrie, 2 volumes, 12mo, each $1.25. "A Son of Hagar," by Hall Caine, 12mo, $1.25. "The Deemster," by Hall Caine, 12mo, $1.25. "The Widow Lamport," by S. Levett Yeatts, 12mo, 50 cents. "The Big Bow Mystery," by I. Zangwill, 12mo, 50 cents. "Homoselle," by Mary S. Tiernan, 12mo, $1.25. "Jack Horner," by Mary S. Tiernan, 12mo, $1.25. "A Girl of the Commune," by G. A. Henty, 12mo, $1.25. "The Firm of Girdlestone," by A. Conan Doyle, 12mo, $1. By the same author, "Strange Secrets," $1; "The Mystery of Cloomber," $1. "The Wages of Sin," by Lucas Malet, 12mo, $1. "A Tale of Chloe," by George Meredith, 16mo, 50 cents. "Two Strangers," by Mrs. Oliphant, 16mo, 50 cents. "Forced Acquaintances," by Edith Robinson, 12mo, $1. "Sport Royal," by Anthony Hope, 16mo, 50 cents. "The Vicomte De Bragalonne," by Alexandre Dumas, 12mo, $1. "Louise De La Valliere," by Alexandre Dumas, 12mo, $1. "The Bondman," by Hall Caine, 12mo, $1. "Not in the Prospectus," by Parke Danforth, 12mo, $1. "A Step Aside," by Charlotte Dunning, 12mo, $1. "The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, 16mo, 50 cents. "Ten Years Later," by Alexandre Dumas, 12mo, $1. "The Man in the Iron Mask," by Alexandre Dumas, 12mo, $1. "The Shadow of a Crime," by Hall Caine, 12mo, $1. "The Crystal Button," by Chauncey Thomas, 12mo, $1.

A. S. BARNES & Co.—"Rev. John Henry," by Percival R. Benson, 75 cents; "The New Minister," by Kenneth Paul, $1; "Looking Within," by J. W. Roberts, $1.

NEW-AMSTERDAM BOOK Co.—"Uncrowning a King, a Tale of King Philip's War," by Edward S. Ellis, 12mo, $1.25. "Opals From a Mexican Mine," by George De Valiere, 8vo, $1.25. "Nephete," by Francis W. Bourdillion, 12mo, $1.

History.

A. S. BARNES & Co.—"History of the City of New-York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, 3 vols., 8vo, $15; the same containing Mrs. Burton N. Harrison's new chapter on "The Externals of New-York," sold separately for $3.

Miscellaneous.

A. S. BARNES & Co.—"Legends of the Rhine," $2; "Crowns," by Blanche McManus, $1.

H. W. HAGEMANN.—A catalogue of this house, which is situated at 160 Fifth Avenue, has been issued, showing an unusually attractive list of choice English books in fine bindings, the books being largely of the class called standard. They are offered at reduced prices, the prices of the times of publication being given in the catalogue along with the present price.

NEW-AMSTERDAM BOOK Co.—"Love Songs of France," from the originals. Holiday Edition, 8vo, $1.50; edition de luxe, $3.75.

HERE AND THERE.

As any well-informed bibliognost knows, the bookmaking of the sixteenth century was excellent. The art seems to have sprung as did Minerva from Jupiter's head—well-nigh perfect. In The Saturday Review the late Sir William Morris's endeavor to procure a higher class of book paper, resembling the old material, is noticed:

In recent years many efforts have been made to produce sumptuously printed books which should rival as works of art those of the early printers. Much has been vaunted in the way of hand-made paper, rough edges, and large margins, yet little has been accomplished which bears upon itself the impress of an artist's hand. The paper commonly used was rarely that which was best adapted to the finer purposes of the printer's or the bookbinder's art; the substance of the paper was not properly chosen in regard to the size and bulk of the book; nor were the margins duly proportioned to the mass of the type upon the page.

At the time Morris first set up his press, in 1892, there was no paper in the market so well suited to the purposes of printing, of so fine a quality, and of so beautiful a color and texture, as that employed by the early printers, as the paper, for example, which was ordinarily used by Aldus. To produce paper which should equal that was Morris's first care; but this was only to be done by reverting to the plain and honest methods of the old papermakers; by using unbleached linen rags, and by employing a mold, in which the wires have not been woven with the mechanical accuracy that gives to modern hand-made paper its uninteresting character.

The paper which Morris succeeded in making resembles the paper of the early printers in all its best qualities: it is thin, very tough, and somewhat transparent; pleasing not only to the eye, but to the hand also; having something of the clean, crisp quality of a new banknote.

The Art Annual, coming from the International News Company, is a most handsome number, entirely devoted to the life and work of Marcus Stone. The object of The Art Journal being to interest all classes in matters of art occurring in all parts of the world, during this year it has given special plates illustrative of the work of Millais, Watts, Whistler, Bastien Lepage, Burne-Jones, Graham, Swan, Murray, Forbes, Bouveret, Gérôme and others. Marcus Stone's father, Frank Stone, was an artist, and was his instructor. Frank Stone knew the early Academicians, and many men of letters, and this was of great advantage to his son. When Marcus Stone was twelve, Dickens's attention was called to a clever sketch of the boy's illustrative of a scene in "Bleak House." In 1863 Marcus Stone made the pictures for "Our Mutual Friend." In 1869 he illustrated Anthony Trollope's "He knew He Was Right." But he sought a higher art. He was already a draughtsman with powers of composition. Soon his career as a painter began, and he was successful at the start. In 1877 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. His most popular picture is "From Waterloo to Paris," showing Napoleon as a fugitive in a peasant's house. Mr. Stone can hardly be called a realist. He delights in painting beautiful women, those who lived one hundred years or more ago rather than those of to-day. He handles his canvas with great delicacy, is nice in the choice of his subjects, and has no liking for the tragic in art.

In Parma was the convent of S. Paolo, over which, in 1518, presided Donna Giovanna as the abbess. The lady was fairly worldly, and having a new suite of rooms all her own, she had Correggio adorn them. The great master of decorative art was then twenty-four years old. If the chroniclers are to be credited, Donna Giovanna sought for contrast in the beautifying of her suite of rooms, and let Correggio follow out his art impulses. The abbess had chosen for her arms the crescent, just as did that lady of Poictiers, and this suggested Diana to Correggio. He painted the goddess of the chase and the cunning amorini who defied her. Certainly Correggio had to be dignified, so he fell back for the lunettes on Minerva, the Infant Jupiter, and other heathen deities. It was all charming, but in time the Papal officers heard of it, and the private apartments were closed, and nothing was heard of Correggio's masterpieces until well-nigh a hundred years had elapsed. Long before that the abbess had died and been forgotten, but what of Antonio da Correggio? He is almost as much alive to-day as when he mounted the platform to work away on the ceiling of the S. Paolo convent. Surely we ought to recall Donna Giovanna as a most unconventional lady, and remember that she was honest and endowed with uncommon taste and judgment, or she would never have selected such a man as was Correggio to paint for her.

Paul Helleu's work, as shown by Messrs. F. Keppel & Co., makes a delightful exhibit. The collection consists principally of dry points and drawings of women and children. All of the art M. Helleu possesses is exercised in the right direction. Every picture is chaste and correct. Any tendency to be wild or indecorous must be contrary to M. Helleu's temperament. The poses are graceful, and ideas are conveyed by simple and truthful lines. It is the capability of a thorough draughtsman which is apparent above everything else. The children are capital. As Edmond de Goncourt said of M. Helleu's work, "it is a sort of monograph of women." Particular attention may be directed to his "Mother and Child." Our leading illustrators may learn a lesson from the works of an artist who possesses so much elegance, and, above all, chasteness.

Miss Luitweiler, in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, gives some hints as to ways and means among American women who study art in Paris. They are based on her own experience. She particularly eulogizes the benefits derived from the "Girls' Clubs." The establishment is well kept up and managed. Protection and social intercourse are the ends held in view. Miss Luitweiler says there are in Paris girls who "live on $30 a month, including cost of paints, canvas, and other materials needed for work." The excessive cheapness of living, however, is apt to be exaggerated. Holland is now getting to be more and more the objective point of American students.

The necessity of a group of three, save for the Graces, does not seem manifest. Let us not depreciate those honors due Alexandre Dumas, the father, who was one of the great novelists of the world, nor is the talent of his son to be minimized, but is the latter worth a statue? Anyhow, France wants not two, but three, Dumases, and so Gen. Dumas, Marquis de la Paillerie, who was the father and grandfather (à la main gauce) of Alexandre the father and son, is to have his statue.

Mr. Sidney H. Morse, the sculptor, in a lecture at Utica, recalled many reminiscences of Emerson, Walt Whitman, Gladstone, Carlyle, Lincoln, and others who had sat for him. In describing his particular branch of art Mr. Morse said: "Modeling differs from carving. Carving cuts away, modeling builds up. In art we should be patient and use the features to interpret the soul of the subject."

It is a long way to go for a sitter, but if Parisian papers are to be credited, M. Paul Buffet is hurrying to Africa so as to paint a likeness of his Majesty Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia. An act of this kind may be considered, if it be carried out, as having a certain political significance, because the Italians tried to paint Menelik scarlet and the ébauche was a failure.

They are uncommonly sensitive in France as to foreign caricaturists, and so our Puck and Judge had better be careful. The French censors have issued a ukase, as far as relates to a Berlin comic paper, the Lustige Blätter, wherein France is drawn as a female figure with nothing on and the Emperor of Russia as a satyr.

Mr. Roland Hinton Perry's design for the fountain of the Congressional Library is now about finished, and the Neptune has been modeled and is to be shortly cast. This figure is of large proportions, supported by Tritons. Turtles supply the water.

As the Spaniards Saw Englishwomen.

Señor de Gayangos, who was a kinsman of the Duke of Alva, gives an amusing, but not flattering, account of the English ladies of Queen Elizabeth's time. Mr. Martin A. S. Hume, in "The Year After the Armada," quotes de Gayangos:

"They (the ladies) wear farthingales of colored cloth without silk; the gowns they wear over them are of damask, satin, or velvet of various colors, but very badly made. Some of them have velvet shoes slashed like men's, and some wear leather. Their stockings are black, and they show their legs even up to the knees, at least when they are traveling, as their skirts are so short. They really look quite indelicate when they are seated or riding. They are not at all handsome, nor do they dance gracefully, as all their dancing only consists of ambling and trotting. Not a single Spanish gentleman is in love with any of them, and they are not women for whom the Spaniards need put themselves out of the way, in entertaining or spending money on them, which is a good thing for the Spaniards."

Writ in a Book of Celtic Verse.

In Spring.

No more the street without my door,
The gusty Saxon here or there,
The roofs that March bites to the core,
The serious folk, the brooding square.

For, drawn from out the spreading West,
To the gray East in vapors rolled,
Though heir, I pass but as a guest
To the new land that is my old.

Left from the echoing, outlived years,
The daffodils are yet the same,
And up the roads that shook with spears,
March drives them hillward like a flame.

A country dim from edge to edge
With the long trouble of the past;
Where old days darken in the hedge,
And old wars sound a trumpet blast.

Song walks there, bountiful, apart,
In a half light of earth and sky;
She takes all Sorrow to her heart,
And sets it loose in one rich cry.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE in The Bookman for November.

The Young Tenor.

I woke; the harbored melody
Had crossed the slumber bar,
And out upon the open sea
Of consciousness, afar
Swept onward with a fainter strain,
As echoing the dream again.

So soft the silver sound, and clear
Outpoured upon the night,
That Silence seemed a listener
O'erleaning with delight
The slender moon, a finger-tip
Upon the portal of her lip.

—By JOHN B. TABB in the November Century.

"Children, knowledge is better than wealth."

"How it that, Sir?"

"Thieves can take away riches; but none can deprive you of knowledge. Besides, if you spend money, it will decrease; but learning will grow the more you impart it to others! Know that so it is."—Talmud.

We inspire friendship with men when we have contracted friendship with the gods.—Thoreau.

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